File
Doc. gen
correspondence

file

888 Whitford Place
Memphis 6. Tenn.
June 7 - 1963.

Dear Dr. Dunbar:-

Thank you so much for your letter of June 3 replying to mine of a year ago — for the very fine enclosures - and for your friendly invitation to visit your annual meeting. I have enjoyed all three — also the portraits of some more of your good work reprinted in "CURRENT" — as lively a magazine as I know.

The research work has been very fine - especially, I thought, that on South Carolina.

A spine that leaves much to be desired has for many years made travelling almost prohibitive ~~for many years~~ for me and I fear I cannot enjoy the privilege of listening in on your November meeting but I shall be most interested to read whatever emerges for public or semi-public perusal.

It is indeed difficult when riding the wings of the whirlwind to lay out maps or charts for one's exact earthly journey or regaining footing thereon - So I can well imagine your concerns will be directed more to keeping aloft & in motion without crashing than to what comes after the indeterminate date & place of realighting on terra firma, but I shall be interested whatever the nature of the deliberations or conclusions may be.

About the details of my letter — I have of course

forgotten them. I have not a notion what you refer to about the SRC being not non-Negro! Of course I do know that the addresses of the Southern Commission have almost all referred to their reward "today" or that the Council is in different hands - I imagine my reference was to the carry over of old personnel into what was intended to be a new organization but tended to become a mere revamping of the old - As for Negroes being no longer Southern I referred of course in part to the sheer numerical fact that only about half live in the South now & that N.Y., Pa. Ohio California et al. exceed many Southern states in the number of resident Negroes. But I think also that Negroes tend to be nationally oriented today. A year later I would add that every passing month shows ever more clearly the inadequacy of a regional frame of reference for thinking about or dealing with race relations.

This is not for argumentation - merely, hopefully, for clarification.

All good wishes for you & SRC in continuing to do many good things in good ways.

Cordially -

Mary Ann C. McCulloch

MC ✓
MJ - file

file "Mc" - gen

April 8, 1965

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
415 South Reese Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

Your letter of March 19 was most interesting. Of all the varied comments made to me about Margaret's writing, never before had I encountered your point of view.

Margaret does, of course, write in a middle Georgia idiom. Judging by her popularity with the northern magazines, which frequently ask her to write for them, by her receiving a couple years back the Florina Lasker Award, and above all (in my opinion) by her deep and widespread esteem within the most militant wing of the civil rights movement, I had inferred that readers generally understood her idiom. And because you have been friend enough to me to write frankly, I will say frankly to you that I do not think you read her correctly.

Margaret is a Southerner and she is comfortable in being one. And, though this does not often come out in her writing, she has a good bit of liberal skepticism about the over-pretensions of scientific thinking.

But I think it is significant that one of her strongest admirers is the South's most determined foe of what you call mythological thinking, Lillian Smith.

I have read over again "The Book Explosion," If she alleges that Southerners are morally superior -- if she does -- it is only Negro Southerners she is talking about. In truth, for the most part her position is a scientific one; she doesn't generalize beyond her observations. She says that if it be true, a la Silberman and Henthoff, that Negroes are second-rate, they must be talking about northern Negroes, not the ones she knows. Where do you find the cliches of 1835? In her, for example, comments on Zinn's books? In her adjectives about Dr. King? In her appraisal of Richard Wright's book? Frankly again, Miss McCulloch, I just cannot recognize Margaret Long in your description of her.

New South may not be what it should be and Maggie certainly can stand improvement -- like getting the magazine out on time. But I have believed that she has changed New South from a dull, innocuous reprint mag to an expression of forthright and often courageous views. The person who wrote, for example, the "Strictly Subjectives" in the February, March, and June New Souths (additional copies enclosed) was not indulging any narcissism.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

P.S. How about dating reports? Those in Memphis of the Anti Poverty are very valuable — but change is so fast they need dates on the reports

415 South Reese Street, Memphis, Tenn.
38111

March 19 - 1965

Recd 3/22/65

Dear Leslie Dunbar:

Because you are Executive Director of S.R.C. and also because we are acquainted I address you rather than Mr. Long, editor of "New South!"

For a long time I have kept silent about my growing concern over the tone and viewpoint of "New South" under Mr. Long's editorship. Less articulate people are also troubled. After reading the Book Review issue I feel that for the world's sake I must write.

Under Mr. Long "New South" has reverted to very old, Old South with all the clichés of 1835 — how we love ourselves, our moral superiority to the rest of the world (known to us as "the North"), how we and our darkies love each other, how "the North" (World, except us), is always picking on us misunderstood & misappreciated saints that we are, our contempt for facts or statistics that run counter to our mythology, and Dear God! — our complete absence of any sense of humor about ourselves in drawing such narcissistic portraits! —

If we need Mr. Long to speak for the dying "Old South", can we not at least have a co-editor in touch with the 20th Century who knows that the Nation is urban, not rural; is scientific not mythological; is national not regional in forms of problems, organizations & trends; & is made up of people not of Southern Saints and Northern Sinners —

Our present publication seems to have a great disregard of the new South. Your study reports are fine — why not a good magazine?

Sincerely Yours, Margaret C. McCulloch

PWL ✓
MC ✓
MJ - file

Get this lady to write her ideas on the Newer South as a New South piece?

April 15, 1965

Miss Margaret McCulloch
415 Reese Street, South
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

Thank you so much for your letter which I received today. I tucked it in my pocket this morning because I had to go to a meeting which promised to be dull (and was), and wanted to have some reading matter with me.

There isn't much time left in a day for a decent answer, and I'll have to postpone that for a while.

I do want, however, to say that it was quite unnecessary for you to offer any regrets about how you phrased your last letter. I don't agree with it, but I did not at all read it as in any way a personal attack on Miss Long.

I am so glad that you have written again because I see now, as I did not before, what you are thinking. I think I agree with practically every word of your letter. In fact, I have

already mentally marked out a passage of it to plagarize. I am not at all certain how I or this organization can represent or reflect the "newer" South. But I think you are right that we should.

I'll write again.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Annual Report)

P. S. -- My Annual Report is just off the mimeograph machine. Perhaps you would like to have a copy.

L.W.D.

Rec'd 4/15/65 mj

415 South Rose Street
Memphis, Tennessee
38111

April 13 - 1965.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you gratefully for your prompt & frank reply to my letter about New South and the back issues which I have carefully read.

My letter must have been a tactless one to have made you feel that I was trying to write a "description of Mrs. Long & was being unfair to her. Except through her writings I don't know her at all and have only goodwill & friendliness towards even my opponents in these troubled days, let alone those who are sincerely seeking & work for a more equitable day in race relations. Her writings do make it very clear that she is an ardent civil-rights & an almost idolatrous enthusiast about Meyers. I haven't a doubt that it takes courage to be that. She shows nerve & verve in her writings & I don't wonder all these things make her popular with Civil Rights of the more extreme type & with magazine editors as you tell me she is, & that this has increased the circulation of New South.

With all of this and amid these pæans of praise on all hands, my one lone voice of dissent must indeed have struck a strange discordant note on your ear. I am very sorry that it made you feel that Mrs. Long was under a personal attack & suffering an injustice at my

hands. If it even sounded like that I apologize & I am certainly not going to intensify the offense by trying to prove it on you that I was right about her writings.

But if you can be patient for a few moments longer, I would like to raise in a different way — as remote from Mrs Lee as possible — the question I was trying to discuss — whether the present New South is an adequate or even a suitable organ for the Southern Regional Council. The present strictly subjective editorializings should certainly have a place in it. But is there not also a very needed place for the newer South? For the growing body of intelligent Southern men & women of both races who are becoming aware of their inextricable involvement in mankinds predicament of revolutionary crises today? Who recognize that we can only arrive at a modus vivendi with our racial relationships in this larger context? Who see the relationships between these "race" questions and such vast world problems & trends as the population explosion, the urbanization of mankind, the disintegration

of rural life & of the personal & familial relations that were based upon it, the sweeping surge of mechanization and automation changing all our labor and economic and action patterns, our required skills, & threatening a terrifying depersonalization of all mankind, the 1600 year rise & outward spread of our Germanic barbarian ancestors as they emerged as big blonde giant savages from their forests in the 300's & continued to rise & spread till they dominated the world to 1914 after which the reverse trend set in with the rise of Asia & Africa & the disintegration of Western culture & the white man's inner insecurity - & how the question - "Beyond the white man's culture - what ?" -

One of the most exciting things in Memphis to me is the emergence of this kind of thinking all over the city & in both races - of course restricted as yet to the few compared to the halfwitted tribes, yet a powerful leaven in the lump - Its promise is immensurable; its influence in fuzzing up "race relations" is already great though hidden deep beneath the headlines, & its sources have the vital

diversity of a movement — not the limited forms & sharply defined range of an organizational drive, but a true ground swell of thought change —

Among the oldest manifestations are such facts as that 15 years ago, 10, 5, a few of us sought in vain for over & create a United Nations Organization; now there is a thriving one — Ten years ago our major library system included few books on such themes & almost none on race; now it is big & effective system & such books are abundant & in constant demand. An inter collegiate integrated faculty group is carrying on an "Ecumenical dialogue" (Catholics & many kinds of Protestants); an Adult Education Center at Southwestern has a continuous program of many small groups discussing Great Books, Great Thinkers, great crises & the like. Three groups (U.N. Association, League of Women Voters & I forgot but I think it was AAUW.) have just conducted city-wide group meetings of 8 sessions using the Foreign Policy Association

Great Issues syllabus as a basis.
When one hears our education discussed it is no longer in terms of our past performance as a yard stick by which we stand tall, but it is in terms of our relation to national & world demands & standards -

Once again let me assert myself. Please do not misunderstand me to be saying - "this is how Memphians now think". What I am trying to say is "This is the cutting edge of the newer South, the leaven in the lump; it is realistic, it is vital & growing; it is the larger framework of thought demanded by the times rather than the constant reiteration of "The South - The North", "The White Man - The Negro", "The Civil Rights - The Segregationists"; it is a powerful & needed solvent of racial sick; and I find it much newer than New South, much more exciting, much more promising, and at the very least worthy of much more exposure than it gets in Southern Regional Council's official organ -

"Couldn't your editorial policy include at least some contributors' articles on such

things as these?

Since so many people outside SRC in the South are thinking on these lines today surely SRC members — some at least — are ready for it & would welcome it & there might well find at least a few new readers for it in the South — Hasn't SRC an opportunity & a challenge here?

Well, I have put off writing a few days in the hopes of finding some way of expressing myself which would have a chance of bringing about a meeting of the minds, despite my blunder, for which I apologize of course instead a clash of the emotions — The issues are too big for personalities — Perhaps this letter too will fail but I hope at least it will not make you feel in any sense alienated. I think SRC is doing a very essential job & doing it well in difficult days & I have valued & do value your leadership in doing it —

Cordially,

Margaret C. McCullen

Excuse paper — I can write more legibly (?) with lines —

45 Santa Rosa Street
Memphis, Tenn. 38111

Paid 4/27/65

April 24-1965

Dear Dr. Dunbar:-

Thank you very much for your friendly letter and for the two interesting articles you sent with it. The one for the Annals I thought much the best interpretation of the history of the Southern Regional Council which I have ever read & I found the Annual Report very interesting. Yours in accord with almost all I read-

It seems to me there might be several ways to make the transition more discussion. It could be done with a formal board decision. As you know, SERS & the Ford Foundation have just made this sort of decision with regard to Southern Areas News which will shift focus for integration to new programs for the "culturally deprived"- Or it could be done I think quite informally & incidentally-

In most cases (of the latter way) this very change in SERS might be the news item in focus of an issue of New South - & the rest of New South of that issue be devoted to articles on Southern Education in various phases - expanding & interpreting the changes already underway & some contemplated -

Your publication on the Anti-Poverty program is already very helpful - We could have an issue or two on various phases of that.

An article on some such theme as in the enclosed clippy - hardly enough for a whole issue - might come out another month by someone for Brooklyn and/or someone for Southwestern -

Memphis is just launching an international friendship project with students from Colombia spending a few months here with Whitehaven Station High School as student-hosts & Memphis families as family hosts. An issue devoted to the new internationalizing the South - orientations & travel etc. would be illuminating.

In each issue and/or article, there would be a focus on the South, relating it on the one hand to the national trends of this sort, & on the other to the special relations of the Negro to this particular development which ever it might be - You might get some top-notch national or even international "expert" to write an article on world or national trends & then a Southern one to do

the article relating the South to this — & pointing up in a minor way the Negro's special relation —

Well — there are some notions. Perhaps they will touch off some better ones on your part.

Now — for a complete jump & a request.
You have probably read that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights hitherto wholly Washington based is initiating as an experiment its first field office — more to come if this works — and that Memphis is to be the base. The director will be Jaques Wilson (Negro) from Philadelphia & Assistant Director, John Spence (white) a newspaper man (Press Scimitar) & a friend of mine. John has asked me to mail him names & addresses of potential contacts in their proposed area — Tenn. Ala. Mississippi and perhaps Eastern Arkansas. They are in Washington being briefed & developing plans before opening their office here June 1. Rather than cudgel my forgetful brains for an individual name here & there I'm trying to get him first some basic

classified lists - SCRS, NAACP, ACLU, etc. - have prior started. Would you be kind enough to mail him the names & addresses of the Executives of the State Councils on Human Relations for Ala. Miss. & Ar-Kansas? Also, out of your experience the names & addresses of any of the Council Board members in state or local chapters that you think would be outstandingly helpful:

He is John Spence, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
1701 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. Washington D.C.
20425.

It seems to me that such already committed & organizationally established contacts would give them plenty to work on for quite a while & these persons in turn could pass them on to other contacts in their own states. Isolated individuals are pretty vulnerable & only someone who has worked the area simply to be well acquainted with local variations & problems should attempt them. Don't you think so? If you do write John Spence please let him know I asked you to.

Cordially, Margaret C. McCullough

Ja 5-6465
Tr 5-3461

PA

523-2721

See part marked in red. Didn't Spence come in here & get all this

Please write Spence or Mrs McCulloch as you see fit, & return letter to me

LD

file

Letter answered 5/4/65

MISS MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
415 SOUTH REESE STREET
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38111
PHONE 458-0919

Dec 5 1967

Dear Mrs. Johnson --

Thank you very much for the addresses of state canals - That is just what I need -

Sincerely

Margaret C. McCulloch

5 DEC 1969

FIGHT TB AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES

U. S. POSTAGE

Southern Regional Cancer Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta
Georgia 30303

attent
Mrs. Mildred Johnson

pa
cyp

December 2, 1969

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
415 South Reese Street
Memphis, Tennessee 38111

Dear Miss McCulloch:

The Alabama Council is now unstaffed, but the president of that Council is continuing a few activities from Huntsville. His name is Mr. Joseph A. Gannon, 315 Jordan Lane, Huntsville, Alabama 35805. As for the other state Councils about which you inquire the following is correct:

1. Arkansas Council on Human Relations
   1310 Wright Avenue
   Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
   (Mr. Elijah Coleman, Director)

2. Mississippi Council on Human Relations
   306 First Federal Building
   Jackson, Mississippi 39201
   (Mr. Kenneth L. Dean, Director)

4. South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(The Rev. Paul Matthias, Director)

If you should need any other assistance, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

mmj

MISS MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
415 SOUTH REESE STREET
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38111
PHONE 458-0919

Nov 26.

Dear Sir:

Do you have an up-to-date record you could send me of the names of the Executive Directors, & the addresses of the State Councils on Human Relations for Alabama, Arkansas, Miss. & South Carolina? I would be much obliged - I believe there have been changes ~~since~~ since 1960 when I last corresponded with them on regional matters.

Sincerely -

Margaret C. McCulloch

May 6

Many thanks to both you & Mr. Dunbar. I am happy to know the contact has already been made and will be so thoroughly followed through.

Sincerely,

Margaret C. McCullock

file "Mc" Gen.

Intensive Seminar Debates Fate Of Area's Small Towns

Continuing Shifts Of Population From Rural Communities Of Mid-South Into Cities Pose Grim Prospect For Some

By E. W. KIECKHEFER

What is the future for the small cities and towns of the Mid-South?

Are they doomed by the shifts in population which have been taking place since World War II? What can be done to revitalize these communities to make them attractive growing centers.

These are some of the questions which a group of about 0 civic and educational leaders have been exploring in a seminar on urbanization—the relationships between growing cities, shrinking towns and the flight of farmers from the land as mechanization of agriculture reduces the need for workers.

The seminar, which began last fall, is sponsored by the Brookings Institution of Washington in co-operation with the Adult Education Center at Southwestern.

Attending are mayors, Chamber of Commerce executives, utility company representatives, planters and representatives of the region's major universities — Memphis State, Mississippi State and the University of Mississippi.

The feeling of many in the group is that, while the experiences of other areas may be helpful in bringing improvement to the Mid - South, this area has peculiar problems for which it will need to find new solutions.

This, for example, is an area which has been severely affected by population shifts.

There are only three counties in all the Mid - South which have had population increases in the range of 20 to 9 per cent between 1950 and 960. Two more had increases in the 10 to 19 per cent range and eight more had increases between less than one per cent and nine per cent.

All the rest have had population losses, many of them severe.

What this means is that Mid-South population has been drawing into a few metropolitan centers — Memphis and West Memphis, Jackson, Greenville and Columbus, Miss.

These areas are rather widely scattered, leaving large open areas between them.

This is in contrast to the situation in states such as Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, for example, which had many communities in the 25,000 to 50,000 population range before World War II. Those cities have grown as the rural population has waned. The differnce, of course is that those Northern cities were small industrial centers, whereas many of the smaller Southern communities were trading centers for the rural people surrounding them.

Many of the small Mid-South communities have lost much of their reason for existence since their customers have departed.

Because of the great distances between the few metropolitan areas of the Mid-South, most of these smaller communities do not even have the prospect of being overtaken by the growing centers as so many Northern towns have been.

Unless these communities can find a new reason for existence, their prospects for the future are gloomy. Costs of community and county governments continue to rise and taxes must rise to meet them. Unless there is a growth of business in the community or county, the tax burden inevitably will reach an impossible rate on those who remain there.

McCarthyism under the Magnolias

by WILMA DYKEMAN & JAMES STOKELY

"AT A TIME when the South might well use a renewed vision of Robert E. Lee's virtue or Andy Jackson's vigor," a young Southern liberal said recently, "it seems a shame that we should choose to start reviving the spirit of Joe McCarthy."

An embattled social scientist in Atlanta summed up the situation during a conversation: "One trouble outsiders have in understanding our present difficulties is the culture-lag in the South. McCarthy never caught on down here back in his heyday, but as the last-ditch fight for segregation grows more desperate, all his ugly techniques are revived. At the end of the decade we're in the throes of an experience the rest of the country put behind it in the early Fifties."

One recent example came, perhaps with some appropriateness, in the legislative halls of the nation's capital. When Representative Dale Alford, newly elected Congressman from Arkansas, presented his maiden speech in the House in February, the proposed subject of his discourse was only slightly less sensational than the whirlwind eight-day paste-in campaign which had won him victory over veteran Representative Brooks Hays in last November's election.

Voicing alarm "at the complacency of some officials toward the menace of the Communist conspiracy . . . to make this great nation of ours part of a one-world government, operated from Moscow," Representative Alford then announced he would reveal the close alliance between Communism and "racial agitation" in the South.

The speech was founded largely on intricate webs of association and denunciations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the bi-racial Southern Regional Council, "renegade journalist" Harry Ashmore, "the Warren-Myrdal Supreme Court," and several less prominent individuals and groups. Its "revelations" were often without relevance.

Perhaps the whole performance of equating a controversial issue with Communism and then identifying as fellow travelers those people interested in confronting the issue seems anachronistic to Americans outside the South, where McCarthyism is only a bitter memory. But to many people in the South it is a significant thermometer reflecting the epidemic already in their midst, and a barometer suggesting the proportions of attacks yet to come.

As McCarthyism moves South under the magnolias, most of those against whom the search for subversives appears to be directed are not political Communists as much as racial non-conformists, people who seek a reasonable way of abiding by the Supreme Court ruling on desegregation of the public schools, while those who would subvert the law by defiance and maneuver designate themeselves the super-patriots and inquisitors. By their words the investigators are seeking out Southerners "soft on Communism;" by their acts they are singling out Southerners "soft on segregation."

Of course, the very fact that they feel this necessary indicates the absence of a monolithic South, and reveals that there are many Southerners who abhor the present dilemma and are willing to work for a solution. But the nature of this crisis, with its pull from the past and its emotional undertow, makes it especially susceptible to McCarthyism. In a time of tremendous change at the regional level (involving integration), and deep apprehension at the national level (involving Communism), where these regional racial tensions coincide with our national survival fears, there is created a no-man's land of uncertainty and suspicion. In such an atmosphere, threats and innuendo serve well to intimidate and immobilize creative thought and action on controversial problems.

In October, 1954, Circuit Court Judge Tom P. Brady of Mississippi made an address to the Indianola Citizens' Council. The judge gave a lengthy historical picture of the rise of the vertebrates, the various migrations, nations, and wars of mankind, and such "facts" of eugenics and biology as that "the Negro's brain pan seals and hardens quicker than the white man's." Seeking to explain how the Supreme Court had overlooked all this history and biology in its recent decisions, he cited the influence of the NAACP and the 87 "Communist-front organizations" behind it.

A year later the attempt to identify black leadership and the red cause received added impetus from Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia. In a talk entitled "The Ugly Truth about the NAACP," which was given saturation distribution as a printed pamphlet throughout the South, Cook sought to prove that through affiliations of some of its officers with other organizations, some of which were listed in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and because the Communist Party had an identical stated aim of "full racial equality," the NAACP had "allowed itself to become part and parcel of the Communist conspiracy to overthrow the democratic governments of this nation and its sovereign states."

He closed with a warning which was both the most explicit and implicit of any as to what "do-gooder" community leaders might expect if they continued to participate in interracial groups. "Investigations currently are being made . . . the results of which will greatly embarrass those

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WILMA DYKEMAN and JAMES STOKELY, native Southerners, are a husband-and-wife writing team whose recent book on the South, "Neither Black Nor White," won the 1958 Hillman Award and has now been issued in a paperback edition.

good citizens who unwittingly have become involved in their activities. I urge all such persons to take immediate steps to disassociate themselves from these groups . . . before they, their friends, and their congregations are exposed to the anguish and embarrassment which exposure of these groups will necessarily mean."

Such speeches, widely disseminated throughout the South by the segregationist Citizens' Councils, were only the prelude. In March, 1957, a special Louisiana state legislative committee (sometimes called the "watchdog" committee on segregation) held a three-day hearing in Baton Rouge to find "the causes of racial unrest in the South." As the testimony unfolded, however, it seemed that these causes had already been determined. The committee, headed by state Senator William Rainach, did not appear to seek from its six "cooperative" witnesses information as much as confirmation.

The Rainach Committee hearing marked the first appearance on the Southern scene of some of the old pros of the investigative road shows, refurbished now to play the Southern circuit. Manning Johnson, a Negro from New York and self-confessed former Communist, was the star. In 1954 Johnson was the principal denouncer in the loyalty investigation of United Nations Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche. His accusations were discredited. He himself testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board that he believed "some things are more important than the truth," and in 1956 the Board expunged from the record of certain of its hearings what it called "tainted" testimony given by Harvey Matusow, the late Paul Crouch, and Manning Johnson.

Yet Johnson, who was reported to have earned up to $9,096 over a two-year period as a professional former Communist witness, appeared in Louisiana to castigate Judge William Hastie, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt ("somebody should muzzle her and put her in a cage"), Martin Luther King, Jr. ("I think Reverend King could stand a thorough investigation"), the respected Southern Regional Council, and the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

It was in testimony concerning these two organizations that Johnson's and the committee's irresponsibility became most evident. Having falsely asserted that the Southern Regional Council was founded by a Communist, Johnson compounded falsehood with guilt-by-association and reached from Louisiana over into Mississippi to discuss the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. He had no startling "revelations" about this state group but did take time to read into the record the names and addresses of the officers of the biracial organization.

The reason for publicizing these names and addresses was not made clear, but results came promptly. One board member named, along with the Catholic Bishop of Mississippi and other eminent clergymen, was the wife of a well-known Greenwood, Mississippi, cotton dealer. Six days after Johnson's testimony the dining room of their home was ripped by a bullet blast. A reporter later concluded, "It was not intended to kill but just to frighten."

These public proceedings did not nail down any specific Communist individual or group against which Louisiana and the federal government could move to lessen racial difficulties in the South. Assessments of guilt were conveniently general, emphasizing "racial nationalism," NAACP "dictation" to the Supreme Court and the President, and destruction of individual liberty by the "Communist timetable of world conquest."

Several subsequent investigations have arrived at similar conclusions. Hard on the heels of the disastrous developments in Little Rock, in October, 1957, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, headed by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, moved into Memphis to study "Communism in the Mid-South." At the end of the two-day hearing, with 14 witnesses, seven had invoked the Fifth Amendment and one, a Little Rock housewife who had made news earlier that autumn by comforting one of the Negro girls in the school crisis, had been accused of affiliation with the Communist Party in 1945. The statement of conclusions, however, was still general: "Communist activity in the Mid-South is highly conspiratorial, deeply cloaked in secrecy." Without specific elaboration these deductions left room for intimidation, without risk of libel, when they asserted that the targets of the Red network were churches, parent-teacher associations, colleges, high schools, and labor organizations.

Three months later, in February, 1958, an investigation of racial agitation in Florida was undertaken by a joint legislative committee in Tallahassee. Senator C. E. Johnson, sponsor of segregation bills at two previous legislative sessions, was chairman. The star witness on this occasion was J. B. Matthews.

Billed as a one-time investigator for the late Senator McCarthy's Committee, it was not pointed out that Matthews had lasted as staff director for McCarthy less than a month. Although he asserted flatly that "Communists or Communist influence were directly involved in every major race incident of the past four years since the Supreme Court 'legislated' on the subject of integration," reports were forced to state that Matthews' further testimony was "general in nature."

The Tampa *Tribune* suggested that the committee's sessions had been "largely devoted to old charges and an intense study of the obvious." It stated that the committee's treatment of the treasurer of the Tallahassee Council on Human Relations "was repugnant to the American concept of fair play," and voiced the hope that in the future the committee might "have evidence which is current, and which is related to Communism."

The Human Relations Council treasurer to whom the paper referred was a respected furniture dealer, James Shaw. The episode involving him highlighted the most unsavory feature of such investigations and one frequently forgotten by many citizens. Equated in the public mind with a trial, these hearings are not bound by the rules of actual courts of law, and their arbitrary development of one point of view may make a mockery of justice.

Shaw was subpoenaed to present the financial records of the Tallahassee Human Relations Council to the committee. When he did so, he was refused the right to make a statement, although one member of the committee wished to hear him. Shaw later told the press: "I wanted to say that I presented the records under protest because I feel that being subpoenaed to bring them here created implications and insinuations about me and my organization. They could have called any officer of the organization and we would have been glad to turn over the records to them. Anyone could have attended any one of our meetings and realized there was nothing to investigate."

His summary of the council's aims and methods must seem modest enough to anyone removed from the total resistance atmosphere of much of the South today: "This organization is not secret. Most of our meetings have been held at the courthouse. One of the purposes of it is to create a line of communication between Negroes and whites. We have not done very much but we have tried to ease the tensions that have been created by statewide political campaigns."

The increasing all-out effort to discredit just these individuals and groups working to "create a line of

communication" and "ease the tensions" became even more evident during a recent investigation conducted in Arkansas. Attorney General Bruce Bennett, who examined witnesses for the state committee, said the hearing would serve "as an educational program more than anything else," and added, "most of our case will be tried at the bar of public opinion." He indicated that those called to testify would be friendly to the committee's purpose, which indeed proved to be true.

Manning Johnson and J. B. Matthews were the principals among these witnesses. Johnson repeated his summary of Communist history and strategy and restated his antagonism to the NAACP which he had voiced at the Rainach Committee hearing in Louisiana. Matthews went even farther than he had during his appearance before the Florida committee. He named as Communists four former residents of Arkansas, two of whom had left the state years before, two of whom had been in Little Rock until recently. The rest of his testimony was largely an effort to link together those groups interested in integration and smear them and their members with one sweeping assertion of witting or unwitting aid to Communism.

This was the same Matthews who wrote back in 1953: "The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen." Virginia's Senator Harry F. Byrd promptly declared that Matthews "should give names and facts to sustain his charge or stand convicted as a cheap demagogue willing to blacken the character of his fellow Americans for his own notoriety and personal gain." Following a statement by President Eisenhower, Matthews resigned as staff director of the McCarthy Committee. It is not a history designed to inspire confidence in later accusations of Communist infiltration. Nevertheless, the committee proceeded with its televised probe featuring the testimony of these two men.

Since the hearings in Arkansas in December and Representative Alford's February speech to the House, Attorney General Bennett has branched out in his activities. In March he helped instigate and guide a legislative probe in the adjoining state of Tennesseee.

This exploration concerned the Highlander Folk School, founded and directed by Myles Horton, a native Tennessean. This school has been controversial since its establishment in 1934 by the very nature of its interests: labor organization and, more recently, racial integration. Endorsed by such national figures as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Reinhold Niebuhr, Monsignor John O'Grady, Harry Golden, and former TVA Chairman Gordon Clapp, the school had come under close federal scrutiny when its tax-exempt status was restored over a year ago. But federal clearance did not satisfy Arkansas' Bennett, who flew to Nashville to testify that in his opinion the school is subversive. "Run 'em out! Run 'em out!" he advised the committee members, referring to leaders of the school.

Many Tennesseans resented his advice, recalling a thought-control bill he had introduced in his own state's legislature, making it unlawful "to encourage nonconformance with the established traditions, customs, and usage of the state."

The Chattanooga *Times* commented: "We are neither patrons nor partisans of Highlander Folk School . . . . But unpopularity is not a sufficient reason for official harassment or intimidation. When one man's right to argue an unpopular course is assailed, another's right to advocate the opposite is threatened." Fourteen University of the South professors, who live only five miles from Highlander, in nearby Sewanee, came out in a public statement supporting the school and its "democratic ideals." The Nashville *Tennessean* battled against what it called a "witch hunt," warning that Tennessee did not need or deserve "the distinction of reviving McCarthyism."

Interspersed with the activities of these various official committees have been numerous other investigations, legislative proposals, printed and verbal attacks designed to obscure the black and white problem with the red menace. The NAACP has been under constant fire but other groups gaining increased attention include labor organizations, teachers, the clergy, and interracial councils. (It may be significant for the future that Manning Johnson, one of the favorite "friendly witnesses" of these hearings, wrote an article denouncing the NAACP in a recent issue of the violently anti-Semitic *Common Sense*.)

"The NAACP? Oh, you mean the National Association for the Advancement of the Communist Party." At filling stations and small-town stores in many parts of the South there is ready evidence of the easy acceptance of a scapegoat.

Yet J. Edgar Hoover, in his recent *Masters of Deceit,* a source widely quoted throughout the South on other aspects of Communism, and even praised by Representative Alford in that very speech he made to show red influences in the NAACP, came to the conclusion that NAACP leaders have consistently thwarted the Communist Party's "vigorous efforts" at infiltration. In 1953 Hoover stated: "The American Negro is not hoodwinked by these false messiahs."

Early in 1957 a bill was introduced in the Tennessee legislature providing that a teacher may be fired "if while within the buildings, he shall make pronouncements or engage in or promote discussions for the purpose of influencing students or other persons with reference to the problem of the integration of the races." This particular measure to gag the teachers died, but the spirit behind it did not.

Last year, when 63 Louisiana State University professors signed a Louisiana Civil Liberties Union petition opposing segregation bills which would permit closing of public schools, a legislative inquiry of the professors was launched. Members of the House were reported to feel that "Communism and integration walk hand in hand," and anyone, particularly university faculty members, who opposes legislation aimed at keeping Louisiana schools racially pure "must have subversive tendencies."

In December, 1958, University of Arkansas President J. T. Caldwell felt it necessary to "repudiate unequivocally the imputation that the University of Arkansas has been penetrated by Communists and express the fullest confidence in the members of our faculty." And when the Arkansas Education Association, a statewide organization of white teachers and school administrators, stated as policy a few months ago, "We can never compromise our conviction that the public school system is not expendable," the 21-member Legislative Council was so outraged that it suggested the Education Association members were innocent victims of subversive influence—and ordered an investigation by the Committee on Subversion in Education.

The National Council of Churches has borne much of the brunt of the smear attack on churchmen. One South Carolina editor has said the NCC "will shower respect on anarchists, Communists, and atheists but deny respect to Southerners whose only crime is that they believe in traditional American states rights."

One of the most consistently attacked organizations in the South recently has been the dignified and reasonable Southern Regional Council. This is understandable because it works by, with, and for Southerners of both races in a discussion and research effort to undergird integration with solid fact and lasting effectiveness. Its voice is calm, its work is

constructive, and its effect is cumulative. Unfortunately, much of its energy lately has been diverted in stamping out the leaf fires sparked by irresponsible incendiarists.

The SRC, under its knowledgeable young director, Harold Fleming, is filling a unique need in the region. Pitted against it is the testimony of —again—the ex-Communist, Manning Johnson, whose appearances before the Louisiana Rainach Committee provided the source for the subsequent attacks against SRC. A month after this hearing, in April, 1957, *The Firing Line,* published by the American Legion's National Americanism Commission, reported that Johnson's testimony "reflected the Council was formed by James E. Jackson, a Southern organizer of the Communist Party." The source of Johnson's information, in turn, was a boast in *The Daily Worker* on the many accomplishments of the said Jackson. But even the *Worker's* fantasy had not reached as far as Johnson's, for it claimed only that Jackson had "participated in the formation and building of the Southern Regional Council."

It is, of course, a matter of public record that the Southern Regional Council was founded in 1944; its distinguished incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist Church, Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution,* Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and the late Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina.

The SRC was the successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which had been founded in 1919 by leading churchmen. Even so conservative and segregationist a newspaper as the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* felt moved in August of last year to clarify the issues in relation to the SRC: "As to the allegation of the Communist *Daily Worker* that James E. Jackson, chief of the Southern branch of the U.S. Communist Party, was a 'co-founder of the Southern Regional Council,' there is nothing to support this . . . he was not at any time an officer, director, or member of that agency. The *Daily Worker's* statement that he was a 'founder' is as unreliable and inaccurate as nearly everything else in that Communist sheet."

In May, 1957, *The Firing Line* made another allegation which was to be widely circulated in segregation circles and at last repeated by Representative Alford in his recent speech. "Records of the American Legion reveal a definite trend of interrelationship between the SRC and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a defunct Communist front organization."

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is no longer in existence, but it once included in its "interrelationships" many prominent Southerners besides some who were later to be in the SRC. In 1938, at the Southern Conference meeting in Birmingham, Alabama, among those who were part of the proceedings were Governor-elect Burnett Maybank of South Carolina, Alabama's Senator John H. Bankhead, Bishop Robert Lucey of Texas, Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama, and others of equal prominence and reputation. In 1945 the Conference staged a dinner in Washington, D. C., honoring Justice Hugo Black. The toastmaster on this occasion was then Senator, later Vice-President Alben W. Barkley. At the speaker's table was the Honorable James F. Byrnes. Among the sponsors of the dinner were Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, and President Harry S. Truman. Surely guilt by association cannot include all these men.

SRC Director Fleming said not long ago: "The tragedy is that these self-appointed experts on 'subversion' show no understanding whatever of the real Communist movements. It thrives on white supremacy and noisy defiance of desegregation rulings. The Communists wouldn't trade one Governor Faubus for 10,000 new recruits to the Party. By contrast, there are no more effective anti-Communists than those Southerners who are working for orderly compliance with the law of the land. Ironically, these are the very people whom the segregationist vigilantes falsely label 'reds' and 'subversives.' "

Eleven prominent Southern church officials said in a statement in early April: "The time has come for the public to be made aware of the resurgence of McCarthyism in the South. If there is in fact a Communist threat, then Dr. Alford and others like him have a responsibility to report their knowledge to the FBI; if not, they have a duty to check their facts. Otherwise, they themselves are doing the real service to Communism, which battens on confusion, false charges, and the blind defense of racial injustices in our country."

Where inequities exist in our country, it is, indeed, not the Communist Manifesto but the American Constitution that fosters unrest and makes citizens work for change. The McCarthy cry of "Communist" in a time of transition is appealing for two reasons: it is simple and it is emotional. It reduces a complex situation, with many ramifications and subtleties and need for sober logic, to one single outside cause, and stirs a rope-and-fagot reflex.

Most citizens, along with the U.S. Senate, finally came to their senses about the sickness of McCarthyism. Slowly, as Southerners themselves work to replace emotional resistance and bigotry with reason and respect for the law of the land, McCarthyism can be uprooted under the magnolias.

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GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

RECEIVED
DEC 7
Southern Regional Council

December 1, 1953

Dear George:

You know everything so I am confident you can give me The Straight Dope on an outfit called The Spartanburg County Foundation. S.C., of course.

Fischer at Harper's heard about them and asked me to take a looksee for possible piece.

Did you see my piece -- BIG BOTCH AT SAVANNAH RIVER -- in November Harper's? If not, I'll send you clip. Let me know.

Howse your family, your wonderfully hospitable family? Some big joe around here palmed off couple of tickets to Georgia Georgia Tech game on me, but my conscience made me put them in the mail to him next morning. If my conscience hadn't intervened, we were coming to see you.

Virginia is setting world on fire as reporter for AUGUSTA HERALD. She sends her best.

Whatever happened to George Stoney & that very attractive wife of his?

When do you thing Supreme Court will hand down ruling on segregation cases? Your rough guess?

Phil Hammer writes me now and then, says he's coming down here with his wife for the weekend.

Thanx in advance for anything you can tell me about the foundation. Do you know anybody in Spartanburg?

Best,

George

Mr. Ge rge Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dec 7. '53

See ltr to Leslie Dunbar 4/22/54
carbon sent to McMillan
EB

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

April 21, 1954

Dear George:

Leslie Dunbar this morning got official notice that he'd received Guggenheim. Grant is almost twice what I got & enuf to assure him freedom from financial worry during the year beginning this September 1.

Think this rules out his working for you. But he was grateful for the offer, the generous salary, and was pleased at the thought of working with you.

Best,

George

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

May 26, 1954

Dear George:

This is a helluva way to write a thank-you note. But I am grateful for and did much enjoy my visit with the Mitchells while I was in Atlanta. I'm sending Alice and the girls a little bit of candy of a kind I like.

I also have business with you.

There recently appeared in the local paper a United Press story from Greensboro, N.C. ("Greensboro To Study Ways To De-Segregate") which seemed to be the makings of a piece for The Reporter.

I sent the clip off to Horton, managing editor, keeping in mind as I did so that Greensboro was one of the places you had talked to me about, a place you had been.

Got a note from Horton saying he wanted a piece, and gave me a guarantee for travel money, etc. So, when I finish the Talmadge piece (say, this Friday) I'll be going up to Greensboro (say, next Monday or Tuesday).

Would you be willing to introduce me up there, write people you know that I'm coming? And will you send me whatever dope you have about the town, a list of names of people you think I ought to see, and whatever other ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ background information you think will be helpful?

The Talmadge piece is coming along nicely. Two days after the segregation decision I called LIFE about the Mitchell profile. They hadn't even read the manuscript, promised they would right away. But I haven't heard.

Best,

George

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
August 4, 1954

Dear Harold:

Thought you might like to know I've heard from HARPER'S. They like the piece and are gonna use it, when they did not say.

In submitting manuscript I told them I might wish later to make changes in county unit system section. In today's letter, they agree that changes should be made toward clarification. I'll be writing this insert in next few days and may, unless you object, send it to you for comment.

You may also be interested to know that I have finished piece on Greensboro which ~~Ex~~ REPORTER said (conditionally) they could use. It makes a good piece. I rather think, though editors are fickle beyond my understanding, that they'll use it. Anyway I'll let you know. Maybe I'll send you carbon when I type up in next couple days.

Got any other ideas for me?

Sincerely,

George

George McMillan

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

6/28/56

Dear Harold: I'd best write regional YW office & will do so. Thanx for address. Gmarekian sent me part of his mss. He doesn't write badly, but what is most impressive is the Orangeburg story itself; I wanted even more detail than he gave. I'm confident a dfinitive narrative, stripped of editorial comment, could get published. I have heard nothing from Barnes, but thanx very much for writing him. The reason I pressed that idea is that I believe that we'd be likely toa gree on the kind of book that ought to be done. That was one of the troubles with Guggenheim project; the editor at Viking didn't get it. Barnes, from what I know of him, would. Thanx again.

George

July 2, 1956

Dear Harold:

Thanks very much for sending me facsimile of letter from Barnes. I am going to assume that it will be a long time before we meet if we let events take their course. I am going to write him. Thanks for the wedge.

George

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

George McMillan Box 299 Aiken, S. C.

Dear Harold:

Thanks, thanks -- for the dope about Adam Y., and for writing to Mr. Jackson. Sometime soon I've got to do a magazine piece to keep alive. You got any ideas?

Best,

George

December 29, 1958

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

January 11, 1963

Dear Leslie:

Thanks very much for the names. I don't know Galphin but remember his work. I'll look up Roche and Eckhaus.

Would you write a note about me to Katharine Taylor, the retired principal at Shady Hill? Why don't you enclose one of those reprints of my Violence piece?

Thanks again,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

no daily file copy made

September 23, 1954

Dictated September 21

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Apologies for keeping, on my desk, all this time your article on Talmadge. I return it after reading it with care, and call it good and interesting, and a little too easy on the man. I daresay by now it is in type, and we all look forward to its coming out.

Come over and see us, and you may be sure I will not get Aiken-wise without stopping to see you and Virginia.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
July 26, 1954

Dear Harold:

You and others have convinced me that my Talmadge manuscript does deal too gently with Herman. I do not propose to keelhaul it, that is, to change the whole approach. But I do mean to make more emphatic, to strengthen the last half of the piece which is, as you recall, an indictment of the man.

Thank you for sending me the county unit system information. I intend to use parts of it.

Do you have a pro-McCarthy quote from the Statesman you can send me?

Maybe I need to be more exact in my statements about Talmadge's critics, maybe they are not neutralized. My impression is that what he has done is isolate his critics, leave them powerless except when he, Herman, does go to some extreme.

God knows I don't mean to imply that he is moderate!

If you like, have another go at the piece, send me other suggestions.

Thank you very much for yourhelp.

Best,

George McMillan

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 23, 1954

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

George Mitchell is out of the office until Monday. Meanwhile I thought I would write you at least sketchily about your article, lest my comments come too late to be helpful.

You are right in assuming that I would feel that the article gives too much to Talmadge. However I haven't any particular set of counter-facts to propose. It's largely a matter of emphasis, and that's a matter for every writer's own judgement. I cheerfully admit personal bias. I consider Talmadge a dangerous character, much more so than his pappy, and of course I like to see the point driven home with a sledge hammer. Whether for purposes of expediency or otherwise, he has consistently taken the stance of our home-grown fascists on questions of civil liberties and individual rights, and the machinery of government generally. I would hate for people elsewhere to get the impression that he is an able fellow who good-naturedly race baits as a method of preserving his political power. But so much for personal and not very helpful observations.

On matters of fact I think the article stands up very well. I have only one or two points, several of them quite small. On page 5 you describe the Governor's mansion as being in one of Atlanta's suburbs. Actually it's not, but in one of the older and better residential sections of Atlanta proper.

Page 25: Brooks never did his own photography. He sent around a character who was employed by one of the state departments to take his pictures for him.

Page 25: You might want to mention, among the national issues that the Statesman has spoken on, Talmadge's pro-McCarthy utterances on one or two occasions.

I agree that the discussion of the County Unit system needs to be pointed up and made clearer. The main point is not the lopsidedness of the legislature, which is a phenomenon found in most of the states, but the way in which the votes are counted in the Democratic Primary. I am enclosing a New South article which includes a description of the County Unit system in some detail in case you need it.

On another general point, I don't think it's quite true to say that Talmadge's critics have been neutralized, or at least to suggest that they have been passive in recent years. The defeat of the County Unit Amendment -- which was a personal defeat for Talmadge and for his race-baiting methods -- was the result of some hard work by anti-Talmadge liberals. The newspapers came in fairly late in the game to help, but the major share of the load was carried by the consistent Talmadge critics. The significance of this and similar incidents, in my opinion, is that Talmadge has been restrained in some of his more extreme undertakings by things other than his own sense of moderation.

I hope these hasty comments are of some use. I have read the article through twice, and if there are any factual errors in it they are outside my ken. George Mitchell will no doubt write you after he has had a chance to read the piece early next week. I'll be looking forward to seeing it in Harpers.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/eab
Encls.

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

7/19/54

Dear G.M. — Did I ask, when I sent you Talmadge manuscript, please to return it? I meant to, for I will need it. Thanks for looking at it.

GMcM.

Going Greensboro tomorrow (Tuesday)

RECEIVED
JUL 20 195
Southern Regional Council

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

July 18, 1954

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

You'll find enclosed my manuscript on Herman Talmadge, which I am taking the liberty of sending to you without permission. Your permission.

Since I took the assigment I've always had the hope that you'd be willing to read the script for me.

My notion in sending it to you is that you will perhaps read it and write me a general note of comment on it. I'd be glad to have specific things pointed out, but I don't feel I can ask you to do that much. What I'd like to have is your judgment as to whether or not I've said anything really. Or, failed entirely to mention something that you know to be of significance.

I also hope that you'll pass the piece on to Harold Fleming. My expectation is that he'd perhaps be willing to read the piece more carefully and make detailed, line-by-line notations. I would be especially grateful if Harold would point out errors of fact; on fact, I'd like the piece to be impeccable. But I would be happy to have much more from him -- indeed just as much as he is willing to take the pains to tell me.

Will you assure Harold that I am not a sensitive author, that he may be as harsh as he wishes, and as pointed?

I have been told here, for example, that I did not really make clear the relationship between Talmadge and the county unit system. That is, of course, fundamental. If Harold feels I have failed, I'd be happy to accept, if he is willing to undertake, additional material, or suggested re-writes of my own stuff. I will try to get it in the script.

If Harold turns out to feel, as I suspect he may, that the piece is too gentle, tell him to give me the stuff with which to make it more acid.

Or, am I imposing on him? I hope not.

Oh, one more thing. Please do not show this piece to anyone else, and especially not to Burgess, at least not for the moment. I plan to send him a carbon later, when I have had your comments.

Cordially,

George

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

December 9, 1955

Mr. George McMillian
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

It was good to see you again, and we appreciated your helpful suggestions about countering the smears.

We have ordered a copy of Brady's book Black Monday which I will send to you.

Let me know when you get to the writing stage and brief me on your angle, and I will try to put down something that will help.

Regards,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

November 30, 1955

Dear Harold:

This time I want to be sure to document that side of Talmadge's personality that lies on the extreme right wing.

Keep me in mind. When I come to write the piece, maybe you'll be willing to put down that aspect of Talmadge in a memo for me, citing chapter and verse, the names of organizations, etc.

Thanks for your help and your kind [redacted] hospitality.

Sincerely,

George

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

April 10, 1956

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Thanks for letting me see your manuscript. I know you have little use for mere words of commendation, but I think the piece is very well written and I can find little to quarrel with in what you have said. Of course, there are matters of emphasis and selection which I would handle differently if I were writing the piece. I'm not and it is probably a good thing. I thought you handled the County Unit System - always a knotty thing to explain - especially well.

The only specific question I would raise has to do with your discussion of the New South. One is a minor point; it is admittedly speculative but I would take strong issue with your Georgia sociologist who rules out the influence of modern trends in Georgia "for a couple of decades at least". I am not predicting any golden age, but I think the status quo in Georgia is going to experience some pretty drastic upsets, for better or worse, in less time than that.

I have a more substantial reservation about the statement of your dissenting economist about the South's industrial development increasing regional self-consciousness. Whether this is true or not - I think it is too questionable to stand as the only evaluation - it is not supported sufficiently by what follows. Certainly the common view is that the South is becoming increasingly integrated into the economic life of the nation, with all that implies. While a contrary view may be valid, the reader has a special right to some pretty convincing reasons why it is. I've heard old Hammer argue on both sides of this question with equal conviction, for example, so I'm inclined to think this is one of those "multi-faceted" situations which the economists like to play cute with. Enough said.

Otherwise, I can't argue with you, though I've tried very hard through two readings. On the Negro vote, you are dead right that nobody knows what it is. The best estimate I know of for Georgia is about 150,000 and for the South about a million and a quarter to a million and a half. You may have estimates that you like better.

Mr. George McMillan April 10, 1956

I am enclosing an item from the Statesman which only goes to show that you can't win no how.

Let us know when the article gets scheduled and come back when you can pay Jane and me a real visit. You can be sure that if we see a chance to get to Aiken we will grab it.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:c
encs.

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 5, 1956

Dear Harold:

Here's the piece with, I suppose, a thousand inadequacies.

I very much hope that you'll look at it with your most jaundiced ~~xx~~ eye. Don't be tactful. Tell me what's wrong with it. And write on this carbon wherever you please.

I mailed it off to Collier's this morning, but there will be time for revisions.

Much enjoyed visit in your attractive home, with your attractive wife. Y'all must come see us!

Thanks again for your help.

Best,

George

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 4, 1956

Dear Harold:

Thanks very much for your helpful letter. It was full of the kind of good ideas I've learned to expect from you, smart creature that you are.

I'm going up to New York Wednesday afternoon, will probably return to Aiken Friday, and may start to work at once.

If things turn out that way, I agree with you that the first order of business ought to be a trip to Atlanta. Then we can toss it around some more.

Thanks again,

George

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

June 1, 1956

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, S. C.

Dear George:

I batted your new assignment around with George Mitchell this afternoon, and here are some strictly off-the-cuff suggestions. I didn't really find out enough from you to advise well - for example, how old is youth? Will you be concerned equally with white and Negro youth, or with white only? You probably don't know the answers yourself yet. Obviously the best thing for you to do, after New York, is to get on your tired horse and ride over to Atlanta again. Meanwhile:

The person who knows most about the racial attitudes of college age youth in the South is one Rosalie Oakes, formerly with the student YW in Atlanta, now Y secretary at the University of Texas. The student YWCA organization has its regional headquarters in this building and should be of some help - possibly the equivalent in the YMCA too. Such youth movements as the Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Future Farmers, etc - most of them with regional offices here, might be worth a poke. All of the larger religious denominations have youth programs which are concerned to some extent with integration. Some of the people who can steer you on this are also here. We can spot for you various examples of liberal youth activity in Southern communities and summer camps.

George Mitchell feels very strongly that a major part of this story should be found among Negro college students. I think that the militance or lack of it among these youngsters will determine the pace at which the South eventually desegregates. If you use this angle, obvious places to look at are State College, Orangeburg, the student bus boycott in Tallahassee and such other campuses as Hampton Institute, Fisk, Atlanta, Tuskegee, etc.

As far as white youth is concerned, your article will undoubtedly explode the prevalent cliche that "white youngsters will show their prejudiced elders the way." While there is no doubt that Southerners under

twenty-five average more enlightenment on race than their elders, there is still plenty of Confederatism among the young - in fact, a kind of revival of it in some quarters. Leonard Wilson, lately at the University of Alabama, is an extreme example, but not the only one. Without prejudging your findings, my guess is that you will find the young people, on the whole, are not so much "liberal" as just bored with the whole thing, they can't figure out how the older folks can work up so much steam over something that doesn't seem to them nearly as important as other things. That is my arm chair conclusion anyway.

There are dozens of angles to this story, and I don't think I can be very much help this way. I will ask our researchers to glean what they can from the files and send it to you, but it won't be of much help.

I will expect to see you in Atlanta again before long.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 16, 1956

Dear Toots:

This is a needle.

Write Barnes about that southern book.

And, of course, stay as sweet as you are.

George

Harold Fleming,
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

PS And much thanks for the help and hospitality

June 26, 1956

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

For interracial student conferences in the Atlanta area Dean Jones would no doubt be the one. Her address is the Atlanta YWCA, 72 Edgewood Avenue N.E. If you are interested in conferences elsewhere in the South, I suggest you write to the National Student YWCA, Southern Regional Office, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E. You may specifically ask both of them if they know of conferences at which both male and female youth will be present.

Gamarekian has been by the office twice, the last time to show me his incompleted manuscript on segregation in South Carolina. He has pulled all the facts together exhaustively, but he needs advice on how to package some of his stuff for market. Maybe you can help him.

I will let you know when, as and if I hear from Barnes, and I trust that you will do the same by me.

Best,

Harold C. Fleming

HCF:mbo

72 Edgewood Ave
NE

Dear Harold:

Thanks for the clip, and for writing to Mr. Barnes at Simon & Schuster. I see by this morning's paper that FFR probe has been called off. One thing I did not get in Atlanta was list of inter-racial conferences to be held this summer. Who might I write about this? Dean Jones? Will you send me her YW address? I would like to attend at least one of these meetings. Do you know Daisy's friend, Garamekian? He has done rather good script, part of which he sent me, on Orangeburg.

Thanks,

Mac M.

June 19, 1956

Mr. Joseph Barnes
Simon & Schuster Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Barnes:

When I talked with you in your office a few months ago you said you were looking for an appropriate person to do a book up-dating social and economic developments in the South during recent years.

If you are still looking, an excellent possibility would be George McMillan of Aiken, South Carolina. George is an able reporter and a first-rate writer. He is the author of "The Old Breed", a history of the First Marine Division in World War II, which won a lot of merited praise. He has worked as a newspaper man and a marine combat correspondent and in recent years has been free lancing for the large circulation magazines. He had an article in the June 8th issue of Collier's on the abortive race between Walter George and Herman Talmadge.

If the idea appeals to you I think McMillan would be interested. His address is Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

BC: George McMillan

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, *630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20* • TELEPHONE *Circle 5-6400*

June 27, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold Fleming:

Thanks for passing on the suggestion about George McMillan. I shall add his name to the very short list I have of possibilities in this field. I don't know how long it will be before I get to Aiken or he gets to New York. The idea of a good book on the South is one which will keep for a while anyway.

I am grateful to you for having thought of me.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Barnes

Joseph Barnes

JB:tab

Gek 7-13-56

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

July 11, 1956

Dear Harold:

I have come to the conclusion that there is probably not only a magazine article but an excalent book-length manuscript -- and book -- in Youth Looks At Segregation. I am at this moment seriously considering the notion of doing a brief outline of it and submitting it, through my agent, to Barnes at Simon & Shuster. And, if he turns it down, let it go the rounds of the standard book publishers.

I am always astonished, when I approach the subject of segregation, or integration, how little literature there is that deals with it as a practical social problem. It seems to me that one of the most disturbing achievements of the racial traditionalists is to prevent those who might, those who could, from taking practical steps. But this is obvious to you; a fact around which the texture of your life is formed.

I utter it becauseit would be the fundamental approach of the book I'm thinking about. It would assume that integration is a practical possibility, an event that almost inevitably lies ahead ofthe present generation of youthful southerners, Negro and white.

I see the book as divided, crudely, into three sections:

1. Statement of the problem -- or better, the challenge and the opportunity.

2. A review of the growing body of experience in integration. Baltimore, D. C., plus the many others in colleges, etc. What the problems have turned out to be, in fact.

3. What could be done. I am not thinking here of a handbook, nor a primer. I am thinking, however, of translating ~~xxxx xxxx

I mean to write a book that will be read, not consulted. I think the style can be lively and the material concrete and specific, and that there is not necessarily any contradiction in these terms.

The handling, the tone, should be as detached and objective as possible. My notion is to leave alone entirely the polemics of segregation. They'regetting plenty of discussion elsewhere -- and to damned little point as far as I can see. Where, for example, did Red Warren's piece leave you?

Why do I writeyou about this? First, I want to know whether there is already a book in this field, along the lines I'm talking about? Second, I want your opinion of it -- as an idea: would it be useful if it were well done?

In personal terms, I have come to see thebook as a solution to a perennial problem of mine, as an outlet for the tons of research I always seem to do anyway, always more than I need for a magazine piece. Since I am going over the ground, might as well just go over it a little more thoroughly.

Best,

George

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

July 16, 1956

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

I'm enthusiastic about your idea for a book. There is nothing of the kind in print, and it would undoubtedly serve a useful purpose for some time to come.

I am about to take off for Washington for a couple of days. After I get back, I will meditate some more on the idea. Meanwhile, if I can do or say anything to give the proposition a push, let me know.

Regards,

Harold C. Fleming

HCF:mbo

August 29, 1956

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, S. C.

Dear George:

What's happened with the youth piece, and have you given any more thought to the possibility of a book?

Best,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

Tel. conversation 10-8-56

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

October 1, 1956

Dear Harold:

Just thought you'd like to know that my Clinton piece has run the editorial gantlet at COLLIER'S and that it is to appear in issue dated November 23. I think it hits the newstands couple of weeks in advance of that.

I have one more thing to do before I sit down to write, Youth Looks At Segregation. But my ideas keep changing about the latter. It seems to me that the price ofgradualism is turning out to be quite high, at least in 8 southeastern states.

Have you, or do you know of anyone else who has, done any thinking about alternatives to Clinton, Clay, Sturgis and Mansfield? Or is this pattern to be repeated each fall, on into some indefinite future? Let me know what the thinking is among The Thinkers.

Best,

George

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

9-4447

Box 299
Aiken, S. C.
Sept. 20, 1956

Dear Harold:

Though you might like to know that I finished the Clinton piece in the hotel room in Knoxville, got it up to them Wednesday, and got a call back from them this morning saying that they are going to use it. They want a little rewriting, which I am going to do this weekend. If pictures work out, they plan to make it their cover story.

I'll have to wait until I see you to tell you about the hazards and the difficulties in the assignment -- but you know them already.

The piece is solely about the boy. Not about "the situation at Clinton."

Listen, let me know what it is you are hinting about -- the project. It is necessary for me to make plans well in advance. I don't know when I am coming to Atlanta.

I had thought I would come again before I wrote the long piece on Youth and Segregation. It looks now as if I may not. What happened is that I wrote my editor at Collier's a long letter, more or less an outline, of thepiece three weeks ago -- and he liked it so much that he suggested I just go ahead and write the damned thing. He left it up to me as to whether I should do some travelling and how much.

I think he is right. I think it may be best to sit down with what I've got.

Anyway, can't you put your notions into a letter? What you say might affect my plans for the trip.

Thanks again for your help. Your man at Oak Ridge, Wilson Lindsay -- or Lindsay Wilson -- was most helpful and hospitable. And I found Manis' outline of events a time-saver.

Best to George M. & to your bride.

Hamilton

RECEIVED NOV _ 0 1956

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

November 19, 1956

Dear Harold:

Because the possibility of our seeing each other soon is pretty indefinite, and because you have made Hammer's study seem so important, and because COLLIER'S does seem to want a flow of ideas from me -- why don't you knock out a few sentences summarizing what the report is all about?

And send those sentences to me? All I want is a very brief descriptive statement. Then, if I'm interested, I can call you and talk with you about it at more length.

By calling Bill Collins at University of Georgia I found a man there in Athens named Frank Gibson, a teacher, who knows about prisons, etc, and got some good footing on the rock quarry situation.

Thanks again for you wonderful and cheerful help.

Sincerely,

George

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Discussed with him 11-27-56

December 12, 1956

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

I would have written before now to thank you for your very valuable advice, but I took sick shortly after you were here and I am still only partly functioning.

Your memo on the Montgomery background is an extremely helpful follow-up. Our summary was a jumped-up affair. We got several requests for this kind of information last Friday. Then John Constable knocked out the memo and got it mimeographed and mailed all within about an hour's time. Questionable haste. But the point is that your critique gave us a solid basis for a lengthy post-mortem this morning. Whatever we do in this vein from now on will be much better for your suggestions. The decision on announcing a service will have to await a clearer organizational picture here. Meanwhile, if we have anything that we think is needed, we will put it out. When and if the time for announcement comes, we can pick it up with the editors as something we have been doing on an exploratory basis.

I'm enclosing a consultant fee for all your time and effort. I hope I can tap you for advice from time to time as we move ahead.

Best,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo
Enc.

P.S. John Bartlow Martin spent several days with us and has been in close touch since. His series should be something pretty good.

GEORGE MCMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

December 8, 1956

Dear Harold:

I am enclosing a rather impudent and saucy memo, encompassing my thoughts about the Montgomery bus memo to editors. I literally didn't have time to clothe my thoughts in polite circumventions. Forgive me, for that.

One of the most unsettling things about trying to make a career as afreelance writer is an unconscious attitude you run into. People unwittingly assume that you have what they have: a basic salary that keeps you alive. A guy like me can get quite bitter about this, a guy who has a struggle to keep alive and write what he believes. This morning COLLIER'S forwarded to me a letter from the secretary of the UAW, man named Mazey, right below Reuther on the letterhead. They want to make a pamphlet of my piece about Bobby Cain at Clinton. They seek my permission. Well, I have to give it. I want to give it. But they are every day paying for just such educational material; why shouldn't they pay me, say, $100. A literary work is a piece of property, and in actual fact a magazine buys only limited rights to it --"first North American serial rights." The union can ~~fxxx~~ afford it, far better than I can to give it to them. But that's the kind of life I lead. And, as you know, the NAACP has also asked for permission to reprint and send the article to their membership. This also for free.

I am not saying that the ~~xxx~~ encl sed memo is worth anything. I am not saying that the morning I spent with you in Atlanta (it was the juiciest segment of my limited time there) was worth antyhing. But my <u>time</u> is worth something.

Isn't it?

Best,

George

Harold Fleming
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

M E M O R A N D U M

December 8, 1956

TO: Harold Fleming

FROM: George McMillan

SUBJECT: Background memos for editors.

I haven't time to sit down and think out in good order a logical comment on your background memo to editors on the Montgomery bus ruling, the copy of which I received yesterday.

Instead, I am going to take the liberty of running out my reactions as they come to me.

Is this the first of such memos? In this form? I ask because it seems to me it might be a good idea to introduce your service, even though it is to be intermittent, with a letter. If you have on your board, or in your membership, various newspapermen and editors, you might form a quondam committee of them, create a chairman of this "Editorial Committee," and let him ~~address this initial letter~~ sign the debut letter to editors.

An idea: it might be a cute idea for this initial letter to ask for suggestions. And, further, it might be another good idea to attach ~~xxxx~~ a self-addressed postcard with the next background memo, asking the editor pointedly whether or not this service could be useful to him, and whether, more specifically, this (whatever it was) memo itself was used in fact, in any shape or form, by him. And in what form?

Remember, I am just running out ideas.

Now, let's say you are to do the letter, from, say, Mynders, of the Chattanooga paper; let's say he's the chairman of your press committee. Then it might be a good idea, too, to issue a press release saying you are going tostart the service. Now, I realize of course that Mynders might not go for this. He might want to review each memo, if his name was gonna be used initially. Well, even that might be worked out; or a substitute for it.

I suggest the press release because I very much believe that the Southern Regional Council needs an ~~and~~ institutional identity.

I suspect (I do not know this) that over the years the SRC has gradually been forced into a kind of "underground" role. I know the many many good reasons why this might have happened. It comes to the point where it possible to rationalize this role as the only one in which it is possible to "do anything."

One of the dangers in this kind of situation is that you will exaggerate the strength of your critics, and spend too much of your effort in defending yourself against their various "charges".

I believe the SRC needs to come out of hiding. I of course believe that all your programs should be carefully weighed in their conception. But I believe, too that once you havedecided to do something -- you should go with it. Not be ashamed of it, sell it, sell it hard. Take the rap. Have complete confidence in your posture, and keep the dignity that goes with that confidence.

This applies to your service to editors. I would sell it hard. And if you don't believe in it, don't do it.

Now, as to the Montgomery memo. Let me qualify myself. I understand that you may have had purposes in mind I don't know about, purposes which may have had an over-ruling effect on your style and content.

I am going to take off on it nevertheless, and you can throw away whatever I say that is beside the point.

First, any future memos must be more terse. Now, I am not talking about, nor recommending, the Kiplinger newsletter style. I don't mean that you should write it that way.

But I do mean.

1. The sentences must be shorter, more active
Let's rewrite just that part, the "Note to Editors."
I would do it this way:
"Montgomer, Alabama, will soon be in the headlines again as an area of interracial tension. A district federal court is expected, within a few days, to transmit a Supreme Court ruling, outlawing segregated seating on buses. The Montgomery story is a long one. We hope this bacground memo will be useful to you in handling the anticipated upcoming story."
Do you see the difference?
All the sentences throughout are too long, and too passive.

2. Paragraph 2, beginning, "regulartions for city bus..." should be omitted as obvious to editors.

3. Paragraph 3 should be turned into two sentences.

4. Paragrah 4 is all wrong. You've lost your chronological structure, after saying that you are going to follow one. Never start a sentence (for newsmen) with a participle ("following"). Perhaps this paragraph should start with the date that the Negro leaders asked the company for the concession. Do not use verbs like "emphasizing". They have a qualitative content. Instead use, "said," or "claimed," or "asserted." Put a period after "concessions," and start the new sentence, "They said their movedment was not..."

5. When did the "bus company officials" answer?

6. This paragraph starts well, and then goes to hell in confusion. Be more specific. Don't use expressions like, "the protest group." That's jargon. Name the group! Don't use, "bitterly." Don't say the white members "refused to consider" when in fact it is obvious they did consider, even if it was only to turn down.

7. Who says "hope for a settlement appeared dim" Harold Fleming? Local newspapers in Montgomery? Cite an authority, or drop such unsupported statements. Your memo loses its absolutely essential objectivity this way. And the first sentence itself is too long, too complicated in structure. Suggestion: Start out, "On January 21, the city commission of Montgomery accounted that a plan for ending the boycott had been agreed upon." You don't "reach" a "plan." Then say, " This followed a conference with Negro ministers." Now you say where you have been vague. Who in the next sentence are, "the protest leaders"? Are they the ministers? Or another group entirely?

8. Getting the direct quote here is refreshing, although the quote is too long. Just give enough to show what his position clearly was at this stage.

In succeeding paragraphs you succeed more or less better in doing what I think you should do. At least you have followed the chronology.

Now I call your attention to the fact that you have apparently failed even to mention the most striking phenomena of the Montgomery situation, except in passing.

I mean the actual boycott. When did it start? How many Negroes were transported each day? What was the effect on the city bus lines? What was the name of the bus company? Newsmen need these basic facts.

I happen to know who Dr. M. L. King is, but the whole purpose of the background memo is to put facts in one place. Wasn't he the preacher? What's the name of his church? It is not enough to name him as "the boycott leader."

I don't think it would have been irrelevant to give basic facts about Montgomery -- fact that it is capital of Alabama, it's population, etc.

In fact, since I'm rambling, it might have been a cute idea to start your memo with a list of the people, groups, and institutions and corporations involved, with a one-sentence identification of each -- and then follow with your chronology. You could have given correct names and identification of Dr. King, the Mayor, the bus company, the Montgomery Improvement AsSn, telling its estimated membership, the White Citizens Council, and its principal officers, etc. That would be very helpful to newsmen, the kind of thing that would be pasted up on the wall.

That way you would have given newsmen a <u>service</u>, and I think that is what you must basically do. Remember my lecture?

— END —

July 31, 1957

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Thanks for your note. It came just after we received the clipping of your piece in the Post.

I am sorry our last report didn't reach you before you sent your piece off, for frankly I would have liked to see you modify your analysis a bit. Your point that the civil rights bill would not open any flood gates is a sound one. But I do think it would have an effect, even if only psychological, that would amount to something in the long pull. Then too we have to consider what the effect on Negro suffrage would be if the bill were beaten down. But I liked your point about the complexities as against the fraudulent simplifications that the Southern contingent is putting out on the Hill.

Let me know when you get another such assignment and we can be of some help.

Best,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

July 22, 1957

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for the dope on Negro voting. I got off a piece to the POST and assume that they used it yesterday.

Your full report arrived to late to help me, but I am rather glad I didn't see it. It might have made me more cautious. What I said was that if the voting rights provisions of the bill were enacted into law that they would, despite all the screaming, have relatively little immediate effect on southern politics in general and Negro voting in particular. I tried to make these points, among others: that where Negroes have the vote, they have very little to vote for, and where they don't have it, other forms of discipline and intimidation can be used to keep them from registering, ways that can't be stopped with a federal statute.

Anyway, thanks again for your help.

Cordially,

George

HaroldFleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED OCT 22 1957

Box 299
Aiken, S. C.
October 21, 1957

Dear Harold:

I've been watching the mail for the Hammer report. This week is a good moment to send it to me, if your are still thinking of doing it. At any rate, why don't you let me read the script?

Sincerely,

George

George McMillan

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta
Georgia

December 31, 1957

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

The directory of foundations on which I rely gives the following on what used to be the Viking Fund. I don't know anybody who has had personal experience with it.

WENNER-GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL
RESEARCH, INC.
14 East 71st Street
New York 21, New York

A discretionary perpetuity incorporated in Delaware in 1941. Donor: Axel L. Wenner-Gren.

Purpose: For scientific, charitable, and educational purposes.

Methods: Grants to other organizations, grants to individuals for research and study, fellowships, cash awards and prizes; operation of a research library; conduct of meetings, conferences, symposia; publication of a monograph series in anthropology.

Policies Regarding Grants: It has been and is the Board's policy to use available funds for grants in support of research in anthropology and closely related sciences. Aid for purposes outside this field has been minimal. A list of information requested from petitioners for grants-in-aid is available upon request. All correspondence should be addressed to the Director of Research.

Current Fields of Interest: Fellowships and scholarships, higher education, humanities, intercultural relations, international matters, physical sciences, social sciences.

Financial Data (year ended January 31, 1954): Total assets, $3,110,362; total expenditures, $305,697; grants out of income, $212,440.

Officers and Directors: Paul Fejos, President and Director of Research; Richard B. Hunt, Secretary and Treasurer; John Wendell Dodds, William V. Griffin, Frederick L. Hovde, Howard F. Lowry, Filmer S. C. Northrop, Louis Ruthenburg.

All the best to you in the new year.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Encl: N. Y. Times Reprint

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

December 27, 1957

Dear Harold:

In the weeks since I have seen you I have been mulling over and formulating an approach, a somewhat more detached approach than I gave you, to the question of the contradictory behavior of southern whites in the racial crisis.

As you know, I don't believe anyone has yet found a plausible answer to the kind of resistance that integration has met.

I believe that I am now ready to put my notions down in a form that will amount to both an outline and a plan of work. I would much prefer to get the book started without entering into a contract with a publisher. I would prefer to start it with a fellowship grant from some foundation.

Someone has suggested to me that the Viking Fund is the place for me to go. Can you tell me something about it?

Best wishes to you and to the Council for a fruitful New Year.

Sincerely,

George

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

February 19, 1958

Dear Harold:

I am flattered that you thought of sending me your PROGRESSIVE piece. As one might have expected, it is a very clear and a very fair and just statement. I am just a little bit suspicious of the hopeful note at the end; even though you italicize your "ifs", you still leave one feeling that there is room for hope about some things that should be passed by as hopeless. Or, so I think.

Things go from bad to worse with me -- at least momentarily. I wish you had some project over there that would bring me $500.

Had a long letter from George Mitchell. Some of the details sound very much like what happened to me when I first moved South after the war. I can't believe that George is really gonna settle down indefinitely is ome remote part of Scotland.

Hope things go well with you.

Best,

George

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

April 28, 1958

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South, Carolina

Dear George:

I am interested in your letter of April 21 but have not been able to figure out how to give you a helpful reply. In the first place, I am not clear enough about your approach to the subject to know what would buttress your program. In the secnnd place, I suspect this is something we would need to talk about if I were going to make a worthwhile contribution.

I am going to be out of town all next week and will be back in the office on Monday, May 5. If this is not too late and you have specific questions that I might respond to out of my head or out of the files, I will be glad to do it.

It is now definite that Les Dunbar will be with us this summer. I am very happy about it, and am grateful to you for suggesting the possibility to him.

Regards,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 21, 1958

Dear Harold:

I am going to do a piece for the Reporter to which I thought you might have something to contribute.

Using South Carolina as my main example, I am going to try to show that the last decade has seen new and permanent alignments of the conservatives in several southern states. There may not be a two-party South yet but there is, at least in South Carolina, a two-faction south. And these factions are no longer the simple friends-and-neighbors alliances that Key so strongly emphasized in SOUTHERN POLITICS. The Byrnes-Thurmond faction in South Carolina is, for example, self-consciously conservative on every local as well as national issue. And it breaks the century-old US Country-Low Country line of political kinship

I have a feeling that somehow the kind of people I am talking about -- and they include that group of Georgia business conservatives who dumped George for Talmadge -- is distinguished from the older school of political interest in the South by the fact that it does not put its whole stake in the preservation of segregation. In fact, one almost feels that they have formed their new alliances exactly because they no longer are sure that reaction can be saved and secured (as it has for so long) behind the facade of segregation. They're not gonna rely on that any longer.

Do I make any sense to you at all? Have you anything to say about this subject? Any suggestions for lines I might develop?

I hear that Dunbar may be with you this summer. I'm so pleased.

Best,

George

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

George McMillan Box 299 Aiken, S. C.

Dear Harold: I am sure that I did not make my point as clearly as I might have done. But I see no way for us to talk about this face-to-face. Yes, I'm very glad Leslie gonna be there this summer. Just hope I'll be able to see something of him.

Best,

George

4/29/58

Telephone Midway 9-4747

December 4, 1958

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McMillan:

Harold Fleming is out of town for an extended period and in the interest of time he has asked that I answer your letter of November 25th.

The situation concerning the Savannah River Project to which you refer originated with the regional office of the Urban League; located in Atlanta but not the Atlanta Urban League. The person involved was Harry L. Alston, then director of the Urban League's regional office. He is currently with the Packinghouse Workers of America; his address is:

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator
U.P.W.A., AFL-CIO
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Harold is behind a mighty stack of overdue correspondence but in time you'll hear from him. Meanwhile, if we can be of help let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

GEORGE MCMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

November 25, 1958

Dear Harold:

I am hard at work on my book -- or did I tell you that I have signed a contract with Doubleday under which I am to expand that memo I did for FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC?

As part of the book I want to cover briefly whatever experience there has been here with the problem of race relations.

I happen to remember that at one time several years ago somebody from the Atlanta Urban League came over to have talks with officials of the Savannah River Project. I would like to know what happened during those talks -- the issues raised and the results.

Can you put me in touch with someone at the Urban League in Atlanta? Will you send me the name and address to which I might write? And would it be too much to ask that you tell them that I will be writing? Your introduction might make a big difference in the kind of response I get.

Dunbar says at the foot of a post card that he is returning to Atlanta. I hope that means he's returning to you.

Your special report on Negro voting which I just received is in many ways the best of all the reports I've read.

Best,

George

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

December 9, 1958

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

I am glad Paul Anthony was able to send you the information you needed in my absence. It's good news indeed that you are going to do a book length treatment of Big Brother DuPont.

Your guess about Les Dunbar is quite correct, I'm glad to say. He is joining the staff of the Council some time in February as Director of Research. I think his coming will mean a lot to us and we are blamed lucky to get him.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

GEORGE MCMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

December 5, 1958

Dear Paul:

Thanks ever so much for going to the trouble it must have taken to answer my query. And of course you have fully answered it: there is no reason for Harold to write me.

Much good luck in your work.

Sincerely,

George

[redacted]

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

December 16, 1958

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator
U. P. W. A.
1800 Transportation Building
608 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Harry:

George McMillan wrote me recently to find out how he could get in touch with you. He remembered either meeting or hearing of you at the time you were making field visits to the Savannah River Project. My role was simply to supply your current address.

George is a thoroughly reputable writer for national publications, a person of liberal views, and a friend of Leslie Dunbar, with whom I believe you had some dealings.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFFILIATED WITH CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

December 11, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I received an inquiry from George McMillan, of Aiken, South Carolina, requesting information on the attitudes, official and unofficial, of the DuPont personnel in Aiken, as related to the utilization of non-white personnel.

Mr. McMillan indicated that you had advised him to contact me. Please advise me as to whether or not this is true.

In the past I have had individuals to contact me who were not even known by the person they used as a reference.

Sincerely yours,

Harry

Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator

HLA:jj

GEORGE MCMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

January 3, 1959

Dear Harold:

Thanks for letting me know that Nelson Jackson of the Urban League has vouched for me.

I wrote him at the address you gave me only to have my letter returned marked, "Not At The Address Given." So, rather than bother you again, I wrote [redacted] Alston, asking for Jackson's address.

Complicated? Not now, for you've [redacted] apparently cleared it up.

I'll let you know what happens.

Best,

George

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. – PLAZA 1-0300

THEODORE W. KHEEL, *President*
JOSEPH J. MORROW, *Senior Vice-President*
LESTER B. GRANGER, *Executive Director*
LOUIS J. GLICKMAN, *Vice-President*
LOUIS E. MARTIN, *Vice-President*
THOMAS G. YOUNG, *Vice-President*
MOLLIE MOON, *Secretary*
BURNS W. ROPER, *Treasurer*

December 29, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 24, telling me about George McMillan of Aiken, South Carolina, who has been in correspondence with Harry Alston seeking information about the Savannah River Project.

As you will note, I have written to Harry indicating that he can give information to Mr. McMillan, but that this is not the complete story, and a very significant part of it would have to be secured from those of us here, including Julius Thomas who visited Savannah River at the beginning of the project. For example, in my conversations with the du Pont staff I had no feeling that there was any significant desire on their part to challenge the status quo in the use of Negro employees. This was told me by the person in charge and was further borne out by the fact that in the beginning there were no ads placed in Negro newspapers for Negro employees, nor am I sure that anything along this line was ever done. There is a great deal involved, too, in the use of Negro union labor and the unwillingness, particularly in regard to the Painters' Union, to make it possible for the men who were painters to revive their local in order to be eligible for jobs at the plant.

I would agree with you that I have not been to Atlanta as much as I would like to, but definitely plan to be there during the middle of February. At that time I hope to see you and discuss matters of mutual interest and concern. In the meantime, please pass on to your staff and the other members of your official family my heartiest greetings for a prosperous 1959.

Cordially,

Nelson

Nelson C. Jackson,
Associate Director.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: *Regina M. Andrews – Seymour Berkson – George O. Butler – Lisle C. Carter, Jr. – May E. Chinn – Ray E. Clarke – Robert W. Dowling Mrs. F. B. Farquharson – Lloyd K. Garrison – Louis J. Glickman – Sylvan Gotshal – Mrs. Walter A. Hirsch – Mrs. Walter Hirshon – Frank S. Horne Sophia Yarnall Jacobs – Theodore W. Kheel – H. B. Law – Louis E. Martin – Ralph L. Mason – Howard H. McNeill – Loren Miller – Mollie Moon Joseph J. Morrow – Cecil Newman – William H. Oliver – Ira DeA. Reid – Frederick W. Richmond – Winthrop Rockefeller – Burns W. Roper – Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman – Louis Simon – John I Snyder, Jr. – Asa T. Spaulding – Henry Steeger – Roger L. Stevens – John S. Stillman – J. Waties Waring – Boyd L. Wilson Benjamin Wood – Richardson Wood– P. Bernard Young, Jr. – Thomas G. Young – Charles S. Zimmerman.*

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare.

December 29, 1958

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator
United Packinghouse Workers of America
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Harry:

Thanks very much for your correspondence and the material from George McMillan of Aiken, South Carolina. Thanks, also, for copies of your replies to him. There is a good deal involved in the atomic energy matter, as you well know. It would be all right to talk with Mr. McMillan, but it is suggested that many of the contacts which were made with the hiring company of du Pont should be a part of the record, and that can only be secured from Julius Thomas who made the visits to the du Pont Company in Wilmington, and attended the hearing which was held before the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington. It would be necessary, therefore, for Mr. McMillan to contact Julius Thomas for this kind of information.

I had a letter from Harold Fleming this morning. He has some information about Mr. McMillan and vouches for him as you can see from the copy of the letter I am passing on to you.

I hope Clarice and the family are enjoying Chicago and wish for them the best in 1959.

Cordially yours,

Nelson C. Jackson,
Associate Director.

cc: Mr. Thomas
Mr. Fleming

December 24, 1958

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

This is in reply to your two recent letters.

I have written as enclosed to Nelson Jackson, one of the top staff members of the National Urban League. Jackson wouldn't necessarily be the one to make the final bureaucratic decision on what Alston should or shouldn't do, but he would probably have a heavy influence on the decision. As you may or may not know, the Urban League is very chary about giving out information, so I wouldn't be too optimistic about getting anything.

Yes, I know Adam Yarmolinsky -- have known him, in fact, since college days. I can't tell you much about his new post. He is going to be a philanthropoid for a wealthy individual whose identity, at least for the time being, is a closely held secret. A large amount of this estate will eventually be funneled into a foundation -- of which Adam, I assume, will be the executive. I expect the present veil of mystery will fall away soon, but meanwhile Adam is the only publicly known quantity.

Happy holidays.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

December 24, 1958

Mr. Nelson C. Jackson
Associate Director
National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Nelson:

George McMillan of Aiken, South Carolina, writes me that he has been in correspondence with Harry Alston seeking such information as Harry can provide about the Savannah River Project. McMillan is writing a book on the Project for Doubleday.

I take it that Harry or George or both will be in touch with NUL about this matter. This is merely to tell you that I have known George for many years and can vouch for him as an enlightened person and a first-class writer. He is the author of that notable Marine history The Old Breed and has written for the major national magazines. You could depend on both his competence and his discretion.

It's been much too long since I last saw you. I hope we will find ourselves together again soon.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Box 299
Aiken, S. C.
December 22, 1958

Dear Harold:

Adam Yarmolinksy, my editor at Doubleday, writes me that he is leaving. "I'm heading up a new foundation working primarily on race relations," he says.

Do you know about this new foundation? Can you tell me anything about it?

I'm sure you knew Adam when he was with Fund for the Republic.

I'll be interested to hear about what he is up to. Let me know when you have a chance.

Best,

George

George McMillan

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta
Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

December 15, 1958

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your nice note. I am very pleased that Leslie D. is going to be with you.

As your colleague suggested, I wrote Harry Alston, United Packinghouse Workers, to ask for information on his negotiations with people at AEC's Savannah River Project. I got a roundabout letter from Alston today.

What he wants is for me to get "cleared" with the Urban League. This is the world we live in.

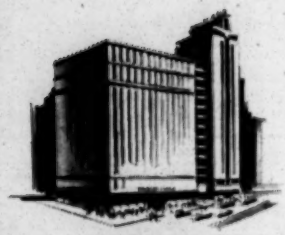
Will you help? Will you recommend me there & give me the name of some person to whom I might address a letter who might in turn then address a letter to Alston, etc, etc.

Do I see your fine hand at work in Atlanta these days? Don't answer me.

Best,

George

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta
Georgia



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PRESIDENT
CARLING DINKLER, JR.
VICE-PRES. AND GEN. MGR.

THE Dinkler Plaza

GEORGE FOWLER
VICE PRESIDENT AND MANAGER
ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA
POST OFFICE BOX 1702

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THE DINKLER-JEFFERSON DAVIS
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
THE DINKLER-ANDREW JACKSON
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
MOTOR INN
THE BELVEDERE AND
THE BELVEDERE ICE RINK
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Dear Leslie:

I am enclosing my synopsis on McCormick County for your information. Will you please return it to me when you have read it?

Thanks,

George

Done 5/13/60 WS.

AF

ask Leslie return to Geo when you are ready

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

October 19, 1960

Dear John:

Thanks very much for sending me the conference material and the Lillian Smith speech. I was disasspointed in the latter. And thanks, too, for all your help during the conference. I did the Washington Post story which was to have appeared yesterday (Turesday) morning, and I am in the middle of THE REPORTER piece which is [redacted] due in New York next Monday morning.

Best,

George

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street,
Atlanta, Georgia

March 24, 1961

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Les has asked me to reply to several requests from you.

One the matter of the Wenner-Gren Foundation, attached is the description of the foundation from the 1960 edition of the Foundation Directory.

University of Georgia catalogue we don't have. Probably the fastest way for you to get it would be to write directly to the registrar at Athens.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Description of the Wenner-Gren Foundation taken from The Foundation Directory, Edition 1, 1960

Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Incorporated
14 East 71st Street
New York 21, New York

Incorporated in 1941 in Delaware.

Donor: Axel L. Wenner-Gren

Purpose and Activities: Support of research in all branches of anthropology and in closely related disciplines so far as they pertain to the problems of the science of man. In addition to tis principal activity of grants-in-aid for programs of research, the Foundation makes available to scholars its Research Library and meeting rooms, subsidizes conferences for anthropologists to promote reporting on results of research, publishes a monograph series, makes annual awards to outstanding scholars, and provides clearing-house services for anthroplogical information. The Foundation has recently acquired a European headquarters in Austria where international symposia will be held. Applications for large grants cannot at present be entertained. Report published annually.

Financial Data (year ended 31 January 1959); Assets, $6,631,864 (M); expenditures, $330,797, including $265,162 for grants and special projects.

Officers and Directors: Axel L. Wenner-Gren, Honorary Chairman; Paul Fejos, President; F. S. C. Northrup, First Vice-President; Richard B. Hunt, Second Vice-President and Treasurer; John W. Dodds, Secretary; Charles J. R. Davis, Howard F. Lowry, Louis Ruthenburg.

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

March 22, 1961

Dear Leslie:

The day I talked with Harold he told me that SRC had some kind of directory of foundations in the office library.

Will you do me the favor of getting me the address -- and any description of its function -- of the Wenner-Gren Foundation in New York City?

Thanks,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

March 28, 1961

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Sorry to let you down on this one, but the Directory lists no McDowell Foundation. We have looked for any variation of the name in the states of New York, Vermont and New Hampshire but none comes close to your description. This does not mean that it doesn't exist, but that it is either very recent or refuses to have any information listed about it. Or, it could have some other name -- or a recent change of names.

Be glad to try again if you come up with further information.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

March 25, 1961

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for dope on Wanner-Gren foundation.

Since you've got the Foundation directory out, how about looking up the McDowell Foundation, founded by widow of American composer, which runs retreat for creative people someplace in Vermont or New Hampshire. I believe Foundation has a New York address. Can you get it for me, please?

Best,

George

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

May 4, 1961

Dear Leslie:

Had a long, windy letter this morning from Powell Black, former Aiken city manager now at Florence, S. C. He sent me, as apparently he has sent you, the notes on a city manager's conference where the racial violence pamphlet was used.

I am very pleased at the audience the pamphlet seems to be getting. Are there, or will there be, any fuller reports on the conference Black attended than those he made?

Ginny was deeply touched by Peggy's phone call last night; and I was grateful for your offer of help.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

May 15, 1961

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

You are putting your everything in this. I wish you would come over. Things are fairly hectic here and if you can be understanding of distractions, I think it would be very worthwhile.

I will be away May 18 and 19. I'll be catching a dinner flight May 31 and will be gone through June 2. I will be gone most of the week of June 5 to 11. I would especially like to see you before June 5. Let me know.

Glad and relieved to hear about

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mf

July 5, 1961

George: (McMILLAN)

The book about the race riots in Chicago came. It is a very ~~sick~~ THIN volume, old and in very bad condition. I have told Mrs. Albright that I don't think we ought to take responsibility for mailing it out. I am sorry, but can't you get it through inter-library loan on your end?

JF write Dean Tate

JF show to LWD SH

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

July 31, 1961

Dear Leslie:

Will you have someone in the shop send a copy of my law enforcement pamphlet to Dean William Tate, University of Georgia, Athens? Also, he says that he sent in money for a subscription to NEW SOUTH many months ago and never received a copy. Can you have somebody check this?

Had a terrific time ~~there~~ at Athens -- at least as far as work is concerned. After some hard pushing at first -- no one there wanted to see me -- I finally came through magnificently and got a lot of good stuff.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar.
Southern Regional Council.
5 Forsyth St.,
Atlanta, Georgia

PRV
PA ✓
MMB-file

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
Midway 9-4747

September 11, 1961

Dear Leslie:

Kit and I went to the monntains this weekend. Whilé wexx were in Gatlinburg I talked with fella who is publicity man for the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild. His wife operates the legitimate handicraft shop in Gatlinburg. His name is Christian Sutton. I mx would put his age at 60ish.

After I had talked with him a while it occurred to me that this couple might be ideal for managing that project you're going to do for Stern Foundation. I do not know them well enough to recommend them. But their qualifications and their attitudes seem ideal. They are not too happy in Gatlinburg; it's a little too Coney Islandish for them. They are interested in the project from the sketchy outline I gave them.

where he published paper in Shanghai

Sutton (I would listen to much of his biography; I told him I would simply write you) operated a newspaper in Shanghai for many years. Forced to leave China, a published a paper for several years on that peninsual below San Francisco. Both he and his wife were active in the American Field Service and in the American Civil Liberties Union activities out there. They obviously keep in minute touch with the racial situation, and I found their attitudes to be very much in line with your own.

They are vigorous and attractive people. Both have poise, and both are cosmopolitan in outlook.

Please excuse this meddling, but I hope you will write Mr. Sutton and ask him for a biography.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

PS Hear McGill wrote column + mentioned law enforcement pamphlet – can you send me (copy?)

GEORGE MCMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

September 24, 1961

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for forwarding copy of Helen Shaffer's letter. She is an old friend. Her husband, Sam, is in Washington bureau of NEWSWEEK.

But my vanity is insatiable. Was my name in New York Times as she says in her letter? Do you have clip? Or, is she referring to original story Sitton write months ago when pamphlet was issued? Or, did he write another story mentioning pamphlet when Atlanta school crisis was on few weeks ago?

Anyway, thanks again.

Best,

Gzm's

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

October 5, 1961

Mr. George McMillian
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Who ever accused you of kidding? When you told me you were back to work on Athens I immediately began reserving time at the printers.

Glad to hear about your Atlanta article. How does one get a copy of Life International?

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

October 2, 1961

Dear Leslie:

I wasn't kidding the other night on the phone -- I am at work on ATHENS! As a method of attack, of gettinv back to it with the least waste motion, I've decided to start at the beginning and edit, rather than to go to the end and try to finish it up, the last few pages. I'm cutting the hell out of it, just the way I did on the Law Enforcement pamphlet. With your permission I am going to have the edited version re-typed. Then, with a clean script, I am going to make certain additions I have noted in the margin, put an end on it, etc. Got letter from my agent yesterday telling me that LIFE INTERNATIONAL had decided to run the Atlanta piece I did -- and I get $500 more for that additional use!

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

October 9, 1961

Time, Inc
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York

Attention: Courtesy Department

Gentlemen:

On the advice of your office in Atlanta we are writing you ask that you please send us a copy of International Life.

We understand that George McMillian's article on Atlanta will be published in International Life soon and we would very much like to have a copy of it for our research department files, and would appreciate your sending us a copy when it comes out.

Sincerely yours,

Muriel Berger
Secretary to Director

TIME-LIFE
International

TIME & LIFE BUILDING · ROCKEFELLER CENTER · NEW YORK · CABLE ADDRESS: TIMEINC NEWYORK · JUdson 6-1212

October 23, 1961

Miss Muriel Berger
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Berger:

With great pleasure we are sending you under separate cover a copy of LIFE International for October 23. This issue contains the article on Atlanta to which you referred in your letter of October 9.

Cordially,

James D. Alberse

J. D. Alberse
Assistant Director
General Promotion

/gl

HC-28

WHITESIDE MOUNTAIN — Picturesque view of the Nose End where one may view the magnificent surrounding area; Located on U.S. 64 between Highlands and Cashiers, North Carolina.

Photographed in Natural Color by Walter M. Cline

Color King

Jac 2-9233

OCT 7
6-PM
1961

Leslie I don't know how to get LIFE INTERNATIONAL. Call the LIFE Atlanta office & get one for me, too

George McGhee

Color-King Natural Color Card, W. M. Cline Co., Chattanooga, Tennessee

PRAY FOR PEACE

POST CARD

Address

LESLIE DUNBAR
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St
Atlanta
GEORGIA

Copyright 1959—W. M. Cline Co.

37104

January 15, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

You wrote a good piece about Thurmond. How do you, and his, neighbors like it?

Are we going to see you before you sail?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

MB
pls let me see this

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

January 5, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Know you're a fan of mine and that you'll want to read, "That Ever-Willing Strom," in current issue (January 8) of THE NEW REPUBLIC. It's all mine, including the title.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
Midway 9-4747

File

January 16, 1962

Dear Leslie:

I don't know whether to be glad or sorry, but the Thurmond piece apparently got no circulation here at all. Not one soul has mentioned it to me; as a matter of fact two quite unexpected people did call me. But there's been no reaction from the quarters where reaction might be expected. Of course, I'm perfectly sure that Thurmond has seen it and that his local peOple have at least heard about it. I wrote the piece in two days -- on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

I don't know exactly when I am going to Iran. I have got my passport, I'm making varioud plans. But I have simply taken on too many assignments. I shouldn;t have done the New Republic thing. I shouldn't have done several other things I've undertaken. And now Virginia is really beginning to miss me, to want me there. But I am determined not to leave the country until my commitments are fulfilled.

I am making plans to go by the Pacific. Friend of mine has been made High Commissioner of Trust Territory. He's on Guam. Hope to go there, and from there back into some of the islands I was on in World War II. From there to Hong Kong, etc. National Georgraphic has given me assignment to do piece on Singapore, and they've asked me to spend three weeks there.

Anyway, you may very well see me before I sail. Best regards to Peggy.

Oh, yes, about the Zinn report. Thanks for sending it. I thought it one of the best-written things you've put out. But I wonder about its effectiveness even so. It did not quite have the kind of virtue that my thing seemed to have had -- of getting its impact out of concrete narrative detail; nor did it quite have the penetration of your reports on the sit-ins. There was some of each in it, but I wonder whether there was enough of either.

Regards,

George

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Original Letter & reply given to Research

January 29, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

I'll answer your questions of January 23, though it is puzzling that you should need to ask them.

The original agreement was that you would do a pamphlet of about 7500 words, and that we would pay you $500.00. This agreement was confirmed and outlined by my letters to you of February 10, 1961 and February 15, 1961 and by your memorandum of February 15, 1961 to me. The entire fee was paid to you, at your request, in advance:

$100.00 - February 16
$100.00 - March 1
$300.00 - April 28

In May you came to Atlanta, on my authorization, and showed us a rough draft of some length which, though not in publishable shape and not complete, did indicate that considerable work had been done. Moreover, the draft revealed that you had broadened the original concept of the subject. Believing that your revised concept had promise, and solely for this reason, we entered into a supplementary agreement to pay you, over and above the original fee, on a per diem rate for days worked on the assignment after May 23, 1961, but limited to 23 days. A memorandum stating this was written by me, and initialed by you on May 31, 1961. Against this supplamental agreement you were, at your request, advanced $350.00 on May 31, 1961.

The above answers your first question, and ought to enable you to answer your second; viz. "how much would be coming to me---if I did deliver." You have been paid a total of $850.00. A bit of figuring will show you that you have already got just about all there is to get.

To: Mr. George McMillan
January 29, 1962

Next, you ask if you submitted an expense account for your Athens trip. No, not according to our records, nor did you for the trip to Atlanta May 24-25. You may deduct the expenses incurred from the advance commissions you have received.

The remainder of the advance I believe you should return to us, if you do not intend to fulfill the assignment. This would leave you free to place your material elsewhere.

Regardless of whether you do or don't, I ask that you return now the file of clippings which we lent you last Winter, and which is very valuable to us. Also, please return the Grimshaw dissertation.

The nature of your inquiry of January 23 has dictated the nature of this reply. I suspect you are right to have written as you did, because I believe it will be advantageous to get this one behind us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

your file

January 29, 1962

Dear Leslie:

I was rooting in the files for other matters this morning and came across a memorandum of understanding between us, covering a new agreement on the ATHENS assignment, and dated May 30, 1961.

It answers several of the questions I asked you in a letter I wrote you at the end of last week.

But it raises others. Excluding expenses, have you paid me $850.00? Or, $900.00?

What I really want to know is how much, if anything, I would have coming to me if I delivered you a finished manuscript?

Have you paid me for any of those 23 days for which I was to have been $25.00 a day? And $40.00 a day when I was away from Aiken?

Sorry to be such a naughty boy....

Best,

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Leslie

January 23, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Will you give me re-cap of our exchanges of money and obligations on the ATHENS manuscript?

How much have you already paid me on it? How much are you due me when and if I complete the mss? I ask the second question because it is my memory that you agreed to give me an additional sum beyond our original agreement? Was this additional payment to have been $250? How much would be coming to me, in other words, if I did deliver the mss? I also recall that I perhaps have not submitted expense voucher for trip to Athens already made. Or did I?

Look forward to hearing from you.

Best,

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

PA
talked with this today
here at SCR

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
Midway 9-4747

April 10, 1962

PA
please reply

Dear Leslie:

I am writing you this note in behalf of Joy Townes, one of the reporters who was fired recently by the Augusta CHRONICLE. She was dismissed for giving racial news to AP and out-of-town news media. She's 23, a native Augustan, attended King College, a small liberal arts institution in Bristol, Tennessee, and had worked on the CHRONICLE couple of years before she was let out.

I do not know her well personally. I encountered her when I tried to do piece about CHRONICLE's handling of racial news. Much has been made of whether Miss Townes and her colleague had the right to send the news on. In the argument it is overlooked that she is a young girl of deep sincerity and integrity who has learned to feel strongly about the racial problem. She deserves a job and I believe is probably qualified for something in the line of second-level public relations or writing.

A personal note about myself: I have definitely decided NOT to make the trip abroad. Also, REPORTER turned down my piece on CHRONICLE -- to my irritation. I've sent it to HARPER's although I know it isn't right for them as it stands. I may send it to you eventually. It could be, with a little more work, a telling case history in how not to handle racial news..

ignore this

Best,

George

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

P.S. Miss Townes will come to Atlanta for interview if you think it worthwhile

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

RECEIVED
MAY 8 1962

May 7, 1962

Dear Leslie:

I have finally just hung up the phone on Lennie Dolinsky who refused to heed my warning that she was interfering in things that were none of her business by relaying to me some message from you that you need your "files" back. I assume she is talking about the University of Georgia integration files.

Do you want them back? I'll be glad to send them. I see no immediate chance of my working on that mss. I've been sick off and on for a month. I am terribly sorry; the fault is all mine. I still want to do the job and intend to do it.

Let me know what to do about the files.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

May 8, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

We would, indeed, like to have back the materials which we sent you in connection with the Athens manuscript. We don't need the thermofax materials, of course, but the original materials we would like.

Hope you are back on your feet. Do you have any plans for coming to Atlanta any time soon?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1962
SCLC

file

May 9, 1962

Dear Leslie:

You ask if I have any plans to come to Atlanta. The answer is that I do not. I have reached one of those points in my work where I am again behind the eight ball. I need to catch up with commitments. But of course it is the freelancer's dilemma that he must always be on the watch [redacted] for new assignments. Do you know of any?

Don't entirely despair of that Athens thing. I was in a small rage at Lennie when I wrote you the other day. I deeply resent her being involved in our business and I cannot understand how you will allow yourself to discuss it with her. I wish you wouldn't. But today I am feeling rather good about my work which means that I have a notion about coming to grips with ATHENS.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

I Maybe do
T A Much last ##

I did - L.

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1962

June 15, 1962

Dear Leslie:

May I ask a favor of you? Will you have somebody on your research staff Thermofax couple of copies of piece of mine that appeared in last Sunday's THE NATIONAL OBSERVER? And send them to me? The piece was on the "opposite editorial" page and had my ~~bit~~ byline at the end. It is on South Carolina politics.

The paper promised to send me copies but hasn't done so and I need a copy for a special purpose.

That piece I did in anger on the handling of Negro news by the Augusta (Ga.) newspapers is being printed by the COLUMBIA JOURNALISM REVIEW, a new, handsome and very excellent publication. I sent it there after THE REPORTER rejected it and at the suggestion of Jack Fischer at HARPER's. I make so bold as to suggest that you might want to consider buying some reprints of it for distribution in the South. I'll write more about that later.

Best, (And Thanks)

George

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

June 19, 1962

Dear Leslie:

This is just to say thank-you for sending me the clips of my piece in NATIONAL OBSERVER.

Best wishes,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

June 20, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

The piece in the National Observer was good and I am glad we were able to supply the copies. Incidentally, we got in just under the deadline. After a three-month trial subscription we decided that the National Observer is not worth it, so are not renewing.

Be sure, if you can, to get me a reprint of the Columbia Journalism Review article.

We greatly enjoyed Martha's visit. We have had a letter from her since she left and apparently she was able to get some good pictures here.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

RECEIVED
JUL 2 1962

July 1, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Thought you might be interested in enclosed clip which is from Augusta (Georgia) CHRONICLE of June 28, 1962.

I revised my study of the Augusta papers to add to it their coverage of later riots and a murder. The revised version has been OKed and the COLUMBIA JOURNALISM REVIEW is going to use it. I'll let you know when.

Best,

George

WB ✓
JS - file clip
MJ - file

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Mc Millan

August 22, 1962

Mr. Ephraim M. Hampton
English Language Services, Inc.
919 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hampton:

I have your letter of August 13 regarding Mrs. Virginia McMillan whom you are considering for an overseas position.

I have known Virginia McMillan for about 10 years. She is a rare person for whom I have the highest personal regard. She has proved to be an extremely able and imaginative teacher in the Aiken County public schools and I am sure that she must have done a creditable job, while at the same time learning much, last year in Teheran. She is excellently educated, has read a lot, she is fluent in French and Greek, and she is just about as resourceful a person as I know. I recommend her to you highly.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:bp

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICES, INC.
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
919 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. • Telephone 296-4700 • Cable Address: Rosetta

August 13, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Reg. Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We are considering Mrs. Virginia McMillan of P.O. Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina, for an overseas position with our company. Mrs. McMillan has given your name as a reference.

We would like your comments on Mrs. McMillan's dependability, quality of work, and adaptability. We would also be grateful for any other comments which you feel might be pertinent. Your reply will, of course, be treated as confidential and will be used only for our employment purposes.

As this job must be filled as soon as possible, a prompt reply is essential.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Ephraim M. Hampton
Director of Personnel

EMH/mlk

September 5, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
P.O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Leslie Dunbar has turned your letter with its questions about Prince Edward County over to me for answer. Under separate cover I am mailing you today Mary Ellen Goodman's report plus some other national coverage the situation has received. Also included is some of SRC's documentation on Virginia. Unfortunately, we have searched without success for a story which ran in The Saturday Evening Post roughly 18 months ago. I have written off for a back copy and if you do not encounter the story before we can get it, I will make a copy and send it to you directly.

There are one or two other items of which we ourselves only have copies, and cannot very well make copies of these, but you may wish to know about them:

1) a four-part series which ran in the Long Island Newsday in December, 1960; and

2) "Segregation Costs Money," William L. Rivers, The Reporter, December 8, 1960.

I hope this is helpful and that you will let me know if we can help further.

Sincerely,

BP:s

Barbara Patterson
Secretary, Research

BP - please reply & return letter & encl

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

August 31, 1962

Dear Leslie:

I have been thinking about Prince Edward County. Can you have someone in your shop check on which if any of the mass circulation national magazines carried a piece about Prince Edward? Can you send me thermofax of the story? Will you send me copy of report made by the woman you employed?

Saturday Post + others

Virginia has been given a teaching fellowship at U of South Carolina and will teach two sections of freshman English the Fall semester, one in the Spring. She's very pleased and excited about it.

Best,
George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

September 9, 1962

Dear Leslie:

I'm enclosing the report on the Stern Family Fund.

Thanks very much for letting me look at it.

Sincerely,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

September 6, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, S.C.

Dear George:

The address of the Edgar Stearn Family Fund is, 521 Royal Street, New Orleans 16, La. Helen Hill Miller's address is, 1299 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., and her title is executive secretary. Members of his board are, according to our latest information, the following:

As a matter of general practice, I never endorse anybody's application to a foundation until and unless requested by the foundation for a comment. I would also appreciate your not saying to Helen that I had suggested that you approach her. I have no objection at all to your informing her that I am familiar with your plans and ideas; if she then wants any word from me, this will be sufficient invitation.

Barbara Patterson sent you some stuff about Prince Edward and I am enclosing a copy of the piece which just appeared in the Wall Street Journal.

Give Virginia my congratulations. She is terrific.

It was good seeing you all. I wish you would come over more often.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
Enclosure:
newsclip copy

OPTIONAL FORM 10

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

October 30, 1962

Dear Leslie:

I assumed when I took the "analysis of grants" publication of the Edgar Stern Family Fund that it would have in it details such as the Fund's address, members of its Board of Directors, etc. I also thought I would find there Miss Helen Hill Miller's address and her form of x identification with the Fund.

But none of these facts were there. Do you have an annual report of the Fund? Or another publication that would give the information I want? Do you have Helen Hill Miller's address? Would you be willing to act as a reference for me if I wrote her?

Thanks for your wonderful hospitality. It was good seeing you and yours.

Best,
George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Str et
Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

Oct. 7
Wash. Post

File

October 6, 1962

Dear Leslie:

This is to let you know that Friendly very much liked the violence piece, parts of which I read to you on the phone.

It is appearing in tomorrow's paper. I hope you will want to reprint it. You have my permission herewith to do so. Hope you'll put it in some little brochure form that looks nice.

I told Friendly he might be hearing from you.

Sincerely,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional COuncil
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

P.S. Will you send me clip of piece in The POST? or Thermofax?

September 14, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, S.C.

Dear George:

I am sorry you thought me stuffy; I did not mean to be. I am not chary about recommending people, especially not you. When it comes to dealings with foundations in which we have a close, vital relationship, I'll have to follow procedures that seem best to me.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

September 7, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Thanks for the information about the Stern Family Fund. I'll follow your guidelines in writing Miss Miller -- when and if I do so. But don't be so stuffy about your willigness to recommend people. I wasn't stuffy in recommending you for your Guggenheim. I didn't have any policy of "making a general practice" of, etc, etc, etc. You sound a little like "Dr." Dunbar.

Barbara Patterson of your staff has sent me excellent stuff about Prince Edward Co8nty, and has been helpful. Please thank her -- if that is your "general practice."

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3
Georgia

October 17, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, S. C.

Dear Mr. McMillan:

Mr. Dunbar is still out of the office with a particularly virulant virus; he did go to the doctor (Monday) and he is somewhat better today. He asked me to tell you that he will be writing as soon as he is back in the office.

In the meantime, I will pass along your comment on Prince Edward to the research department.

Sincerely yours,

Montez Albright (Mrs.)
secretary to Mr. Dunbar

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

File

October 16, 1962

Dear Leslie:

This is a reminder.

What is your reaction to my query about the book on the Negro movement?

Have you decided to reppint and distribute my piece in the Washington Post, the one on violence?

I hear from Virginia who heard from Lennie who heard from Peggy that your health isn't good -- and that you won't go to the doctor. Naughty boy! Do I have to come over there and take you by the hand?

Tell your researchers that I'm afraid Prince Edward has been covered in its present phase. I won't be interested in any more clips. But thank them.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

October 24, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

I am sorry to have flubbed out on you. I never had anything quite like this year's bug.

Iswish you would let me hold on a bit to your letter of October 8. I would like to put some more thought on it. For the time being, however, here are a couple thoughts.

The foundations with which we deal do not, as a matter of policy, make grants to individuals. In two occasions that I know about there have been departures from that pplicy but in both cases for pretty specialized reasons. The Field Foundation is supporting Mr. Dabbs as he works on another book; apart from Mr. Dabbs' very considerable merits, the grant was motivated by personal regard. Bob Coles, whom you met at my house, was supported last year by a grant from the New World Foundation which got interested in him because one member of its board was personally interested. In both cases we were asked by the foundations to accept the money and these two ventures are consequently nominally SRC projects. We were able to interest the Rockefeller Foundation in supporting Coles for a second year, and as a result his relationship to SRC is now considerably more than nominal. I mention these things to you just to make the point that the only individual grants that I know about from this particular group of foundations have had a good bit of personal motivation. As I said, I would like to give some more thought to this, but please don't expect me to come up with any particularly bright ideas.

The other point I would like to make is my hunch that if a foundation grant were possible, the chances would be greatly enhanced if you had already a contract, with or without an

advance, from a publisher. I think the reasons here are obvious. In my experience foundations never like to rely on their own unaided judgment; a publication contract would give you, in a sense, a professional blessing. It would of course also indicate to the foundation that what you did would get published.

As to Taconic, my impression is that commitments they have made already force them to draw in their sails a bit for the next year. But on this you ought to check with Harold.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

November 7, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Sorry about my slowness. The usual excuses.

Lomax, as I understand him, was chiefly attempting to say (a) that there is a protest movement; (b) something presently definitive about its depth and direction. It is a more or less prophetic book, which also washes some dirty linen.

I think there is possibly room for a similar book, and I think there is certainly room for a book which, either historically or analytically, examines the whole structure and force of the Negro movement with detachment and without prophecy. By "detachment" in this context I mean without taking sides in any intramural rivalry, though its existence and potential should be carefully recognized. By "without prophecy" I mean that the author should let his material plead its own cause, and not preach himself. I think the civil rights story since 1944 is one of the key chapters of American history, and of the whole story the Negro movement is maybe 75% or so (the rest being composed of economic, demography, politics, law, intellectual and cultural mood, etc.). Consequently, I think any good writing about the Negro movement is a fine contribution. I am biased against exploration of the Negro psyche, Zeitgeist, temper, or what have you; these turn out to be mish-mashes of psychology and the author's own particular frenzy. I think you could write the book either as historian or as reporter; and my definition of a good reporter is one who, without pretending otherwise, looks straight and clear at the surface of things that

have depth, and gets his facts straight.

Somehow I have less interest in the violence idea, unless you broadened it to include racial disorders in the non-South. I don't say this out of any regional defensiveness. I simply think that the interesting subject is "racial violence," and not "southern racial violence." If you could do this, I think it might be, to use an old Aiken word, terrific, and your episodic treatment would be, I think, the best for it.

Your Post piece is at the printers. We are reproducing 5,000 copies separately, and about the same number for insertion in New South. Will send you--how many?

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

November 5, 1962

Dear Leslie:

No reply from you to my several letters outlining ideas, etc. Also, am curious to know what you decided about re-printing my violence piece in the Washington Post. Hope the delay isn't due to your feeling punk. Let me hear from you sometime.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
Midway 9-4747

October 25, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Thanks for your letter of October 24. I hope you have recovered fully, that you haven't returned to work half-sick.

I don't have a carbon of my letter to you, but if I remember it correctly you have misunderstood my point. I did NOT want information about the foundations. Not at this point. And my comment on your letter and the information you now give me about foundations is that it serves to confirm what I already know about them: if they wanna give you dough they find a way to do it.

No, you put the cart before the horse. What I really wanted was your reaction to a serious suggestion that I do the book you once casually suggested on the Negro protest movement. I wanted to know what you thought of this as an idea for a book, one that I might write.

I am still interested. I would still like to know whether you think this could be an important and useful work.

I've had another idea, a rather obvious one. I have thought that it might be a good idea for me to do a book on, say, "The Anatomy of Violence." The guts of the book would be a series of analytical narratives about episodes of violence in the South. It would be something like Racial Violence and Law Enforcement, except that I would treat each episode more extensively, with more background, more color and characterization, more setting, to make it all more dramatic. I would add certain episodes, of course -- Ole Miss, Albany, etc. There would be certain prefatory and introductory chapters to set the book, but these would be brief. There would alsos be certain chapters at the end, perhaps with some useful generalizations, but this too, would be brief. The point of the book would be to make a permanent record, rendered eith more insight and more accuracy and balance, than the journalistic accounts.

I'll apprecia e your comment on this idea. Of course I have a large head-start on it.

Let me emphasize I am not at this moment looking for foundation money. And you realize that I have a book contract alreayd with Doubleday; it would be a simple matter to substitute one of these projects.

And what happened about re-printing my Washington Post piece on violence?

Best,

George

Rit Lab

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
Midway 9-4747

October 8, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Will you give the following matter your most serious consideration?

As you know, I am looking for a book-length project to undertake when I finish the Golden Book of Horses. I am more than half through, could finish it within six weeks.

I am a little dubious about trying to bring my CONFORMITY book about the du Ponters to life. I haven't given up entirely on the idea. I simply want to consider other possibilities, too.

There are some compelling reasons why I should look for a project in the field of race releations. I have written so much about it that it is almost logical for me to exploit all the fragments of information I have, pull them together.

I now wonder whether or not I didn't toss off too lightly your suggestion that I do a book on (was it?) the Negro protest movements? I had thought that the recent Lomax book covered this field. I have since I talked with you read some reviews (I haven't yet been able to get the book itself) which suggest to me that the book is rather superficial in its treatment.

I should have realized that you are in a far better position than I am to know whether there is a place for the book you suggest.

I have thought about such a book, and I would be interested in doing it. I think I could do quite a good book. I said to lyou that it would be difficult for a white man to do such a book, but on second thought I think it would be even more difficult for a Negro to do it.

Will you let me know whether (a) you still believe such a book should be written, (b) whether you think I could do it (c) whether you believe I might get foundation help from Field Foundation or Taconic.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

November 26, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, S. C.

Dear George:

Some years back the Supreme Court, in a Florida case, ruled that the "deliberate speed" principle did not apply in cases of desegregation of higher education. Many people inferred from this that the Court was limiting the deliberate speed principle to public school integration. My assumption--and my hope--is that the Court has granted certiorari in the Memphis Parks case in order to say this.

I am sure you could use this as a peg to question a deliberate speed approach, though as I have indicated I doubt that it, as it applies to public schools, will be relevant in the Court's present action. As the Court usually takes some weeks to hand down a decision after it hears argument, and as it hasn't yet heard argument, I should think you will have plenty of time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
Midway 9-4747

November 20, 1962

Dear Leslie:

I have just read a story in the NYTimes, "Supreme Court To Decide Pace of Memphia Park Integration." Is this story correct in saying that "the basic question in the Memphis playground case is whether the gradualist approach permitted by the Court in the school area applies elsewhere?"

If so there seems to me to be an excellent magazine piece in the question which this raises. Either that or one of my synidcated Washington POST pieces.

Does this decision of the Court's create a relevant opportunity to review the question of whether "deliberate speed" is the right approach. As you'll recall, I attacked gradualism in that LOOK piece I did.

Is this the moment to up-date that attack? Or, is it the moment to do a balanced piece, showing reasons why in, say, some cases gradualism is good, some bases it is bad? Bad in schools, good in parks, bad in parks good in job opportunity?

Is there time to write and print a magazine piece before the Court will hand down its decision? Or, do you know?

Will the decision have the broad application the NYTimes story says it will?

What would be a good approach to the subject?

If I'm going to send out a query on this I ought to do it right away -- so I'll appreciate prompt answer if you can give it.

I liked your preface to the Albany study.

Best,

George

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGE MCMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

File

November 28, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Did you ever reprint that piece of mine on violence?

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
Midway 9-4747

December 2, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Through someobdy's kind offices I have been sent an application for the Florina Lasker Fellowships in Divil Liberties and Civil Rights at Brandeis University.

I am going to fill out the application today. The deadline is December 15.

Among other things the application requires that I "Have three letters from responsible associates supporting your application sent directly to the Director."

Would you be willing to write such a letter to Mr. Kermit C. Morrissey, Director, Florina Lasker Program in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights, Brandeis University, Waltham 54, Massachusetts?

You probably know more about these Fellowships than I do. In case you don't: it specifically includes journalists and it specifically is set up to provide the fellows with an opportunity to write if they wish.

This means that I might start one of the projects we have discussed in recent correspondence -- either I might pull together my research, and my thoughts, on violence, or I might do the book on the Negro movement which you so pluasibly outlined. The 14-week period would give me time to do enough on the book so that I might get an advance from a publisher to finish it.

Part of the program provides for an opporun9 ty to attend classes in anthropology and other of the social sciences. I don't sneer at this. I would like to do it.

If I should get one of these things, Virginia would temporarily postpone her graduate work and go with me. She would have finished one semester. She wou ld not lose any time.

If you think that this opportunity to be on a college campus and to work without interruption would "add depth and background to (my) future work," in the words of the Fellowships statement, would you please write Mr. Morrissey about me?

Thanks,

George

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

December 3, 1962

Dear Leslie:

This is to tell you what I didn't get around to telling you when we talked on the phone a few minutes ago...

I am grateful for your having nominated me for the Lasker Fellowship. Thank you very much.

And I do want to [redacted] use you as one of my three references.

Thanks again,

George

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

December 11, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Enclosed is a copy of the Nashville program. I believe that there will be a later one with more particulars on it about meeting places, etc. Although we are co-sponsoring the Conference, and although I had a fair bit to do with drawing up the plans, we have studiously kept out of follow-up. I cannot, therefore, give you any assurance that the meeting will be "worth the coverage"; all I can say is that there are good people involved in the program. As to numbers, roughly 400 are being invited with the expectation that about 200 will come. Charles Jones in Chapel Hill, who is really running the whole affair, told me last week that he had already about 50 acceptances, not counting a group of about 30 students whom the National Student Association is recruiting. The conferees are staying at the Holiday Inn and if you can you should get a room there. I can't tell you about the Charlottesville report; you might write either to Charles Jones, Community Church, Chapel Hill, or directly to Hammond or Gaston.

I don't really know but I should guess that you have sent enough to Brandeis. I really do not know how or when they notify, nor how your chances would be: I wrote to Morrissey about you last week and I just hope for the best.

Now, we must have that Grimshaw dissertation back. Can you please mail it this week?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
Enclosure: Nashville program

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
Midway 9-4747

December 9, 1962

Dear Leslie:

How do I make a reservation to cover your "consultation" at Nashville?

I've got an assignment from the Washington Post to cover it. When I got your announcement of the meeting in the mail I called the Post. Friendly, the managing editor, is in Europe but Gilbert, the city editor, told me to go ahead and make a reservation. I'll be covering for their new national syndicate -- if I come.

I say if because I want a little reassurance from you that the meeting is really worth the coverage. Will there really be several hundred there? What really is the purpose of the meeting? Can you send me a copy of the program? Where are the conferees staying? Downtown hotels? Or is there some more convenient housing? Will all the sessions be held at the Vanderbilt Law School?

The Post, of course, is interested in the report on the Charlottesville, Virginia, schools. Would an advance copy of that be available -- on the understanding of course that I would observe your release date?

Now to change the subject... Do you think I should send more biographical material with my application for the Lasker Fellowship at Brandeis? Do you know anything about when they will notify me whether I get one or not? Do you know anything about my chances? I ask these questions because the date for going (February 1st) is pretty close, and my going would require some major adjustments in Virginia's plans as well as mine. I would like very much to go and hope I get the chance.

Thanks again for recommending me. Oh, I got McGill and he is writing a letter for me.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

TELEGRAM: May 29, 1961

To: Prof. Allen D. Grimshaw
D Dept. of Sociology
Indiana Univ.
Bloomington, Ind.

MAY I HAVE YOUR PERMISSION TO MAKE YOUR DISSERTATION AVAILABLE TO GEORGE McMILLAN AUTHOR OF OUR "RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT." McMILLAN IS WORKING ON ASSIGNMENTS FROM US AND FROM LOOK MAGAZINE REGARDING RACIAL RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

PLEASE WIRE OR CALL COLLECT.

L. W. DUNBAR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., RM.201
JA. 2-8764

January 31, 1962

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

It is very good news that you plan to have our manuscript completed before you embark. I have always expected this to be an excellent thing and I am sure we can find some good way of giving it some contemporary relevance.

Keep the materials until you are finished writing.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

GEORGE McMILLAN
Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
Midway 9-4747

January 30, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Thanks for your letter of January 29. You may now disregard as being answered the queries in my second recent letter which you had not received when you wrote yours of the 29th.

I think I am clear about the financial history of the ATHENS assignment.

My present intention is to deliver to you before I leave the country a mss of the kind we have agreed upon in our past discussions and memos.

I've done too much work on the mss to dump it. I cannot now put into it the amount and kind of work it would require if it is to be sold as a book mss. And that is perhaps the only other market for it.

I still have a suspicion that the script is very close to something excellent as it stands. I think it will find a place for itself as a very useful SRC publication even though its immediate moment of topicality seems to have passed. You recall that our RACICAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT script seemed dated to us as it was being finished. I suspect that this Athens story has every bit as much intrinsic merit and significance, if perhaps of a different kind.

May I keep the clippings and the Grimshaw paper for a while on the understanding that I will not leave the country without returning them to you first?

Sincerely yours,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

file

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

December 27, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Thanks very much for sending me copy of your letter to Mr. Ellegood, at LSU Press, regarding a book about desegregation in New Orleans.

I am glad to have the suggestion, and I'm damned impressed with the way you quickly put down the most significant and dramatic elements in the New Orleans situation.

I'm going to carry your letter to Brandeis with me. I may write Mr. Ellegood a letter myself, although I can't see what I would gain by having a contact with him when I already have contacts with general-interest publishers.

Thanks [redacted] again,

George

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

January 10, 1963

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Van Woodward is at Yale. So far as I know V. O. Key is still at Harvard. Tom Pettigrew is the psychologist to whom you refer, and I am sure he is still there. Did you know Bruce Galphin of the Atlanta Constitution? He is at Harvard on a Neiman. At Brandeis John Roche is someone you might look out for. John, an old schoolmate of mine, is Professor of Political Science and also the current national chairman of ADA. If you run across any economist at Brandeis by the name of Richard Eckaus, please give him my regards.

Katharine Taylor, retired principal of the Shady Hill School, a truly wonderful person and a friend, lives at 41 Hawthorne Street, Cambridge; she is deeply interested in the South and race relations.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

January 7, 1963

Dear Leslie:

Do you know people in the Boston area I should see and talk with while I am at Brandeis? Is Vann Woodward at Harvard now? Is V. O. Key? What is the name of that sociology professor (Pettigrew?) who had students working with the sit-in movement? Are there others, in universities or out?

Not sure when we'll leave here; that depends on Virginia's exam schedule at U of South Carolina.

Thanks again for recommending me.

Best,

George

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

KING'S CROWN HOTEL

TELEPHONE: 212 UNIVERSITY 4-2700
420 WEST 116TH STREET - NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

GBV

Feb 19 63

Leslie -

Just thought you'd like to know that my piece on Gantt, Clemson & South Carolina will appear as lead article in March 12 Sat Eve Post.

Will write again soon

Best

Geo McM.

Mayor's Office

METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

Established March 27, 1947, by Act of the General Assembly of Georgia to make and recommend to the local governments a master plan for the orderly growth and development of the Atlanta metropolitan area.

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Consultant

January 12, 1954

RECEIVED
JAN 13
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Art Levin
Anti-Defamation League
11 Pryor Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Joseph Wyant
121 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Attached is a copy of a preliminary statement which I have drawn up for our discussion as an immediate step which might be undertaken toward the solution of the human relations problem.

I hope this reaches you before our lunch Wednesday noon.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert C. Stuart
Director

June 4, 1954

Mr. William S. Meacham
Associate Editor
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot
Norfolk 1, Virginia

Dear Mr. Meacham:

George Mitchell, who has been on the road ever since your letter arrived, has asked me to write you.

I have the impression that we sent you the Executive Committee's statement announcing the grant from the Fund for the Republic, but in case we didn't a copy is enclosed.

As you will see, the main purpose of the grant is to enable us to strengthen and staff the state groups. The ultimate objective is for each of the twelve states to develop its own human relations movement, strong enough to continue autonomously on a sustaining basis. We hope that in some states it may be a beginning toward a publicly supported service of this kind; in others it will necessarily be a private movement for some years to come.

The Central Office has also been strengthened somewhat by the grant. We will continue to do more of the same -- information, materials, and program coordination with church and other groups in the South. Of course we will put much increased emphasis on servicing the expanded state organizations in terms of both organization and program.

It will be several months before staff people are actually engaged by most of the state groups. Meanwhile, we are concentrating on getting better understanding and sound thinking about the recent Supreme Court decision. A booklet, called Answers for Action, is in the works and we think it will be widely used by local discussion groups in the region. We are working closely with a number of church groups and individual denominations in getting field people out to the grass roots to stimulate local discussion and fact-finding on the question.

Some of the next steps that we think are indicated are:

Appointment or election of representative Negroes on local school boards.

Cooperation between the white and Negro teacher organizations and the white and Negro PTA's, looking toward ultimate integration of these two groups.

Special training of teachers who can serve the state school systems as "trouble shooters" in helping local systems effect the transition to non-segregated schools.

Local citizens groups of both races that will inform themselves in detail about the practical aspects of the school systems -- districting, teacher supply, pupil loads, etc. -- so that they can work knowledgeably with the schools.

Systematic work within the religious denominations to persuade parents of their duty to provide a wholesome influence on their children in periods of transition.

We will continue to work in the various other areas of race relations, but we can forsee that the school matter will make a major claim on the Council's attention and resources for some time to come.

If this rather general letter is not what you need, please let us know and we will try to be more specific.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/eab

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot
NORFOLK 1, VIRGINIA

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1954
Southern Regional Council

WILLIAM SHANDS MEACHAM
Associate Editor

May 27, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I was very much interested recently in hearing that the Southern Regional Council had been awarded a grant by the Ford Foundation, for work and studies in the Southern Region.

I should like to do some editorial writing about this and it would be very helpful if you would outline to me in a letter the goals of your immediate future. Any background material that you could include in the letter would also be welcome.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Will

William S. Meacham
Associate Editor

WSM:db

H.F.
Answer letter

RECEIVED
9/22/54
Southern Regional Council

1704 16th ave so.
Birmingham Ala
Sept. 21, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Building,
Atlanta Ga,

Dear George,

Since talking to you yesterday I have changed plans slightly as to arrival in Atlanta. I now plan to get there on the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 27, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m. I hope that it will suit you to see me sometime between then and 8:00 p.m. when I wi l be catching a train for Washington. I'll call your office upon arrival to see when you wa want me to come in.

I want to talk about what the churches can do (considering their character and capacities) to help rather than frustrate a constructive and Christian response to the Supreme Court's decision. I'm thinking now about local community action more than high level pronouncements and resolutions, important as they are.

Regards,

Stewart

Stewart Meacham

MINUTES
HEALTH AND HOSPITAL SECTION
PLANNING DIVISION - METROPOLITAN ATLANTA COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.
2:00 P. M. - ACADEMY OF MEDICINE
December 8, 1954

Presiding: Eustace A. Allen, M. D., Co-Chairman

Attendance: Approximately thirty-five persons were present.

Dr. Allen stated that Dr. Chalmers had been detained in Americus and could not be present at the meeting.

Study of Local Services and Facilities for Handicapped Children

Miss Mary Webb, Exec. Director, Georgia Society for Crippled Children.

Miss Webb stated that she was present to make a special request of the Health Section. A study of services and facilities for handicapped children is underway in Georgia under the direction of Dr. Samuel Wishik, Professor, Maternal and Child Health, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh.

The study was originally started by the Cerebral Palsy Society and Georgia Society for Crippled Children. Ninety representatives of public and private agencies attended the first organizational meeting.

Miss Webb reported that the study was being conducted in two parts:

(1) To determine the extent of handicapping conditions (this has never been known and only estimated). This part of the study has been completed. In order to determine the extent of handicapping conditions, Clark and Oconee Counties were selected as a typically sampling area of the state for use as a basis to estimate numbers in all other parts of the State. A house to house check was made and medical teams saw the children for over a month.

(2) The second part of the survey concerns itself with the quality and quantity of facilities and services available for the handicapping conditions. Miss Webb stated that she hoped the Health Section would assume responsibility for collecting this information in the Atlanta area. Miss Webb said the Health Section included in its membership the "Recommended Composition of a Local Self-Evaluation Committee".

A "Crippled Child" has been defined for this study as "a child or person under 21 with a condition severe enough to handicap him in specific activities". Such handicapping conditions are: cleft palate, cosmetic defect, cerebral palsy, emotional disturbance, epilepsy, vision or other eye disturbances, hearing impairment, heart disease or rheumatic fever, mental retardation, dento-facial handicap, orthopedic handicap and speech defect.

A blueprint has been prepared which would show the gaps in services in our local community and at the same time be self-educational to the participants. Each local study group determines its own speed and schedule. For example, Macon divided its survey - - one person took hospitals, another took schools, another employment.

Assignments were made and the committee set two weeks as the deadline for the next meeting. Macon thought it would not be too time consuming and would require only about three meetings.

The reporting forms are furnished free and no secretarial help would be involved since the Crippled Children's Society compiles the information.

A motion was made and seconded that the Health Section conduct the local survey and that authority to proceed be given by the Planning Division Steering Board as soon as possible, in order that the survey can be completed by January 31, 1955. Motion carried.

Nominating Committee Report

Dr. Allen, Chairman, gave the Nominating Committee's report as follows:

Chairman - Dr. Rives Chalmers

Co-Chairmen - (Dr. Eustace Allen
(Mrs. Guy H. Adams

Above three are also automatically members of Planning Division Steering Board.

Executive Committee - Above three plus:

4. Miss Lydia McKee
5. Mr. George R. Burt
6. Dr. T. O. Vinson
7. Mr. J. W. Lea
8. Dr. Haywood Hill
9. Mrs. Grace Hamilton
10. Mrs. Edgar Dunstan

Motion was made by Mr. Joseph Haas and seconded by Dr. Roy Mason that the above be elected as nominated. Motion carried.

Aven Perpetuating Award

Dr. C. C. Aven stated that December 20 is the deadline for nominating physicians in private practice for outstanding civic work. Anyone knowing a doctor in private practice doing good work for his community is urged to send a nomination to the Academy of Medicine, 875 W. Peachtree. The Award will be presented at the annual banquet of the Fulton County Medical Society in January.

Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 3:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. Ragan

A. D. Ragan, Secretary
Health and Hospital Section

March 22, 1955

Miss Mary B. Merritt
Dean of Women
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Miss Merritt:

I see by the papers that you are about to retire after twenty-nine years of service to the University. Mother still sends me clippings on the U. because she knows of my continued interest in our school.

The news of your retirement from the Deanship brings mixed emotions. One, I feel that you are about to receive a well earned rest and that you will have more time to devote to some of your other interests. I know it will be a relief to have the heavy administrative burdens lifted. Two, I feel a sense of sadness and loss that a person who has been more than an institution, who has been really a way of living, will no longer be at her customary post.

The saving grace of the situation, however, is that you will still be on hand in an advisory capacity for which the University should be deeply grateful.

In my years at the University, both as a student and faculty member, I never met anyone who better exemplified the true Christian spirit, the objective academic mind, nor the warm and human personality than did my good friend, Mary B. Merritt.

I shall be thinking about you in the months and years that lie ahead. Please drop me a note from time to time and let me know what you are thinking and what you are doing. I cherish our friendship.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR;RNF

P.S. I am sending you under separate cover, a few of our pamphlets.

Under separate cover:

Toward the South of the Future
Christian Conscience and the Supreme Court Decision
New South, August 1954 -- The Churches Speak
New South, February 1955
Changing Patterns in the New South

September 8, 1955

Mr. Sylvan Meyer
GAINESVILLE TIMES
Gainesville, Georgia

Dear Sylvan:

I am sorry I missed seeing you when you were in Atlanta the other day. There are quite a few things I would like to bull over with you.

If you are going to be here again anytime soon, give me at least five minutes notice and I will be available for lunch or whatever.

Best to you and Ann and your tribe.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

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April 3, 1956

Mrs. Jessamine Merrill, Executive Director
Trenton Council on Human Relations
Trenton, New Jersey

Only time available is May one two or three. Nobody is paying my way North and it would cost you the price of the trip say eighty dollars. Sorry but glad to come if it works out. Let me know soon.

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

April 17, 1956

Mr. Scott Briar
Psychiatric Social Worker
The Menninger Foundation
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Briar:

I have worked out travel for my trip to Topeka.

To be on the safe side, I will fly from Atlanta to St. Louis on the evening of April 22nd, and ride the Wabash and the Union Pacific from St. Louis to Topeka overnight the 22nd, fetching into Topeka at 9:08 a.m., April 23rd.

I will repair to the Jayhawk to catch up on my naps and be fully available for the later afternoon and the evening occasions.

Getting back is a little tough. I can find no normal conveyance from Topeka to Kansas City overnight. I propose to rely on some careening midnight bus. It might get me to Kansas City in time to take TWA's 6:50 a.m., flight out of there for St. Louis and Atlanta.

As I come nearer to the speech I come nearer to its subject, which will be something like "Why Integration is better."

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

The Daily Times

Press-Radio Center, Telephone LEnox 2-6211
Gainesville, Georgia

April 1954

Harold--

I can't tell whether this makes sense or not; everytime I rewrite it I can think of something else that MUST be said and everytime I write a conclusion I think of some other way to qualify it.

Please read it and see if it adds up. I'll appreciate any recommendations for a rewrite and hope you will blue pencil it ruthlessly, both in composition and presentation.

I decry sweeping generalizations and have made a dozen of them, but be that as it may, I need to know what you think. You see more of this sort of stuff than anybody.

If it is worth national publication, would you suggest a medium? In fact, I'm not reluctant to ask you, if you like the article, to call Reporter Magazine at my expense and see if they want it. I could send it immediately.

Better yet, if you will call me collect here LEnox 26211, after you've read it and make some suggestion (such as 'shove it'), I'd be much obliged.

Now that it's written, if it says anything, I'd like to get in print with it before someone else gets the idea. If it ran in a magazine, I'd give it simultaneous release here.

Best regards. Enjoyed seeing you the othee day.

Sylvan

Discussed by telephone HCF

Sylvan Meyer
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Ga.

Manifesto for the Middle Man

Reasonable men must find a working philosophy to guide them in America's race relations.

Reasonable men need a focus, a controlling credo and they must find it before the main issues of racial peace become obscured by day to day incidents that relate to the race problem but don't illuminate it and before glibly mouthed assumptions become accepted as statements of fact---if that point's not already passed.

The Supreme Court decision ordering five Southern and mid-Western schools to proceed with reasonable speed to accept qualified Negro students in schools previously all-white affected race relations throughout the United States, not just in the South. The decision brought the issue to the brink and made Americans everywhere conscious of the fact that the race matter would function as an everyday irritant in their lives, one way or the other.

The decision immediately made predictable the result of other school discrimination cases pending in the courts and contributed in part to the now popular impression that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has pushed too hard.

On the other side of the coin, the decision permitted politicians and opportunists a precise target of exploitation which was taken advantage of with haste and some skill.

So the two extremes of opinion are clearcut. One maintains that The Supreme Court is wrong, should be reversed and in the meantime should be ignored or defied. From this side we hear arguments that

-more-

the Bible ordains racial spearation and we read reports of speeches that never, never under any circumstances will the slightest ground be given to the Negro. Indeed, from this side have come laws enforcing with state police power circumstances of discrimination that heretofore were merely custom.

The other extreme, with court action and over-agitation of racial conflict, wants obliterated now any and all cognizance of the fact that two major color races inhabit the nation.

Although the "moderate" Southern press routinely places itself between these two "extremes", the NAACP offers only a few genuine examples of extreme behavior. Many of the NAACP's irons got hot simultaneously, making the organization perhaps busier and more contentious than it intended.

But thanks to the two major extremes, the man in the middle can find an extreme either way he looks. The tactical errors, the off-the-cuff comments and precipitate actions of both sides are in my mind harmful and destructive to reason.

Since the matter is most critical in the South, the middle-ground Southerner most urgently needs a definition for himself. Evidence too obvious to be presented shows the South moving toward the two poles of opinion and indicates that everyone must soon chose his side and stay with it or be damned by both. Unless he agrees with Griffin or Eastland, unless he agrees in every detail with the NAACP and unless he endorses every facet of the strategy and every detail of the arguments, no matter how specious, of one side or the other, he stands in a void and is lost, ineffective and, if he holds firm in his nebulous opinions, eventually will be harmed economically and

-more-

politically. Therefore he is faced with standing by while his community gyrates into chaos, watching while the normal courses of law and order, written and unwritten, disintegrate around him.

This is already happening in the South. Editor Jack O'Dowd sensed it in Florence, S.C., and retreated. Mr. O'Dowd stood against the extremists of racism but like so many---myself included--- who must be indefinite by the very nature of their views he was oppressed by the definite for they had somewhere to stand and he had no footing.

Mr. O'Dowd is a "moderate". He opposed "extremes" on both sides. I consider myself a moderate. But what is a "moderate" in the South today?

There are three types of moderates;

1. The moderate who espouses gradual removal of legal discrimination against the Negro but wants no crises. He expects time to solve everything but he doesn't know when the time is coming and really doesn't want it ever to arrive. He is against bloodshed.

in his time

2. The moderate who does not oppose gradual integration of the races in tax-supported institutions, who wants no pushing from the Negro, but who is willing to permit, at some time in the future, one restriction after another to be abandoned as he thinks society can adjust to the change.

alternative

3. The moderate who believes racial discrimination is morally and legally wrong and who thinks the Supreme Court decision should be followed on a gradual basis by local community determination. He would be willing---not eager, but willing---for the change to take place today except for the possible violence that might ensue.

-more-

Other definitions spring to mind but these cover the broad areas of thinking in the South among educators, community leaders and newspaper editors---white and Negro---who by the nature of their positions are forced to say something in regard to the race question.

Certainly there's no clearcut stand for a man in any of these classifications. What will he be for? What word labels his position? How does he describe himself in a situation that demands each be counted?

Newspaper editor C.A. McKnight thinks "the genius of the American democratic system of government will carry us through" racial crisis and doesn't believe "our forward progress will be irreparably impaired" by present crises.

His words could be true if we could crystallize the thinking of a well-meaning majority of Southerners into a reasonable pattern and give them a place to hang their hats. In other words, we need a third side. Perhaps such a thing is impossible, but since so many of us cannot accept either of the sides now defined we have no choice but to seek a team whose motto permits us to rally 'round.

If I appear to be accepting certain broad beliefs as established fact it is only because I am weary, with millions of others, of reading the same tried and trite expressions repeated daily and quoted doggedly in every segment of the press. Why a man with a chronic stutter on a given topic rates a headline every spit I can't understand and I've been around the news business for an unconscionably long time.

So the search for a working philosophy begins. The philosophy should be simple, easy to understand. It should appeal to reasonable people and be defensible by fact and conscience. It must accept realities

-more-

and yet hold out hope. It must be translatable into active politics and must be serviceable as a guide to day to day statements in editorials and speeches. It must be effectual in terms of rallying support. Like a belief in majority rule, it must obtain immediate acceptance in the public mind as a cardinal virtue superior to expediency so that it will slice through minor side issues and stand regardless of tempers of the moment. It should not alienate the people it needs to reach.

The philosophy must not damn the hardbound contingent of Americans nor fail to show understanding of their position. They have political advantage through fundamental appeal. Ours must be a "for" philosophy that neither martyrs its adherents nor becomes to so repugnant to its opponents that it fails to give them pause. Whether reasonable men form a minority, and the polls indicate otherwise, they won't serve their purpose by challenging antagonists head-on but can do so by disturbing deepseated, subconsciously-suspect dogmas.

I may not find this credo, but the closer I get the more comfortable I feel. Yet, compromise must follow compromise; rather gain four steps and lose two than lose the four and never walk again. At what point must effectiveness be sacrificed and rockbottom principle upheld with integrity, even to disaster? This I can't answer except with hope and the unprovable conviction that most of us are adaptable beasts and even the most dedicated of us gets tired, whichever side we're on. If we can consolidate one advance, accomodate to it and forget the change before we take another leap into the unknown, perhaps we can avoid making a decision on which line we'll finally stand till doom.

-more-

In military operations, a reference point serves as the base of all locations so that everyone concerned uses the same point of departure. Thus we know exactly where we stand in relation to one center even if the rest of the world spins madly on a million other axes.

Let's establish Point Apple.

First, understand the South. Many good books serve here. Understand that there are different Souths depending on geography, economic conditions, cultural backgrounds, previous history of slavery concentration and, most importantly, density of Negro population. To deepen this understanding discard the terms "segregation" and "integration". They are meaningless---or rather, they have too many meanings. The Negro in the South is not "segregated" in any sense of being apart from the rest of the community because he works and shops and lives among white people and does so without friction. "Integration" is more of fact in the South than in any other part of the country residentially---that's why school redistricting would seldom offer a clearcut exclusion of Negroes from schools now all-white.

What the South practices is "discrimination". The new rush in several Southern states to pass laws enforcing many practices heretofore regulated only by custom are directed not against Negroes but against white people who might be willing to give an inch. Georgia's new laws to suspend school funds, to close state parks and to shut down colleges if Negroes cross the line won't hurt the Negroes; they don't enjoy these things to begin with.

The question of legality, or constitutionality, of these state statutes doesn't pertain here. Obviously, if this were purely a constitutional question to be decided in complete recognition of

-more-

established constitutional references, it would be no issue at all. The Supreme Court decision would have settled it.

We no longer have a government of laws where the race problem is concerned in the sense that we may expect the normal operation of the judiciary to handle the situation. Even the judiciary stays in business by common consent. In these times it's been known to operate negatively and stimulate some to exclaim, "They can't put a million of us in jail."

What the white Southerner seeks when he harkens to the rousing fury of absolute supremists is assurance of continuation of a way of life that means so much to him he can't even describe it.

What the Negro wants is equality before the law. Polls, surveys and street corner conversations can't tell a white person what the Negro wants because most Negroes don't know what they want in specific terms. So what they want basically is what I interpret them to want: an absence of laws, written on the books describing or implying inferiority and second class citizenship. In other words, legal self-respect.

Here should be stated another fact about the South. There is no more race hatred in the South than there is any other lunatic fringe of emotion. Hatred is a harsh word and enters too many news stories, too many glib condensations used to save writers from struggling to elusive accuracy.

Decent people practice courtesy toward each other as individuals. Southerners want a solution that seems honorable for both sides. Southerners want to consider "face", recognizing that a man nailed to the wall can hardly be expected to change his opinion gracefully and thereupon cooperate enthusiastically to "make things work out".

-more-

What we have in the South is discrimination by folkway combined with a mutual obedience to customs. Except for a couple of knotheads, no one I know hates Negroes, would deny a Negro a nice car, the chance to earn a living, educate his children, live on a paved street or build himself a good house. People I know wouldn't want a Negro to move on their block, but they would also turn up their noses and start looking for another house at any other socially objectionable encroachment. Laws won't change this.

Customs change in their own good time. Customs sometimes become entrenched when people are alarmed that they might be changing. Often the accumulation of laws and more laws serves as an irritant.

In moments of lucidity and fair-mindedness, Southerners sympathize with the Negro's wish, at the very least, to clean the slate of laws that burn his soul in his body. A human being can tolerate discomfiture and even discrimination if it isn't officially stamped on his forehead and engraved in the record. At least he can cling to the hope of improving his position. It's fashionable in the business world to let a man know where he stands in such a manner that it's clear to him and acceptable to him yet permits him to delude himself into thinking that he's just as good as anyone else and that no one else recognized his true status.

This may be hypocrisy: it is also human. It also moves toward a working solution with no sacrifice of principle.

Secondly, almost gleeful misinterpretations now hound the Supreme Court decision on the five famous public school cases. These didn't generate immediately. Vast segments of the Southern press hailed the decision as another boon of delay, a grant of gentle time. Before that

-more-

tune changed, recognition flourished that the high court had made what must be allowed as a reasonable decision, one of morality and conscience, one consonant with democratic principles and our acute international relationships.

Balm flowed almost greasily urging calm, objecting to defiance of supreme constitutional law. Basic freedoms were recognized.

In truth, the court's decision had been delayed as long as possible. The decision came after much stalling and granted more stalling and maneuvering time. The decision affected five immediate cases and called for prompt and reasonable adjustments in these cases with arrangements for local determination by district courts if other cases were brought that far.

Georgia, for example, might have sat silently on its problems until a specific case came up. Instead, Georgia officials chose to evoke misinterpretations and to generate immediate problems where none existed. Following the normal processes of the law in Georgia's 159 counties, for example, would have bought eons of time plus boons of more time which federal judges in Georgia might have endowed out of their knowledge of local conditions.

But there is political profit in agitation, constant rubbing of sores and a ministry of fear, and reasonable men recognize that the Supreme Court decision has been turned into a tool of radicals and its true applications distorted.

Ironic, isn't it, that the men hastening to write new laws of privilege and discrimination may be paving the road to their own confusion by precipitating crises. A crisis cries for resolution and the more ill-founded, contradictory laws on the books, the more opportunities exist to test their theory.

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In the first session of the General Assembly of Georgia to tackle a string of new discriminatory laws, one nearly wiped out the state's fine parks system and was corrected not by amendment but by still another law, introduced before the first one even reached the governor's desk.

Legislation designed by radicals to circumvent a legal decision not yet made nor enforceable not only churns the racial climate into a storm, but may so cloud our other functions of government---operating parks, schools, highways and collecting taxes and dispensing justice---that centralized state control will crush out local autonomy completely.

The Supreme Court decision that started all the fuss was not a surprise. How could it have been? It was anticipated, at first shrugged aside, then exaggerated in effect. I take the most conservative interpretation possible because the decision implies that's the way the justices expected it to be taken.

And thirdly, although this may be part of understanding the South, an attitude on miscegenation is part and parcel of legislated discrimination. A Southerner's belief that relaxation of laws enforcing the Negro's position in society will lead to intermarriage of the races cannot be judged by that Southerner's other political attitudes, economic station or intellectual status. Opinions cut across all such situations. Fear of dilution of the Caucasian strain is as real as fear of communism. Both fears may be mental but they are actual and so must be recognized as influential.

So in searching for a credo, the man in the middle simply must take the plunge on this issue and when asked, "do you want your daughter

-more-

to marry a Negro?" answer, "It can't happen." "Don't care if she does" isn't the proper answer because the people who are waiting to be convinced of their own reasonableness DO care.

We are thus brought to the definition of "reasonable" attitudes and to the outline for a course of action. Perhaps in stating a position we can fine a name, a banner to coalesce the moral and political strength I am convinced resides in the South with no present manifesto of faith for guidance and reliance.

Can this latent force find itself unified on these conclusions, admittedly purged by soul-searching and a recognition of great need:

1. That the Supreme Court was indeed considerate of the South and rendered the only decision possible in good conscience and national morality?

2. That attempts to circumvent the decision are unpatriotic, damaging to the national interest and in opposition to the progress of humanity and democracy?

3. That legislation and administrative regulations on the national, state and local level recognizing discrimination against individuals because of color will inevitably be abandoned and therefore that discrimination by the written code can be relinquished item by item and court decision by court decision?

4. That federal and state seizure of rights of local self determination be halted immediately? Schools, the most sensitive area of race relations, historically have been operated by the communities they serve, their policies determined by local boards of education. Legislatures are usurping these rights, preventing the people who know their local situations best from working out their own solutions. This

-more-

is what I mean when I say that new laws purposed to perpetuate legal discrimination actually regulate actions of white citizens instead of colored citizens. For instance, if a county in Georgia with 10 Negro children of school age decided to permit one grade at a time to accept Negro students and did so without announcement or fanfare, new Georgia laws would immediately stop state funds to that system, whether the county in question had a problem or not, whether it saved money or not.

5. That local school boards add Negro members to improve understanding between the races and develop communications for a mutual determination of local conditions?

6. That local school boards establish methods of voluntary registration for schools, with normal geographical districts enforced, and depend on local good sense to prevent difficulty? Such a method would give a community a tactical rather than a strategic problem and with a bi-racial board of education the community could "play-by-ear" its own situation. Negro parents aren't bent on "mixing" their childrem; they're bent on the right to mix, again a matter of self-respect. So few Negroes would want to expose their children as experimental freaks, and the number would vary from community to community with a sense of rightness based on local knowledge determining the degree, that a voluntary system could work quite well, in rapport with the times. Still another truism comes into play here: any considerable transfer of Negro children to white schools in the South would mean mass unemployment for Negro teachers.

7. That local school boards conscientiously analyze their local situation and attempt to determine when their system is "ready" to

-more-

accept a Negro student who volunteers to register for a previously all-white school and that an annual consideration be made of this question? Negroes take discrimination to the courts because only the courts can reverse written laws not otherwise repealed. In community self-determination, school board by school board, a law case would be an absolutely final resort procedure and an extremely unlikely one if good interracial communications are established.

8. That intermarriage is unlikely and can be discounted as an issue and that in any event, social relationships are a matter of family determination and personal privilege? The record of states with biracial attendance at schools and the facts of inequality among all human beings should make this an obvious tenet.

9. That some communities are more ready than others to admit Negro students to public schools and that as a community becomes ready it should work out its own methods with the understanding that eventually it must end discrimination?

10. That mutual goodwill, mutual recognition of the problems involved and local self-determination are tangible and operable factors, that strife must be prevented as the greatest evil and that the normal processes of law and order in the community must be maintained?

I have tried to be perfectly frank. There is no way to prevent discrimination and at the same time cling to it. If we refuse to recognize that constant progress, however gradual, must be maintained and that white Southerners cannot substitute gradualism for "never-ism", we might as well join the states rights councils and stop our empty pleas for "time and peace".

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Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, wrote some time ago that "segregation is ending. The problem is not how to preserve it but how to live with the change."

Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, wrote of the radical racists that they seek not the rights of white men but the "destruction of civilization".

Dozens of Southern editors, including myself, have reiterated these views, conjured aphorisms of their own and struggled for a clarification of their own thoughts.

Economic changes and other forces tend toward relaxation of discrimination and although this trend contributes to our argument it is also part of the fabric of absolutism and intensifies inbred fears of changes in the racial structure of the country.

We must stop the negativism in our own arguments, too; stop using labels, stop encouraging sweeping generalizations in speeches and in the press; stop attacking Southern radical leaders as nitwits. Not only do the Eastlands, Griffins, Talmadges and others have the right to voice their opinions, they have a deeper right to raise what they believe to be a constitutional issue. Personal attacks on these men, particularly by the NAACP, provide fuel for them; such attacks also imply attempts to throttle free speech. Herman Talmadge is smart, effective. He stands against censorship even of his bitterest critics and this is part of his wisdom.

We must ~~negate~~ refute the mount~~ain~~ing impression that states' rights have been violated by the Supreme Court. States' rights offer potent political grist but more than states' rights, individual rights stand at the stake. While state factional leaders scream for states' rights, they usurp local right and individual rights and the~~re~~s are even more basic.

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There is no compromise with reality, there is none with necessity. We cannot stand for infinite stalling against a change in laws and hope blindly for centuries of unchanging customs. We want it slow and easy, of course, but unless we would contribute to the conceit that means certain loss of white as well as Negro freedom, we have to stand for changes at times certain.

In local self-determination we find a path of reason and practicality, in supporting a determinationist point of view we sustain a philosophy strongly rooted in regional tradition. And we may, if the whirlwind hasn't already sucked us into chaos, prevent on these grounds a national tragedy of unthinkable proportions.

L U N C H E O N F O R P L A N N E R S

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956

RECEIVED MAY 12 1956

Taxation and Metropolitan Development

Mr. Standish Thompson, Chief Deputy Tax Commissioner of Fulton County, will discuss the tax digest at the April Luncheon for Planners. The community must place major reliance on the property tax as a basis for financing public services needed by our metropolitan growth. The tax digest in turn is affected by urban growth, neighborhood deterioration, demand for better schools and other public services, and changes in state and local laws affecting tax procedures.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Fulton County and a graduate of Georgia Tech. His record of public service includes positions as City Attorney of East Point, attorney for the Board of County Tax Assessors, and Assistant County Attorney. In 1954 he joined the Tax Commissioner's staff and he is now Chief Deputy Tax Commissioner of Fulton County.

MEETING PLACE

BELMONT STEAK HOUSE
98 LUCKIE STREET, N. W.
12:30 - 1:30 P.M.

will not attend

LUNCHEON PRICE

$ 1.50 PER PERSON

Reservations for the Luncheon should be made in advance. We would appreciate receiving your reply postal card on or before Tuesday, May 15. Please call this notice to the attention of others whom you think might be interested in this subject.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION
808 Glenn Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

WA. 7577

April 26, 1956

Mr. Sylvan Meyer
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Ga.

Dear Sylvan:

I like what I read about your remarks at the ASNE meeting. Enclosed is a copy of an editorial from the Norfolk Journal and Guide (a Negro owned newspaper) commenting favorably on your talk.

Have you made any further progress toward wrapping up your ideas for a magazine article? I hope you won't let that idea get derailed, and I would like to be of some help if I can.

All the best to you and Ann.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:o
enc.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS IN EAST MANHATTAN, INC.

386 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 5-0181

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS:

American Association of University Women, N. Y. C. Branch
American Jewish Committee, N. Y. Chapter
American Jewish Congress
American Legion, Willard Straight Post No. 842
Americans for Democratic Atcion, East Side Branch
Benjamin Cardozo Lodge of B'nai B'rith
Church of the Master
Community Church, Social Action Committee
East Harlem Council for Community Planning
Ethical Culture Society, Committee Against Discrimination
Friendship House
Japanese-American Citizens League, N. Y. Chapter
Jewish War Veterans of the U. S., N. Y. County Council
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, N. Y. Chapter
*National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Council of Negro Women, N. Y. Metropolitan Council
Negro Labor Committee
New York City Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
New York Committee of Racial Equality (CORE)
Spanish American Youth Bureau
Uptown Chamber of Commerce
Urban League of Greater New York
Yorkville Welfare and Health Council

*Consultant Organizations

January 8, 1957

RECEIVED JAN 10 1957

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In reply to your recent letter, I want to say that you really weren't supposed to recognize me. I heard you speak at a chapter lunch of the American Jewish Committee.

But perhaps you have heard of the Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan of which I am Chairman. And just to jog your memory, I enclose some of our material.

I understand that you are retiring as Director — the Council's great loss, I am certain. We would like to keep you on our mailing list and would be happy to have your future address.

Sincerely yours,

Edna A. Merson/mcc.

Edna A. Merson

EAM:mcc

encl.

P.C. please

SPONSORS

Judge Hubert T. Delany
Clark M. Eichelberger
Morris Iushevitz
A. Philip Randolph
Rose Schneiderman
Dr. George N. Shuster
David Siegal
Dr. Channing Tobias
Judge J. Waties Waring
Thomas G. Young

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Dr. Dan Dodson, NYU; Center for Human Relations Studies
Dr. Herbert Hyman, *Research Associate* National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago
Dr. Patricia Kendall Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University
Dr. John A. Morsell International Research Associates
Dr. Sophia M. Robison Research Consultant
Claire Selltiz, Research Center for Human Relations, NYU

December 20, 1956

Mrs. Edna A. Merson
410 East Fifty-Seventh Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mrs. Merson:

We are grateful for the good five dollars; which is needed. But I am forgetful about you. When Christmas clears up please tell me about you. Lighter scratches at our files are unrevealing. I expect you and I did a speech together somewhere; remind me, and I'll remember.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC Official Receipt $5.00

12/15/56

MRS. EDNA A. MERSON
410 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Mr G S Mitchell
So Regl. Cncl
63 Auburn Ave
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED DEC 20 1956

Dear Mr Mitchell:

I've been meaning for sometime to send a contribution - sorry it's so small -

Season's greetings

Sincerely

Edna A Merson

$5.00 CR
rho
12/20/56

THE MENNINGER FOUNDATION

A NON-PROFIT CENTER FOR TREATMENT AND PREVENTION, RESEARCH AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN PSYCHIATRY

Topeka, Kansas

May 23, 1957

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

No longer do I have any responsibility for the distribution of the reports from the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. This is now in charge of Mr.Alex Sareyan, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. and I am sending your letter on to him.

Sincerely,

W. C. Menninger

William C. Menninger, M.D.

WCM/lf

June 7, 1957

Dr. Nick Demerath
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Dr. Demerath:

At the request of Mr. John Hope, II, we are sending you the enclosed material relative to our recent Consultant Service Program Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Encls. - Consultant Conference Agenda
Persons Attending Consultant Conference
Memorandum from John Hope, II re:
Consultant Service Program...

July 30, 1957

Mr. Arthur Meyerhoff
Arthur Meyerhoff and Company
410 North Michigan
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Meyerhoff:

I am writing this to let you know that we have not been idle on your query about the Negro market.

I have asked an able newspaperman who does occasional fact-finding jobs for us to interview some appropriate persons in the Atlanta area. He will give us an informal report in the next day or two, which we will forward to you.

I am about to leave for vacation, but our Director of Information, Mr. Constable, will be writing you shortly. I have asked him to send you information from our files that have a bearing on the matter with which you are concerned.

If you would like some additional evidence of a somewhat informal nature, I can recommend to you a Mr. George Davis of the Business School faculty of Atlanta University, a leading Negro institution of higher learning. Mr. Davis has done a good deal of "motivational research" on the Negro community with advertising guidance of such products as Merita Bread and the American Tobacco

Company. I am told that the findings he has already on hand would probably bear out the thesis that rising status is the key to successful advertising in the Negro community.

I have made no contact with Mr. Davis but simply pass on the suggestion to you for what it is worth.

I needn't tell you that we have treated your inquiry in complete confidence.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

August 12, 1957

Mr. Arthur Meyerhoff
Arthur Meyerhoff and Company
410 North Michigan
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Meyerhoff:

Please excuse the delay in sending your promised material but some of the material has just been received. Enclosed are copies of various clippings concerning the Negro market and buying power. Two typewritten tables indicate the rise in Negro income over a ten-year period. The book, The Negro and the Schools, has several good charts concerning urbanization.

Also included are some observations of a Negro disc jockey from Memphis, Tennessee and from a young Negro newspaperman in Atlanta. I talked at length with Mr. Gordon, the newspaperman, and he said that additional quotes from persons in the community are available if they are desired. We also discussed the desire for status of all minority people which we think indicates a more sophisticated approach in selling.

I have also learned that Ebony Magazine produced a movie about three years ago which concerns itself with the Negro market and Negro buying pattern. Since Ebony is located in Chicago, you might perhaps be able to obtain a copy of this film for viewing.

A comment of my own that I would like to add is that I see a great many Negro newspapers in my work and have been struck with the high quality of advertisements as appearing in them.

Coca Cola is a good example of this. They are dignified and use attractive family type models to depict their selling points.

Please feel free to write me or Mr. Fleming if you need additional material. Mr. Fleming will be back from vacation on August 19.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/af
Enclosures

1 copy of: The Negro and the Schools by Harry S. Ashmore
Two tables indicating Negro income
"The Negro Market" - William Gordon
"The Negro Disk Jockey" - Nat Williams
Program comments by Nat Williams
Reprint from Modern Industry re: Negro Market
Assorted news clippings
Buffering advertisements for radio
Program comments by WDIA general manager

July 31, 1957

Mr. Arthur Meyerhoff
Arthur Meyerhoff and Company
410 North Michigan
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Meyerhoff:

I am writing this to let you know that we have not been idle on your query about the Negro market.

I have asked an able newspaperman who does occasional fact-finding jobs for us to interview some appropriate persons in the Atlanta area. He will give us an informal report in the next day or two, which we will forward to you.

I am about to leave for vacation, but our Director of Information, Mr. Constable, will be writing you shortly. I have asked him to send you information from our files that has a bearing on the matter with which you are concerned.

If you would like some additional evidence of a somewhat more formal nature, I can recommend to you a Mr. George Davis of the Business School faculty of Atlanta University, a leading Negro institution of higher learning here. Mr. Davis has done a good deal of "motivational research" on the Negro community for the advertising guidance of such outfits as Merita Bread and the American Tobacco Company. I am told that the findings he has already on hand bear out the thesis that status appeals are the key to successful advertising in the Negro community.

I have made no contact with Mr. Davis but simply pass on the suggestion to you for what it is worth.

I needn't tell you that we have treated your inquiry in complete confidence.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
(Signed in Mr. Fleming's Absence.)

Added Comment
Re: Program Improvement
3/8/57 (Program Director)

Nat. P. Williams

Mr. James:

I appreciate the chance you have given us to discuss in this manner various aspects of our individual shows. It gives a real opportunity to examine them honestly and earnestly....especially, if, like most of us seem to be.....we sincerely want to make our work tops.

That's why I want to mention four questions that have been running around in my mind, in connection with improving the programs I work. I have included here some of the answers that come to me. But I would like your observations on the questions and answers. Here goes:

One: What is "good" radio?

My idea of an answer....presented for critical analysis:

"Good" radio includes a solid, confident presentation to start the program.....a natural delivery of commercials, which are easily entered into...smooth and pertinent introduction of suitable music....a nice close of show....and all through the show a maintenance of that naturalness, sincerity, and good will which comes from the feeling of the audience's being "folks you like, who like you".

Question Two: Is "Good WDIA Radio" different from "Good Radio" in general?

My idea of an answer:

"Good WDIA Radio", in my estimation, includes all the features of good radio production mentioned above, plus something else. That "something else" is the awareness on the part of WDIA personalities that our audience is primarily a Negro group. To me, that means they are a group which is particularly responsive to the personal touch in all communications, whether direct or indirect. The personal touch for the Negro, means a little more sympathetic understanding of his position, outlook, and aspirations....as well as sensitivenss. The personal touch includes remembering that the Negro has so long been ignored as unworthy of respectful attention and interest in our way of life, until he needs a little more application of the salves to make him feel he is somebody desired, than most other groups. It is because of this more or less "different" conditioning of the Negro mass listener, that it might be said that "Good WDIA Radio" is something a bit more than so-called "Good Radio" in general. And that would seem to mean that all ideas of program improvement must necessarily proceed from this basic knowledge or point of view.

Question Three: What is meant by the injection and projection of personality in a radio show?

My idea of an answer:

Injection of personality into a radio show, in my opinion, means putting one's mind on the show....keeping it there....and trying to plan in advance how one will have one's interest express itself as the show moves on.

Projection of personality....to me, means the ability to put over the

ideas which grow out of one's interest in a show. Sometimes this is difficult or clobbered because one hasn't had or hasn't taken time to get the ideas clearly in mind before starting to try to express them. Projection of personality also means the presentation of as pleasant a side of one's self as possible, despite annoyances or depressed feelings. Projection of personality on a radio show may be best summed up in the advice, "Keep a smile in your voice". But, of course it is hard to do that when one doesn't sincerely feel like smiling.... thus we are left with the question: "What should a disk jockey do to summon a needed mood for the varieed moments of a show?"/.

Question Four: How can one express one's individual personality on a show when it is required to be expressed within a framework of operation imposed from the outside?

My idea of an answer:

In expressing one's personality, there is the hope for creativeness and spontaneity. This sometimes or usually means something of a departure from hard and fast rules. This creates one of the most ticklish and sensitive spots in the effort to give one's shows the individual touch.....because what one person thinks is clever and entertaining, the other fellow thinks stinks. That tends to leave the guy who is trying to be original, creative, and spontaneous hesitant to operate outside the hard and fast rules of production already set down... expecially when the sharpest digs about his outpourings come from those in immediate authority. It seems that the safest answer to the question is for the individual personality to try being original in delivery of commercials and public relations, such as personal appearances.

I would like comment on the above....in the hope that something immediately helpful will result.

Respectfully,

Nat

BILL GORDON'S
Comments

Back during the late 1930's, a small radio station in Memphis, Tennessee, took on an Amateur Hour program, beamed to the so-called Negro market. The station ran into what almost amounted to a stone wall of resentment from local white merchants who insisted that their advertisement spots not be mentioned either before or after the program. It was the typical "blues, jazz" so-called "low-down" type of program designed to attract Negroes.

The program was forced off the air a few months later because the only sponsors it could obtain were the credit clothing firms and the third-rate patent medicine manufacturers.

But today, in Memphis there is an entirely different approach to the Negro market. Radio Station WDIA, which directs it programs to the Negro market, is not only the largest station in Memphis, but has the largest listening audience.

The fact that WDIA has a number of Negro announcers, disc jockeys, and special programs run by Negroes does not limit programs to typical "jive" and blues shows. Instead most of the musical programs include numbers by King Cole, Frank Sinatra, the Dorsey brothers, Duke Ellington, and others of this caliber.

"Top brand firms are very particular about where we place their ads," said a local radio marketing expert.

"Top brands of beer," he said, "such as Budweiser, Schlitz, and others will not accept a simple blues program; neither will they take a straight "gospel" program. They insist that their announcements or ads be placed in between the more modern type programs, popular, soft, and variety tunes."

He said that even the second rate brands are beginning to learn that it cheapens the product in the eyes of the listeners to follow a straight "blues show."

The market expert said that many producers and manufacturers now know that the Negro, like his white counterpart, is far more sophisticated today than even a decade ago and that his entertainment, like his choice of merchandise, is more refined.

According to Sponsor, a magazine for radio and TV advertisers:

"Selling to Negroes: don't talk down.

"Negroes despite their lower than white income levels, prefer the best brands and respond well to air advertisements for such products.

"Through experience, we have found that Negroes have a sensitive preference for quality merchandise, and many of them will buy higher-priced goods even if it means cutting down somewhere else."

A New York radio station, WLIB, explains it this way:

"The most important factor in approaching the Negro through air advertising is considering the Negro consumer a human being of dignity and self-respect--one who does not want to be talked down to or catered to blatantly.

"It is an accepted psychological fact that a minority people seek to attain more of the good things in life and articles of better quality than would ordinarily be expected of the general populace in comparable income levels."

Negroes are proud and sensitive Americans, and they can spot a chauvanistic advertising approach every time. In selling to Negroes on the air,

one of the surest ways to bring the Negro sale of even the best brand of merchandise sliding downward instead of upward is to use an approach in commercials that is patronizing.

As WDIA in Memphis stated to a sponsor:

"What sells a white person will sell the Negro listener in almost every instance. He needs and buys a home, food, clothing, and a few luxuries. He needs respect in the community, recreation, good jobs, just as white people do. Our commercial policy is never to high pressure the Negro listener...."

And a housewife said recently:

"I don't want boogy woogy nor rock 'n roll to encourage me along in my housework. I much prefer something sentimental, soft, and educational as a guide with my morning chores."

NAT. WMS.

THE NEGRO DISK JOCKEY AND THE NEGRO MARKET

.....

The general recognition of the existence of a so-called "Negro Market" in the United States occurred in the mid-1940's. The approximately 15 million Negroes in the country were reputedly spending in excess of a billion dollars a year on consumer goods, primarily.

The radio industry (broadcasters), as an advertising medium reaching the masses, was among the first such media, to secure significant representation in the ranks of those available and willing to carry the message of those wishing to reach this market.

The radio broadcasters took a relatively simple step to reach this "market". It employed Negro radio personalities...disk jockeys. In the parlance of the industry, they employed a "Negro" voice to deliver to Negroes the sales "pitches" of ~~xxx~~ advertisers.

Characteristics of the Negro disk jockey were comparatively simple. He had to have the gift of gab...however inane. He had to possess some elements of the showman, either as a master of ceremonies, a singer, or a musician. He needed a good memory for the names and achievements of Negro recording artists. The Negro disk jockey added to his effectiveness more or less as he was a rather flamboyant personality in the Negro community...either in religious, sports, ~~xx~~ journalistic, entertaining....and even educational circles. He needed a facility with the "jive" language of the teen-agers and "hep-cats". And he had to know how to "personalize" his sales massage. "Personalize", as used by station program directors, was the ability to give the person-to-person touch to a sales ~~massage~~ message....the theory being that the Negro buyer, like any other, felt better when he was made to feel that a bit of special, personal attention was given to him.

The general assumption among the managers of those stations which "beamed" their programs to the "Negro Market" was and is that Negro consumers respond to sales messages best when the person making the pitch has a mastery of Negro ~~xxx~~ idiomatic expressions, accents, and inflections....and is possessed of a knowledge of the aspirations outlook, and activities of the Negro community to which the programs are beamed. This ex-

plains the comparative success of a handful of white disk jockeys who are effective imitators of the qualities generally expected in the Negro disk jockey.

The use of this Negroid "voice" and idiomatic mannerisms has become the generally accepted stereotype of the Negro disk jockey. There have been some few exceptions... but in these few cases the Negro disk jockey, or person serving in that capacity, was either an established personality in the entertainment world, such as Duke Ellington or Sammy Davis Jr.,....or he or she was a person who was not in the true sense a disk jockey... but rather somewhat in the sense of a radio personality....maybe associated with a newscasting role, or in some specialized capacity as a preacher or occasional commentator. Usually the "radio personality" was a person secured to appeal to certain elements in the listening audience.

For it has become increasingly apparent to broadcasting executives and advertisers that the Negro "market" is as variegated as any other segment of the population. There is a class stratification which was at first overlooked. But more and more stations which beam their programs to Negro listeners primarily, are learning that there is more to the technique than control of a coterie of "hep cat"...."jive spouting"...."rock-n-roll" type personalities of Negro extraction or background. They have learned of the existence of an "elite" class of Negroes....leading businessmen, professional people, and others with some pretensions to cultivation and taste. They recognize the differenxes in tastes in lovers of Gospel tunes and devotees of more sedate religious music. They have noted the community of interest among teen-agers...whether Negro or white. The result is a growing concern with how to cater to these various groupings of Nefro radio listeners....how to get them to respond positively to radio advertising and how to keep them happily listening.

The formate of Radio Station WDIA, the largest broadcasting station in the nation catering primarily to Negro oisteners....(50,000 watts)....makes an attempt at recognition of this variety in the tastes and outlook of its overwhelming Negro audience... consisting as it does of illiterate field-hands of the Mid-South plantation area...along with the "sophisticates" of urban centers and sedate college communities...and those of a variety of age levels.

To attract the relatively easily satisfied teen-agers and the "Beale Street

Crows" (devotees of the night spots and spas of the fading Negro ghettoes), the "hep cat jive type" disk jockey is programmed at a time when it is felt they will be most numerous as listeners. To handle the church-going, Gospel song crowd, the station programs dock joceys who appeal to that type of listeners...said disk jockey usually being a church leader, or a person well-known among the Bible-thumping, shouting class of church folk. There is also emerging a kind of fast-talking, but amateurish Negro sports-dasters making something of a tentative appearance on WDIA,...and on stations in various sections of the South....to cater to the sport-lovers among listeners...with a special yen for Negro sports activities, separate and distinct from the major league areas.

The most difficult "nut" to crack from the standpoint of consumer response to sales appeal by the Negro disk jockey is the so-called "elite" group of Negro listeners. This seems to stem from this group's obvious sense of separatness from the mass of Negroes. As a result there has been noted a definite resentiment among this class to the sales pitch of the average disk jockey. They seem to regard the jockey's approach as "talking down" to them. Basically they resent the idea of the "spcaialized approach" to the specialized "Negro Market". They complain about so-called "Negro" music...and look with ill-concealed disdain upon the disk jockey who symbolizez the blues, rocking Gospel songs, and rock-n-roll which is the general entertainment fare served on most stations beaming their programs to Negroes.

The impression grows that this "elite" type of Negro is a "zombie" so far as specialized radio catering to Negroes is concerned. He is more apt to listen to stations which do not cater to Negroes primarily. He rarely listens to the Negro disk jockey...unless the disk jockey is an imitator of the leading white disk jockey of the type's choice....or is a famed white-accepted entertainer. That's why the "elite" Negro is written off by the average Negro disk jockey as a "hooper loss". However, the station manager...still anxious to assure a neat dollar...attempts to "sell" the Negro elite with the use of white disk jockies...or radio personalities...among the Negro jockeys. This white person's roll is to lend just that "white touch" which it is felt will appeal to the "race pride" of the Negro "elite"...which expresses its "pride" of race by deleting all references to same in every possible instance....except "firsts". Otherwise the "wlite" type Negro radio listener is not reached, nor expected to be reached by the Negro disk jockey.

#

Dressed-Up from Negro Miss 1965

Additional comments by Nat Williams as told to SRC staff member.

Slang has now been cut out of radio programs on WDIA. Only best English is used.

Negro disc jockey now considered a salesman not an entertainer.

Ten years ago, programs were designed as though "talking to children." Now programs are beamed to middle class; such as, school teachers, postal clerks, union leaders. "Desire for status" inspires this.

Respect is now key word in advertising. Such phrases as "Say, man," have been replaced with "Listen, friend;" "Mrs. Housewife;" "Mrs. Hostess."

Negroes starved for three R's, respect, recognition, representation.

Back during the late 1930's, a small radio station in Memphis, Tennessee took om an Amatuer Hour program, beamed to the so-called Negro market. The station ran into what amounted to alomst stone wall of resentment from the local white merchants who insisted that their advertisement spots not not be mentioned either before or after the program. It was the typical "blues, jazz" so-called "low-down" type of program designed to attract Negroes.

The program was forcedoff the air a few monthslater, because the only sonosors it couldobtain were the credit clothing firms and the third-rate patent medicine manufacturers.

But doday, in Memphis there is an entirely different approach to the Negro market in Memphis. Radio Station WDIA, which directs its programs to the Negro market, is not only the largest station in Memphis, but has the largest listening audience.

The fact that WDIA has anumber of Negro announcers, disc jockeys and special programs run by Negroes, they are not of the "typical jive" type of blues shows, but instead mixed with popular tunes, including music by King Cole, Frank Sinatra, the Dorsey brothers, Duke Ellington, andothers of high caliber.

"Top brand firms are very particular about where we place their ads," said alocal radio marketing expert.

"Top brands beer," he said, "such as Budweiser, Schlitz and others will not accept a simple blues program; neither will they take a straight "gospel" program. They insist that their announcements or ads be announced in between the more modern type programs, popular soft and variety tunes."

He said that even the second-rate brands are beginning to learn that it cheapens the product to follow a straight "blues show."

The market expert said, producers and manufacturers know better than anybody else that the Negro like his white counterpart is far more sophisticated today than he was even a decade ago andthat his entertainment, like his choice of or merchandise is more refined.

According to Sponsor, a magazine for radio and TV advertisers:

"Selling to Negroes: don't talk down.

"Negroes despite their lower than white income levels, prefer the best brands andrespond well to air advertising for such products.

"Through experience, we have found that Negroes have a sensitive preference for quality merchandise, and many of them will buy higher-priced goods even if it means cutting down somewhere else."

A New York radio station, WLIB explains it this way:

"The most important factor in approaching the Negro through air advertising is considering the Negro consumer a human being of dignity and self-respect--one who does not want to be talked down to, or catered to blantly.

"It is an accepted psychological fact that a minority people seek to attain more of the good things in life and articles of better quality than would ordinarily be expected of the general populace in comparable income levels."

Negroes are proud and sensitive Americans, and can spot a chauvinistic advertising approach every time. In selling to Negroes on the air, one of the surest ways to bring the Negro sale of even the best brand of merchandise sliding downward instead of upward is to use an approach in commercials that is patronizing.

As WDIA in Memphis stated to a sponsor:

"What sells a white person will sell the Negro listener in almost every instance. He needs andbuys a home, food, clothing and little luxuries. He needs respect in the community, recreation, good jobs, just as white people do. Our commercial policy is never to high-pressure the Negro listener....."

A housewife said recently;

"I don't want boogy woogy, nor rock 'n roll to encurage me along with my housework. I much prefer something sentimental, soft and educational as a guide with my morning chores."

October 7, 1957

Mr. Arthur E. Meyerhoff
Arthur Meyerhoff & Company
410 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Meyerhoff:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of October 3, 1957. We are indeed pleased that you found the material we sent helpful in your project.

As you will note from the enclosed bulletin, "Toward the South of the Future," the Southern Regional Council's work is supported through voluntary contributions from individuals and organizations. We here at the Council would be greatly pleased if you deemed our assistance to you of enough merit to warrant a contribution toward continuing our work. All contributions to the Council are tax-exempt.

If we can be of additional assistance in this project or in any future project of your organization, please let us know.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/mf
Enclosure - 1 ("Toward the South of the Future")
"The Negro Market, Its Location, Size and Quantity - How to Reach it" By: Claude H. Hall
Sent Oct. 31, 1957

ARTHUR MEYERHOFF & COMPANY
Advertising • Merchandising • CHICAGO - MILWAUKEE - BEVERLY HILLS

CHICAGO 11
410 N. MICHIGAN AVE.
DELAWARE 7-7860

October 3, 1957

Mr. John Constable, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

I realize this note is late, but as happens in the advertising business, the project on which you gave us assistance had to be delayed temporarily for another one.

I want to thank you for the material you sent us; it was extremely helpful in coming to an understanding of the problem. I would like to know if there is some way in which you or the Southern Regional Council can be compensated for the material as well as the time which was put in on it.

Sincerely,

A. E. Meyerhoff

Arthur E. Meyerhoff
DA

October 16, 1957

Mr. A. E. Meyerhoff
410 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Meyerhoff:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 11, and your contribution to Southern Regional Council for fifty dollars. Enclosed is the receipt for your contribution.

Again we are pleased if we have been of any aid to your organization. We are indeed grateful for your interest and contribution toward our work.

If we can be of additional aid to you in the future, please write us.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Encl. (Receipt)

ARTHUR MEYERHOFF & COMPANY
Advertising • Merchandising • CHICAGO - MILWAUKEE - BEVERLY HILLS

CHICAGO 11
410 N. MICHIGAN AVE.
DELAWARE 7-7860

October 11, 1957

Mr. John Constable, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Thank you for your letter of October 7.

As suggested by you, enclosed is our check for $50, a contribution toward the work of the Council. RHA 10/14/57

We do appreciate what you did for us and hope that this manner of expressing our gratitude will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

A. E. Meyerhoff

Arthur E. Meyerhoff
DA

November 21, 1957

Dr. A. R. Mead
1719 N. W. 6th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Dr. Mead:

Thank you for your letter concerning the statement by the 80 Atlanta ministers. I agree with your view that it is a constructive statement which every thoughtful minister should be willing to subscribe to.

I understand it was part of the plan to have only white ministers sign the statement - the thought being that it is the white group that is most delinquent in committing itself to a positive position.

I am enclosing a copy of a newspaper article quoting several ministers who dod not sign. I do not know, otherwise, who passed up the opportunity to join in the statement.

I was glad to have a chance to read the thoughtful proposal which you enclosed.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Atl. Const. 11/5/57)

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I was glad to have a chance to read the thoughtful proposal which you enclosed.

Sincerely,

HCT

RETIRED TEACHERS SECTION
FLORIDA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Gainesville, Florida, November I9, I957.

PRESIDENT
DR. RALPH L. EYMAN
1210 Golf Terrace
Tallahassee

PAST PRESIDENT
MRS. KATHARINE B. PALMER
135 N.W. 60th Street
Miami

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MARJORIE L. LAY
4240 River Boulevard
Jacksonville

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. DORA C. PHILLIPS
717 Success Street
Lakeland

SECRETARY-TREASURER
LEROY MACGOWAN
1561 Marion Avenue
Tallahassee

DIRECTORS
MRS. RUTH FARREN
539 5th Street North
St. Petersburg

MRS. MAUDE B. RAMSEY
1447 Mapleton Road
Jacksonville

RUTH MARTIN
Route 2, Box 542
Panama City

ALBERT L. ISAAC
3945 Loquat Avenue
Miami

MRS. THERESA F. PHILLIPS
P. O. Box 885
Orlando

EVA G. VAUGHN
716 Iris Street
West Palm Beach

JESSIE P. MILLER
2800 First Street West
Bradenton

DR. A. R. MEAD
1719 N. W. 6th Avenue
Gainesville

Dr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue ,N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Flemming:

I have just finished reading the statement of the Atlanta ministers regarding keeping communication open and heed of open discussion of the racial problems. This is an important document and it is not inflamatory. Hence, I wonder why other ministers did not join them.

Can you answer these question: Were all Atlanta ministers, white and negro, given opportunity to joing in this statement? If they were, or were not, what reasons can the others have for not signing it?

I wish I had names and addresses of some who did not. I would be inclined to write and ask a few why they did not join their brethren in this important statement. Will appreciate your help.

Very sincerely yours ,

A. R. Mead

A.R.Mead,
I7I9 N.W. 6th Ave.

Dr. Fleming: Here is a copy of a proposal I made to our local Council and which they rejected because they wanted more to begin the change. Even though it is "my ba by", I believe they made an error in their choice.

A R Mead

A PROGRAM TO ALLEVIATE PRESENT TENSIONS AND
TO PROMOTE RATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARTIAL DESEGREGATION

I. Statement of two changes to be sought as general developments:

A. Development of voluntary interracial cooperative planning groups.

B. Permissive legislation which will allow such desegregation as will be beneficial to both races; and not injurious to a great degree to either.

II. The parts of the program are:

A. Call for meeting of legislature after a plan for a program is developed cooperatively.

B. Voluntary groups now in existence, and forming, to work with the Governor's Commission on plans on legislation, to develop plans as indicated above. The groups to be interracial.

C. Some suggested features of a plan are:

1. Permission for admission of qualified students to the state universities at the graduate level, regardless of race. This will provide for a few qualified negroes who will after entrance meet requirements for admission to candidacy for degrees. No further extensions for a three-year period which is usual for the completion of graduate programs for advanced degrees.

   a. This is to be preceded by getting the situation "ready" which will mean such conferences and planning with students, faculty and administration as will assure orderly and scholarly work without quarrels or violence.

2. During this three-year period, the voluntary groups referred to above are to continue their work cooperatively to study what shall be done about other phases of educational desegregation.

3. Permissive legislation as a part of the legislation referred to above to admit negro students to junior and senior years of state universities, but only after a period of getting the groups involved "ready". This again will involve no large number of negroes. It will permit also white students to be admitted to the Florida A. and M. University. No further extensions for a two-year period.

4. Continued study and planning as indicated above.

5. Permissive legislation as a part of legislation suggested above for admission of negroes to freshman and sophomore years or as indicated admission to all state universities in first two years regardless of race. No further extensions for a two-year period.

6. Next stage is also permissive and a part of legislation: This p[illegible] sion will apply to cases in public schools in which existing sep[illegible] schools operate as great handicaps to some children. At present, [illegible] is most observable in cases of negro children (and probably some w[illegible] children) who are compelled to walk considerable distance to get to school; or in those cases in which one school does not provide work needed by children in another school.

   These changes are not to be undertaken until the schools' official personnel have negotiated and planned such change; and until the schools involved are prepared, are "ready", to receive these children. This will involve discussion of the matter with children, parents, teachers, and attainment of an understanding that will operate successfully. This prevents all changes without preliminary planning and preparation.

7. No <u>compulsory</u> desegregation should be provided in the law. The law should permit schools to make complete desegregation as a voluntary change when such change is desirable. Such change is permissible after periods indicated in items C 1-6. Any such changes should be required by law to have a period of study, planning, discussion carried on cooperatively by the two racial groups of teachers, children, etc., which will serve to get the total groups "ready" for such a change.

SOME CONDITIONS WHICH SHOULD FAVOR SUCH A PROGRAM

1. It provides for much cooperative planning.

2. It provides for such <u>gradual</u> change as will be beneficial.

3. It assumes that there are injustices potentially that should be avoided and that compulsory unplanned desegregation will increase these evils.

4. It provides at each stage a period for the students involved to be oriented into the new group and vice versa.

5. It provides for the necessary getting ready for any such change.

6. Such changes are contemplated would normally occur if the racial problem were not involved. That is, the changes are those to be expected in any population group as it grows.

7. It is about the only relatively sure guarantee against some cases of serious difficulty and probable violence.

8. It assures that when a call for legislation is made, a plan is ready that has the backing of both racial groups.

January 9, 1958

Mr. & Mrs. John de Menil
3363 San Felipe Road
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. & Mrs. de Menil:

Enclosed you will find our receipt for your recent and generous contribution to the Council which we received through Mr. Charles A. Shaw.

Contributions are, of course, always welcome since they are the means by which we carry on our program. However, contributions from fellow Southerners of good will are especially valued. Such endorsements of our aims and activities, in addition to helping meet our financial needs, are a source of great encouragement.

Please know that we are deeply grateful for your interest and support.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Official receipt)

cc: Mr. Charles A. Shaw

File "Weeks"

79 North Hancock St
Lexington, Mass
8 May 1959

RECEIVED MAY 12 1959

Dear Tall Pine,

We have spent a week now in Lexington and like it very much. Have already made one trip to the civic dump with my trash and have done a lot of little things for myself which would be done for you down south. Perhaps I may overcome some of my natural tendency toward laziness.

It has occurred to me that you publish a news letter or series of bulletins from SRC, and we would

like to subscribe. Please send me a bill for it.

How are things developing in Georgia? Hope you and your family are all doing well.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours

Come by to see us if you are up this way.

L.

Put on mailing list?

RECEIVED JUL 10 1959

2/26/60

W. J. Faulkner on N.S.

79 North Hancock St
Lexington 73, Mass
6 July 1959

$10.00 Contribution
7/10/59 RHA

Dear Harold,

I am enclosing a modest contribution to the Council and hope that it will contribute toward a 1-year subscription to New South. We were delighted to notice your picture in the N.Y. Times this sunday along with what seems to be the first of a series of excellent articles.

Bennie is predicting that the colleges rather than the public schools will be the scene of the decisive desegregation battle in georgia since the Atlanta ruling seems to have delayed things in the public schools for another year. But

maybe this is wishful thinking since we would like to have things more settled when we return.

I'm having lots of fun up here and could stay another year if things don't appear to be clearing up. Recruiting a radio astronomer to work with me at Georgia Tech is going to be tough unless the worst is over.

Best regards and congratulations on your effective work.

Sincerely,

Lil Meebe

February 6, 1961

Dr. Harry C. Meserve
Director of Program
Academy of Religion and Mental Health
16 East 34th Street
New York, New York

Dear Harry:

Alumni bulletins do serve a useful purpose after all. Seeing the note about you in the latest issue of the Harvard Bulletin reminded me of how long we have been out of touch and how often I've intended to do something about it. It's a little late to be expressing congratulations and good wishes to you in your current work, but I extend them all the same. I hope you know how lastingly grateful I am to you for all the aid, comfort, and fellowship you gave me in the Council during your service with RBF.

You may have read in the press about our latest effort, the enclosed report which we submitted to President Kennedy and his principal advisers. I thought you might like to see a full copy. We are pleased with the evidence so far that it is getting serious and widespread attention within the new administration.

I hope to see you again in New York one of these days soon. Meanwhile, bring me up to date on your new activities when you get a chance.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

'36. Hardy is a student in the University of Pennsylvania School of Design.

Gary S. Heifetz is a first-year student in the Harvard Law School.

Stanley K. Henshaw II is engaged to Miss Jo Anne Warren, a senior at Radcliffe College. Henshaw is engaged in graduate work at Columbia University.

Richard B. Holmes (son of Chester W. Holmes '16, Ed.M. George Washington Univ. '24, Ed.D. ibid. '36) is a candidate for a doctorate in mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

John S. C. Morgan is engaged to Miss Mary F. Rhinelander, a senior at Radcliffe College, daughter of Frederic W. Rhinelander '29, M.D. '34. Morgan, son of George A. Morgan, A.M. '26, Ph.D. '30, is doing graduate work at Harvard.

Married December 24: **Peter P. Papesch** to Miss Barbara Goodwin, an alumna of Smith College. Papesch is engaged in graduate work in anthropology at Harvard.

James M. Parker is an officer candidate at the Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Va. He will complete his course and receive his commission this month.

Joseph P. Pellegrino Jr. was married recently to Miss Anne E. Benedetti of Andover, Mass. Pellegrino is a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, stationed in Quantico, Va. Mrs. Pellegrino plans to continue studies at the University of Virginia begun at Jackson College.

Arts & Sciences

Ph.D. '31—**Ian Campbell,** A.B. Univ. Ore. '22, A.M. ibid. '24, state mineralogist and chief of the Division of Mines, State of California, has been elected a trustee of the California Academy of Sciences for a five-year term ending October 1965.

A.M. '32—**James T. Barrs,** Ph.D. '36, A.B. Univ. Ga. '27, Associate Professor of English at Northeastern University, has been conducting since June 1959 over radio station WBZ, Boston, a program, "Behind the Word," two to five times weekly. He comments on various facets of the English language.

Grad.Ed. '33-34—**Hila A. Richardson,** A.B. and A.M. West Va. Univ., 118 Sunrise Ave., Beckley, W.Va., is a retired teacher.

A.A. '32—**Rear Admiral John W. McElroy, U.S.N.R.,** A.M. '33, will reach the statutory retirement age in May 1961. He is currently the only Reserve Flag Officer on active duty in the U. S. Navy.

S.M. '38—Formerly director of advanced projects for the Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, **John P. Butterfield,** S.B. Lehigh '36, is now executive engineer on the corporate staff of the Martin Co., Baltimore, missile producers.

A.M. '41—**Nelson F. Norman,** A.B. Stanford '39, A.M. Fresno State Coll. '59, Ph.D. Univ. Ill. '48, has joined the staff of the History Department of San Diego State College. Last summer he conducted a tour to Europe and the Olympic games. Next year he hopes to lead another group. Mr. and Mrs. Norman have six children.

A.M. '44—**Walter Juda,** A.B. Univ. Lyons '36, Ph.D. ibid. '39, executive vice-president of Ionics, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has received from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, a John Price Wetherill Medal for his "development of a commercial method of desalting saline water by electrodialysis."

A.M. '47—**Harriman Jones,** Ph.D. '51, has been promoted to the rank of associate professor in the Modern Languages Department of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.

A.M. '48—**M. K. Dziewanowski,** Ph.D. '51, Associate Professor of History at Boston College, attended the recent International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stockholm. He also went to Russia for research in the archives of the former Imperial Foreign Office in Leningrad. He wrote articles for the Paris magazine *Preuves* and a London monthly, *Encounter,* and gave three broadcasts over Radio Free Europe on his impressions of his Soviet visit. On the invitation of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, he lectured on "Russia and Her Satellites Since Stalin" on November 10. Now on sabbatical leave, Dr. Dziewanowski is working on a project concerning Federalism in Eastern Europe after World War I.

Grad. '49-51—**Eugene E. J. McDonnell,** A.B. Univ. Ky. '49, is engaged in "engineering fancy new telegraph switching systems, using computers," for Western Union. Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell have four children—daughters three and one-half and two and one-half, and twin sons who are a year and one-half old. The family address: Oregon Road, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

A.M. '50—**Joseph A. DeFelice,** M.E. Stevens Inst. Tech. '48, is president of a new nuclear consulting firm, Nuclear Technology Corp., Irvington, N.Y. He was formerly for six years manager of the preliminary design department of the Nuclear Development Corp. of America.

A.M. '50—**Arthur Horen,** Ph.D. '53, S.B. City Coll. of N.Y. '48, is director, raw materials and manufacturing research, Universal-Atlas Cement Division, U.S. Steel Corp., New York City. He recently completed the "Management Problems for Executives" eight-week program at the University of Pittsburgh.

Divinity

S.T.B. '38—**Harry C. Meserve,** A.B. Haverford Coll. '35, D.D. Hon. Meadville Theol. Sch. '55, is director of program, Academy of Religion and Mental Health, 16 East 34th St., New York City, and minister of the Unitarian Fellowship of Northern Westchester, Bedford Hills, N.Y.

Medicine

M.D. '36—**H. Stanley Bennett,** A.B. Oberlin '32, new Dean of the Division of Biological Sciences, University of Chicago, discussed "The Future of Anatomy" before the Seventh International Anatomical Conference in New York City this year in his capacity as president of the American Association of Anatomists.

M.D. '30—**Henry F. Howe,** A.B. Yale '26, medical examiner for the Second Norfolk District of Massachusetts, has written a history of the State which he calls *Massachusetts. There She Is—Behold Her.* (Harper, $5.95).

Design

Land.Arch. '21-24—**James Bush-Brown,** B.L.A. Univ. Pa. '19, and Mrs. Bush-Brown traveled in Europe last summer; they visited recent developments in city planning, playgrounds, parks, and folk gardens.

Law

LL.B. '28—**Daniel P. Loomis,** A.B. Union Coll. '25, LL.D. Middlebury '58, spent October in Brazil as chairman of the U.S. Delegation and chairman of the U.S. National Commission in the Pan-American Railway Congress.

LL.B. '28—**John J. Ryan Jr.,** A.B. Holy Cross '25, district attorney of Essex County, Mass., from 1931 to 1952, has been appointed to the Board of Bar Examiners by the Supreme Judicial Court.

LL.B. '32—**Herbert Gelernter,** A.B. Syracuse '29, reports the marriage of his daughter, Leslie Ann, to Fred M. Silverman on August 21, 1960.

Law '43-44—**Roy C. Nelson,** A.B. King Coll. '42, LL.B. Cumberland Univ. '27, has been elected Potentate of Kerbea Shrine Temple, Knoxville, Tenn., and a member of the board of governors of the Lexington and Greeneville (S.C.) units of the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children. He has also been elected a director of the Citizens Bank and the American Gas & Fuel Co., both in Elizabethton, Tenn., and of the Transmit Mix Products Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.

LL.B. '48—In recognition of his "distinguished service in advancing the aims, ideals, and development of the engineering profession," **Walter J. Kreske,** S.B. M.I.T. '41, recently received a citation from the officers and directors of the Massachusetts Society of Professional Engineers, of which he has been president during the past year.

LL.B. '55—**Marvin S. Fish,** S.B. Univ. Pa. '52, is on the faculty of Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J., and on the board of trustees of Hebrew Academy of Essex County, N. J. He was one of the speakers at the annual convention of the National Student Nurses' Association, held in Miami, Fla., in April 1960.

LL.B. '55—**Louis M. Scher,** S.B. Univ. Pa. '51, has opened offices for the practice of law at 341 Madison Ave., New York City.

Business

M.B.A. '32—**Marshall C. Sewall,** A.B. Univ. Cal. '30, planned a three to four-month leave from his citrus growing and packing operations and from cattle ranching beginning December 27. He and Mrs. Sewall planned to visit Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti, Indo China, Indonesia, Bangkok, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan. The trip is planned partly for pleasure and partly for the study of agricultural conditions.

Education

Ed.M. '53—**Stephen Hopkins,** S.B. Univ. Md. '51, was appointed assistant director of the science department, Washington, D.C., public schools, in the spring of 1959. Hopkins writes: "I would like ideas on how to get more science teachers from our colleges as the teacher crisis is a reality in my town." Hopkins' address is 5209 Wapakoneta Road, Washington 16.

Ed.M. '55—**Sonya Zelinkoff Simon** (Mrs. Sanford Simon), A.B. Smith '54, reports the birth of her first child, a daughter, Evalyn Miriam, on September 14, 1960.

Ed.D. '58—**Andreas M. Kazamias,** B.A. Univ. Bristol (England) '48, S.M. Fort Hays Kansas State Coll. '54, is Assistant Professor of Education at Oberlin College. He has been appointed acting chairman of the Department of Education and director of the recently-established Master of Arts in Teaching Program.

Public Administration

M.P.A. '49—**Joseph F. Marsh Jr.,** A.B. Dartmouth '47, President of Concord College, Athens, W.Va., has been elected president of the West Virginia Council of State College and University Presidents for 1960-61. The council consists of the presidents of nine state colleges, West Virginia University, and Potomac State Junior College.

Public Health

M.P.H. '48—**O. Elliott Ursin,** A.B. St. Olaf Coll., M.D. Washington Univ. '36, has been appointed deputy commander and chief of professional education at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver.

Pub. Health '59-60—**Sven Lundstedt,** A.B. Univ. Chicago '52, Ph.D. ibid. '55, is assistant director of the Foundation for Research on Human Behavior, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Advanced Management

A.M.P. '59-60—**Peter G. Scotese,** a graduate of Girard College and of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and a vice-president of Indian Head Mills, Inc., New York City, has been appointed general manager of the finished goods division of the company, in which he has been serving as general sales and advertising manager.

December 11, 1962

Mr. Howard N. Meyer
76 Tarence Street
Rockville Centre, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Thank you for your Commonweal article which I have read with interest and admiration. I am glad to see someone else agree that school desegregation remains the key front.

If we had a legislative program your article would certainly help us; as a matter of fact our tax exempt status inhibits us from advocating any legislation. We are, however, in a position to comment on what executives should do, and I am sending you under separate cover a couple of our things along this line.

I don't believe you are on one of our regular mailing lists. If you would like to receive our materials please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
Mailed separately:
The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
Executive Power and Civil Rights
Albany (2)

HOWARD N. MEYER
76 TARENCE STREET
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.
RO 6-5434

November 15, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

I do not remember whether I sent a copy of the enclosed to Miss Long, but if I did not, or if you have not seen it as yet, it may be of interest to you -- and the Council -- as a basis for consideration for a legislative program for the next Congress.

With every good wish,

Faithfully yours,

Howard N. Meyer

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

Southern Regional Council

File "Mc" Gen. Corresp.

PWL

August 11, 1964

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

The Price We Pay... is an excellent publication. A needed job magnificently done!

As I read it I was embarrassed at the unbelievable ignorance and absurd resistance of responsible leaders. Oh how advantageous it would have been if the monies and energies would have been invested in cultivating human dignity and respect.

With the information put under one cover, it provides an excellent mirror to see ourselves. I hope the responsible ones will take a long hard look and change--for the better that is.

Now that the black chapters have been written let's hope and persistently work that the past is not a surd evil.

I still have belief in the "goodness" of man. The responsibility is ours--people of good will and know-how--to provide the proper environment for democratic growth.

Keep up the good work--the nation will one day respond or die.

Cordially,

THOMAS McPHERSON
Assistant to the Director

cc: Dr. Leslie Dunbar

Rec'd 2/24/66

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Department of Public Health
Charlotte, North Carolina 28203

1200 BLYTHE BOULEVARD TELEPHONE FR 5-8861

February 23, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The American Public Health Association has been concerned for some time with attempts to secure racial integration of health services. This would involve the recipients of health services as well as the staff members of those agencies providing these services. In addition to being a member of the National Committee, I am chairman of the Committee on Racial Integration of the Southern Branch of the A.P.H.A.

Since the South has been considered a particularly sensitive area in implementing the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the parent committee suggested that I determine if help can be secured to establish an effective program to work with the various state and local health agencies in the South to achieve implementation of the law. It was our thinking that several methods of approach can be made to help interested health agencies in resolving this problem. Leadership conferences, knowledgeable people who can work with individual health agencies, as well as local and regional meetings to discuss the various aspects of racial integration in health services are some of the things that were proposed as possible program devices. Basic to all of these, was the lack of funds to implement a worthwhile program in the South.

This letter is an inquiry to determine if the Southern Regional Council would be interested in working with us and possibly, providing the necessary funds for staff to carry out an acceptable program. I recognize

that the Federal government is moving rather rapidly to implement the Civil Rights Act, but it is the thinking of many of us, that integration can be carried out more quickly and be more readily acceptable if it were handled under the auspices of regional people interested in resolving this very thorny problem. I shall be grateful for your reaction and any thoughts you may have concerning this request.

Sincerely yours,

Maurice Kamp

Maurice Kamp, M.D., Chairman
Committee on Integration of Southern
Branch, APHA

MK/bwb

See "Me" gen.

September 29, 1967

Mrs. Helen Mervis
24 Audubon Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Helen:

The funds for the paperback book project are exhausted, otherwise we would be delighted to become involved. The only alternative I can offer is another book distribution program centered here in Atlanta -- Books For Equal Education, 416 Marietta Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30313. This project for several years has conducted book drives and distributed books to college libraries. They offer an opportunity for a librarian or someone else to come to Atlanta to select the titles they want. The recipient must pay transportation costs of the books. I have no idea what they have on hand at this time, but I think you would get a prompt answer from Shawn Bowles, the project director.

I am delighted to know of your new work which certainly sounds interesting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Helen Mervis

Dear Paul,

Is the Paperback Book Project still going? If so, could Xavier University qualify?

Enclosed is the latest adventure in my life — so far, great fun.

Cordially,

HM

S-I
9/21/67

Marion Herald 9/21/67

T-P
9/23/67

Mrs. Mervis Consortium Coordinator

Mrs. Helen A. Mervis has been appointed coordinator of the New Orleans Consortium, a recently - established cooperative education program which has St. Mary's Dominican College, Loyola and Xavier Universities as participants.

Announcement of Mrs. Mervis' appointment was made jointly by the presidents of the three member institutions — Sister M. Louise O.P., Dominican; the Very Rev. Homer R. Jolly S.J., Loyola, and Sister Maris Stella S.B.S., Xavier.

MRS. MERVIS explained that the consortium will enable the member institutions to "work together and pool their resources" so that students at any

MRS. HELEN MERVIS

one of the three schools may take credit courses at another of the schools without an additional tuition fee.

She added that in addition to academic course exchange, there will also be an inter-library loan system and cooperative cultural programs on the three local Catholic campuses.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Mervis has had experience in a wide variety of education activities in the New Orleans area since arriving here in 1939.

SHE RECENTLY served as a consultant and supervisor for a U.S. Department of Labor-funded concentrated employment program designed to lower the rate of unemployment in poverty neighborhoods, has served as a member of the board of Total Community Action, and was president of the local Urban League in 1957 and 1958.

She also helped organize the Community Relations Council of New Orleans and served as its president for three years.

University consortium coordinator appointed

Mrs. Helen A. Mervis has been appointed coordinator of the New Orleans consortium, a recently established cooperative education program, with St. Mary's Dominican college and Loyola and Xavier universities as participants.

Mrs. Mervis, who will initially coordinate academic course exchange, an inter-library loan system and cooperative cultural programs on the three local Catholic campuses, has had wide experience in areas of education, human relations, and social action.

MRS. HELEN A. MERVIS

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., the new consortium coordinator did her undergraduate study at the University of Pittsburgh, from which she also received a master's degree.

A RESIDENT of New Orleans since 1939, Mrs. Mervis recently served as a consultant and supervisor for a U.S. Department of Labor-funded concentrated employment program, designed to lower the rate of unemployment in poverty neighborhoods.

Earlier this year, she participated in a 16-week human relations program for New Orleans Police department personnel under the sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Justice.

She has maintained contact with education on university level through institutes and special courses on the campuses of Brandeis and Tulane universities, and participated in the 1966-67 New Orleans Metropolitan Policy conference, a series of seminars on urban problems sponsored by Tulane and Brookings institute.

At the request of the president of Brandeis university, Mrs. Mervis organized the New Orleans chapter of Brandeis University Women's committee, serving as the first president of the local chapter. She has traveled extensively for Brandeis, speaking, conducting workshops, and moderating panels at regional and national conferences.

MRS. MERVIS until recently served as a board member of Total Community Action. In 1966 she organized the ad hoc committee for a new juvenile detention facility, a committee now headed by Councilman John Petre. Formerly treasurer, she is now a trustee of the Jewish Federation and Welfare fund.

President of the local Urban League in 1957 and 1958, Mrs. Mervis was elected, in 1966, a trustee of the National Urban League, an organization she has served in varied capacities. She helped organize the Community Relations Council of New Orleans, which she served as president for three years.

MRS. HELEN A. MERVIS
Named Coordinator

NEW PROGRAM'S HEAD IS NAMED

Consortium Post Goes to Mrs. Mervis

Mrs. Helen A. Mervis was appointed coordinator of the newly established cooperative education program, the New Orleans Consortium which includes St. Mary's Dominican College and Loyola and Xavier universities.

Mrs. Mervis will initially coordinate academic course exchange, an inter-library loan system and cooperative cultural programs on the three campuses.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Mervis has lived in New Orleans since 1939 and has organized the Community Relations Council of New Orleans and the New Orleans chapter of Brandeis University Women's Committee.

Recently, she served as a consultant and supervisor for a U.S. Department of Labor concentrated employment program, designed to lower the rate of unemployment in poverty neighborhoods. Mrs. Mervis was appointed to the Citizens' Advisory Committee for Housing by Mayor Victor H. Schiro.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

File "Gen"

May 24, 1968

Miss Betty Wells
Social Studies Department
Charles E. Merrill Books, Inc.
1300 Alum Creek Drive
Columbus 16, Ohio

Dear Miss Wells:

Enclosed is a copy of the April issue of the VEP Newsletter. On page 3 of the Newsletter you will find registration statistics by state and race. We do not have comparable statistics on voting. However, under separate cover we are sending you a report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights titled Political Participation which does cover some of the information you requested.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

MCW

CHARLES E. MERRILL BOOKS, INC. Serving America's Schools Since 1842
1300 ALUM CREEK DRIVE · COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

May 22, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony :

Our company is preparing a government textbook in which we should like to quote statistics reflecting the increased voter registration and actual voting of the Negro in the South.

Could you supply us with those statistics? We understand that you have estimated statistics for a number of years, up to and including 1966. If you have more recent ones, we would appreciate those as well.

We hope to obtain enough figures that they can be reflected on a graph.

Thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

Betty Wells

Betty Wells
Social Studies Department

BYLAWS
OF
METROPOLITAN ATLANTA HOUSING CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 1.

Name and Offices

Section 1. - Name -The Name of this organization is Metropolitan Atlanta Housing Conference.

Section 2. -Offices- The principal office of the organization shall be in the metropolitan area of Atlanta, Georgia. The organization may also have office at such other places as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, or the purposes of the organization may require.

ARTICLE 2.

Purpose

Section 1. The purpose of this organization is to promote the development of adequate housing on an open occupancy basis for all citizens of Metropolitan Atlanta by:

a. Providing research, education and publication of information concerning housing needs, trends and resources of Metropolitan Atlanta;

b. Providing information and services to affiliated organizations and other public and private organizations concerned with housing in Metropolitan Atlanta in order to strengthen and coordinate their efforts;

c. Providing research, education, public information and other services designed to foster, promote and secure open occupancy housing in Metropolitan Atlanta in order to achieve racial and economic variety in neighborhoods;

d. Providing research, education, public information, and other services designed to foster the improvement of the quality and quantity of housing available to persons in ethnic, religious, racial or economic minority status;

e. The encouragement of the widest individual and organizational participation and involvement in the study of Metropolitan Atlanta housing problems and solutions;

f. The carrying out of such further endeavors are necessary to implement the prupose of this organization;

Section 2. No part of the net earnings of this organization shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, directors, officers or other persons, except that the organization may pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and make payments and distributions in furtherance of its purposes.

Section 3. No substantial part of the activities of this organization shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and this organization shall not participate in, or intervene in (by the publishing or distribution of statements or otherwise) any political campaign on behalf

of any candidate for public office.

Article 3.

Members

Section 1.- Classes of Members This organization shall have two classes of members, active and supporting.

Section 2. - Active Members Active members shall consist of the organizations which co-sponsored the May 29th, 1968 Housing Conference in Atlanta, Gerogia and any other organizations elected to active membership by a majority vote of the active members present at any meeting of the members. Each active member shall designate a representative and an alternate representative, such designation to be in writing and to be furnished to the Secretary of this organization. Each such representative of an active member, or in his absence, each such alternate, shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the members.

Section 3. - Supporting Members The supporting members shall be composed of individuals and organizations which make annual financial or service contributions to this organization and wish to become supporting members of this organization. Supporting members may attend all meetings of the members of this organization but may not vote.

Section 4. - Dues Annual membership dues shall be as

established from time to time by the Board of Directors and approved by the active members.

Section 5. - Removal Any member, active or supporting, may be removed from membership in this organization by either a majority vote of the active members or a two-thirds vote of the active members present at a meeting of the members at which a quorum is present and acting.

ARTICLE 4.

Meetings of the Members

Section 1. - Quarterly Meetings Meetings of the members shall be held at least four times a year at such times and places as the Board of Directors amy by notice prescribe.

Section 2. - Special Meetins Special meetins of the members may be called by the Board of Directors, any three members of the Board of Directors, the Chairman, or 10% of the active members. Such meetings shall be held at the time and place prescribed by the person or persons authorized to call such meetings.

Section 3. - Notice Written notice stating the place, day and hour of any meeting of members shall be delivered, either personally or by mail, to each active and supporting member not less than 10 days before the date of such meeting. Notice of special meetins shall state the prupose or purposes for which the meeting has been called and any notice of a meeting at which an

amendmendment or addition to these bylaws is to be voted upon shall contain a statement of the proposed amendment or addition. If notice is mailed, it shall be deemed to have been delivered when deposited in the United States Mail addressed to the member at his or its address as it appears on the records of the organization.

Section 4. - Quorum One-fourth of the active members shall constitute a quorum of any meeting of the members.

Article 5.

Board of Directors

Section 1. - General powers The affairs of the organization shall be managed by a Board of Directors. It shall be the function of the Board of Directors to carry out the policy of the organization as determined by the members.

Section 2. - Number and Tenure The number of directors shall be 15 consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the organization; the chairmen of the Public Information and Education Committee, Open Occupancy Committee, Legislative Information Committee, Low Cost Housing Committee and Community Relations Committee; and six Directors at Large elected by a majority vote of the active members present at the first quarterly meeting of the members in each calendar year at which a quorum is present and acting. The six Directors at Large shall

serve for three year terms, with their terms being staggered so that two such directors are elected each year. The initial six Directors at large shall, at the first meeting of the Board of Directors, determine by lot which two shall serve for three years, which two shall serve for two years, and which two shall serve for one year. No person shall be elected to the Board of Directors as a Director at Large for more than two terms, except that election to fill the unexpired portion of any term shall not be considered in applying this section. Any person having previously served one or two terms as a Director at Large may thereafter serve on the Board of Directors by virtue of being an officer of the organization or a committee chairman. Any person having been elected as a Director at Large for one term only and upon the expiration of that term cannot be re-elected as a Director at large until the expiration of two years. No person shall serve on the Board of Directors for more than seven consecutive years and no person shall be elected or appointed to an office or committee chairmanship if such election or appointment would result in a violation of this provision. All directors shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. All directors shall be either supporting members of the organization or representatives of active or supporting members of the organization.

Section 3. - Monthly Meetings The Board of Directors

shall meet at least once a month at such time and place as the Board of Directors may by notice prescribe. The Chairman of the Conference shall serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Section 4. -Special Meetins of the Board of Directors Special meetins of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or any three directors. The person or persons authorized to call such special meetins shall fix the time and place for such meetings.

Section 5. - Notice Notice of any meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least five calendar days previous thereto by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail to each director at the address as shown on the records of the organization. If notice is mailed, it shall be deemed to have been delivered when deposited in the United States Mail addressed to the firector at his address as it appears on the records of the organization. Any director may waive notice of any meeting. The purpose of any special meeting shall be specified in the notice of the meeting.

Section 6. -Quorum A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the directors, but if less than a majority of the directors are present at any meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

Section 7. -Manner of Acting The act of a majority of

the directors present at a regular or special meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors unless otherwise specified in these bylaws.

Section 8. - Informal Action by Directors Any action which may be taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by a majority of the Board of Directors providing that all directors have previously been notified of the action to be taken.

Section 9. - Vacancies In the case of a vancancy caused by the death, resignation or otherwise of a director who is an officer or committee chairman, the person selected by the Board of Directors to succeed to such office or commdttee chairmanship shall succeed to the vacancy in any of the six positions of Director at Large, the Board of Directors shall serve until the next quarterly meeting of the members of the organization at which time the vacancy shall be filled by a vote of the active members of the organization. Any successor director shall serve for the unexpired portion of the term to which he succeeds or until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE 6.

Officers

Section 1. - Officers The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

The Board of Directors may also appoint one or more assistant secretaries and assistant treasurers as it shall deem desirable, such officers to have the authority and perform the duties as prescribed from time to time by the Board of Directors. No officer may hold more than one office at the same time.

Section 2. - Election and Term of Office The term of office for each officer of the organization shall be one year. No person shall serve as an officer (other than an assistant secretary or assistant treasurer) for more than four consecutive years except that in construing this provision no provision no period during which service has been rendered in filling an unexpired term of a previous officer shall be taken into consideration.

Section 3. -Removal Any officer, elected or appointed may be removed from office by either the majority vote of the active members or a two-thirds vote of the active members present at a meeting of the members at which a quorum is present and acting.

Section 4. - Vacancies A vacancy in any office may be filled by the Board of Directors. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall serve until the next quarterly meeting of the members at which time the members hall elect a successor for the remainder of the unexpired term. Any such successor shall serve until his successor has been duly elected and qualified.

Section 5. - Chairman The Chairman shall be the principal

officer of the organization and shall in genreral supervise all of the business and affairs of the organization. He shall preside at all meetings of the directors and the members and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors or the members. During the term of his office the Chairman shall be considered an active member of the organization and if he is a duly appointed representative of an active member such active member shall be instructed to elect or appoint a new representative.

Section 6. -Vice-Chairman In the absence of the Chairman or in the event of his inability or refusal to act, the Vice-Chairman shall perform the duties of the Chairman, and, when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the chairman.

Section 7. -Secretary The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members and the Board of Directors; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws; be custodian of the organization; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Chairman or by the Board of Directors.

Section 8. - Treasurer The treasurer shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the organization; receive and give receipts for monies due and payable to the organization from any source whatsoever, and

deposit all such monies in the name of the organization in such banks, trust companies or other depositors as shall be specified by the Board of Directors; serve as Chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee, and in general shall perform all the duties incident to the office of treasurer and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Chairman or by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 7.

Committees

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall appoint the seven standing committees described below and such other committees as shall be necessary to carry out the purpose of the organization.

Section 2. -Standing Committees The standing committees shall consist of the Public Information and Education Committees the Open Occupancy Committee, the Budget and Finance Committee, The Legislative Information Committee, the Low Cost Housing Committee, the Community Relations Committee, and the Nominating Committee.

Section 3. -Public Information and Education Committee The Public Information and Education Committee shall prepare a bulletin for the members, shall engage or obtain in research, shall concern itself with publications, news media, workshops and speaker's bureaus, and shall carry on such related activities as shall be pertinent to the purpose of the organization.

Section 4. - Open Occupancy Committee The Open Occupancy Committee shall concern itself with neighborhood housing

committees, listing services, compliance testing, problems of mortgage financing, good neighbor pledges and such related matters as shall be necessary to carry out thep purpose of the organization.

Section 5. - Legislative Information Committee The Legislative Information Committee shall develop research and information concerning fair housing laws, zoning problems, building codes, workable program suggestions and shall carry on such related activities as shall be necessary to carry out the purpose of the organization.

Section 6. - Low Cost Housing Committee The Low Cost Housing Committee shall concern itself with techniques for encouraging the development of additional housing throughout Metropolitan Atlanta for low and moderate income families, including ways to take advantage of federal housing programs, and such related matters as shall be necessary to carry out the purpose of the organization.

Section 7. - Community Relations Committee The Community Relations Committee shall enlist new active and supporting members develop programs with non-member groups, and shall carry on such related activities as shall be necessary to carry out the purpose of the organization.

Section 8. - Budget and Finance Committee The Budget and Finance Committee shall concern itself with the raising of funds

developing a budget for this organization, developing applications for grants from foundations and other organizations, and such related matters as are necessary to carry out the lpurpose of the organization.

Section 9. - Nominating Committee The Nominating Committee shall consist of five persons chosen from the representatives of the active members, no more than one of whom shall at the time be a member of the Board of Directors and any such member of the Board of Directors shall be a Director at Large. The Nominating Committee shall meet a reasonable time before any election and in any event shall meet in time to allow the names of the nominees to be contained in the notice of the meeting at which the election will be held. The Nominating Committee shall be responsible for selecting nominees for officers or directors.

Section 10. - Standing Committee Chairman The Chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee shall be the Treasurer. The other standing committee chairman shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall serve for two year terms except for the Chairman of the Nominating Committee who shall serve for one year, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Th e Board of Directors may remove any standing committee chairman, other than the Chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee, and elect a new chairman to serve for the remainder of the term of office of the committee chairman so removed.

In the event of any vacancy in the office of a standing committee chairman, other than the office of Chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee, the Board of Directors shall fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term of such committee chairman.

ARTICLE 8.

Waiver of Notice

Whenever any notice is required to be given under the provisions of any law or under these bylaws, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice. Presence at any meeting shall be deemed waiver of notice.

Article 9.

Amendment of Bylaws

These bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed and new bylaws may be adopted by a majority vote of the active members present at any meeting of the members at which a quorum is present and acting.

Enclosures: Revised "Student Protest Movement"
Westfeldt's "Settling a Sit-in"
~~Morland's Report on sit-ins~~
~~Price Report on sit ins~~
L reports "Negro Buying Power" #19
"Problem Solving Through Race Relations Committees" #20

February 17, 1961

Professor August Meier
Morgan State College
Coldspring and Hillen Road
Baltimore 12, Maryland

Dear Professor Meier:

I, too, am glad we had a chance to discuss our mutual interests recently, and I do hope you will keep me informed about your progress on both fronts.

As you requested, I am enclosing a copy of "The Student Protest Movement" and one or two other publications on the subject that you may not have seen. These are sent with our compliments.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
COLDSPRING LANE AND HILLEN ROAD
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND

February 9, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I want to thank you for your taking the time to speak with me when I was in Atlanta last week, and for your helpful suggestions on both of the questions I was interested in.

I happened to see today your mimeographed publication, The Student Protest Movement, Winter, 1960 (April, 1960, revised), and wonder if you happen to have any extra copies; and if so I would appreciate having one. In connection with the study I am making I would appreciate also having any other reports you may have made on the sit-in movement. (I already have Kenneth Morland's study of Lunch-counter desegregation in Texas, and Margaret Price's Toward a Solution of the Sit- In Controversy, (I found Morland's report especially interesting because of the parallels--and the differences--in Baltimore), but if there are any others I would like to have them.

If there is any charge, please let me know, and I will remit price at once.

Cordially yours,

August Meier

June 5, 1963

Mr. August Meier
Morgan State College
Coldspring Lane and Hillen Road
Baltimore 12, Maryland

Dear Mr. Meier:

On of the problems that I am about ready to surrender on is that of keeping mailing lists straight. But I shall personally see that you are on our mailing list as of now, and we will send you, under separate cover, a packet of back materials.

Thank you for the reprint. I shall read it at once.

I do remember very well your visit to our office, and I do regret that you did not come by again when you were here for the SNCC conference. I hope you will make it a practice to keep in touch with us, and good luck to you on your sabbatical.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

June 5, 1963

NM & MG MMJ

Nobbie,

Please add the following person to our RESEARCH LIST (Cat. #7):

Mr. August Meier
617 Highland Avenue
Newark 4, New Jersey

Mary,

The person listed above has been receiving NEW SOUTH at Morgan State College, Baltimore 12, Md. He says in a letter to LWD of 6/1/63 that he's going on sabbatical for a year and wants his address changed to the above. Would you be kind enough to make the change on your records?

thanks to you both, mmj

June 5, 1963

BCC MMJ

Bernice,

Would you please package up the following materials and mail to Mr. August Meier (label attached):

L-31 and all other subsequent L-Reports
The Unequal Badge
One Hundred Years Later
Executive Supportfor....
Plans for Progress: Atlanta Survey
Both ALBANYs - H.Zinn
ICMA Report (International City Managers' Association)
Atlanta and Chattanooga Employment Studies
South Carolina Farmers report
March 31, 1963 News Release (with Chronology of Mississippi violence)
May 26, 1963 News Release (SRC Public Statement)

thanks, mmj

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
COLDSPRING LANE AND HILLEN ROAD
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND

June 1, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbarm Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I do not know whether or not you will recollect meeting me when I visited the SRC office a year or two ago, in connection with some research I was doing on the civil rights movement. Anyhow, I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith a copy of my recent review-article on Louis Lomax's Negro Revolt. Though you may not agree with all of my conclusions, I think you may find it of some interest.

Because of my scholarly interests, I have been wanting for some time to be placed on your mailing list (I receive only the issues of New South), since you publish so many valuable studies. (My friend Howard Zinn has at least twice in the past year said he would see that I was put on the mailing list, but thus far, it seems, he has neglected to do so.) If possible I would also appreciate having copies of studies you have had published over the past year or 18 months (Zinn sent me the printed pamphlet on Albany, but that is all I happen to have).

Finally, I trust you will not resent my entering something of a complaint. As one of the speakers on the program at the SNCC Conference this past April, I attended some of the workshops. I understand that Jack Minnis, who was a resource person for the workshop on "The Hidden Structure and Social Action" is an employe of SRC. Because I took exception to what I regarded as his over-simplified, neo-Marxian analysis during the discussion period, he afterwards referred contemptuously to me with rather withering remarks about academic sociologists (though, as it happens I am an historian). I would not mention the fact that his remarks were reported to me, except that they were made in the presence of a person whom I have found to be honest about such matters, and who would have no reason to report things untruthfully. Because I couched my own questions and remarks to Mr. Minnis is a respectful manner, I all the more consider his action to have been unreasonable.

I have, of course, always had the utmost respect for the SRC and its work, and I look forward to continued cordial relationships with the organization.

Sincerely yours,
August Meier
August Meier

P.S. I am leaving for sabbatical leave for a year; so please change my address on your records to
August Meier 617 Highland Ave. Newark 4, N. J.

file

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

BALTIMORE 12, MD.

Layton, N. J.
August 19, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I very much appreciated your kind letter of June 7, commenting on my review-article on Lomax's Negro Revolt.

I enclose herewith another article of mine on the civil rights movement, recently published in New Politics. I think you may find the scond half of the article of particular interest.

Sincerely yours,

August Meier

August Meier

WB
MJ-file
file "M" gen. corresp.

617 Highland Avenue
Newark 4, N. J.
January 18, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have Miss Levine's letter, and write to confirm the date of January 23 as the date of our getting together.

I will be taking the night coach (plane) from Philadelphia; which means that I am available to see you at any hour convenient for you. I will call your office in the morning to make a definite appointment.

I also wish to thank you for making the arrangements with Mr. Branton's office; he will see me either the 24th or 25th.

Sincerely,

August Meier

August Meier

January 15, 1964

Mr. August Meier
617 Highland Avenue
Newark 4, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Meier:

Mr. Dunbar, of the Southern Regional Council, has asked me to confirm his conversation with you in which he agreed to see you in his office on January 23.

I have checked with Mr. Branton and, unfortunately, he cannot give you a definite commitment for January 24. He will be out of town a great deal that week and it is uncertain at this time whether he will be back in this office by January 24. He asked me to tell you, however, that if he is in this office on January 24, he will be glad to see you and perhaps you can check with me on January 23, when you are here to see Mr. Dunbar.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Secretary to Mr. Branton

cc: Mr. L. W. Dunbar

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
COLDSPRING LANE AND HILLEN ROAD
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND

file "The" gen. Corresp.

617 Highland Ave.
Newark 4, N. J.
January 28, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Many, many thanks for your splendid helpfulness in connection with my research when I was in Atlanta last week. I deeply appreciate your taking all that time to talk with me; and I even more appreciate the frankness with which you discussed a number of issues.

I see by the papers that some very interesting things are going on in Atlanta, and I wish I could have stayed to study the situation at first hand, for as a social scientist I would be very much interested in evaluating the impact of the tactics that---according to press reports up here--- are now being employed.

Cordially,

August

August Meier

Put in File "Gen. Corresp."

August 12, 1964

Mr. August Meier
Layton,
New Jersey

Dear Mr. Meier:

As you requested in your letter of August 6 to Mr. Dunbar, I am sending under separate cover our Memphis report along with two others which you might find interesting -- "Charlotte" and "Louisville." I am also adding your name to our mailing list to receive subsequent reports which we will issue; I have also noted your Chicago address where our publications will be mailed to you after September 1.

Mr. Dunbar is away from the office for three weeks, but your letter and reprint from New Politics will be brought to his attention when he returns.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

Lind - fyi

MEMORANDUM August 12, 1964

To: ~~MM~~& NM

From: MMJ

Mr. August Meier, formerly of Morgan State College in Baltimore, says he's not now getting our reports and would like to be on our mailing list again. PLEASE SEE THAT HE IS ADDED TO OUR CATEGORY #7 (Contact-Research) list. After Sept. 1 he will be at this new address:

Mr. August Meier
430 S. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois (60605)

Layton, N. J.
August 6, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar

I think the enclosed reprint will be of interest to you, particularly because it treats of some of the matters we discussed earlier in the year.

I seem to have somehow been taken off SRC'S mailing list, as on my periodic trips to Baltimore, I do not find any copies of your reports etc. at Morgan State College post office. I had occasion to glance at your report on Memphis the other day, and would appreciate having a copy, if possible. Please send it to me at the above address, where I am staying for the summer.

Sent 8/12/64 MY
Charlotte
Louisville
Memphis

I would appreciate your getting my name back on your mailing list; I find your reports extremely informative and exceedingly helpful in my work; so the more of your stuff that I get the better it is for me.

Starting in September I will be on the faculty at Roosevelt University ~~XXXX~~ (430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.,60605), so I would appreciate your using this as my address, for your records.

Your helpfulness will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

August

August Meier

file "The" gen.

May 27, 1965

Mr. August Meier
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear August:

Thank you very much for the two recent articles that you have sent. I have not yet read the one on King, though shall in a day or so. I did, however, read the "Typology" and found it immensely interesting. You will find soon that we have called attention to one of your conclusions in a pamphlet which we hope to have out in mid-June. We are venturing where perhaps sensible men would not, and are bringing out our own examination of the "youthful wing" of the civil rights movement. I shall be deeply interested to receive your appraisal of it after you have had a chance to read it.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

PW
LD

Roosevelt University
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605

TELEPHONE
WABASH 2-3580

May 16

Dear Leslie:

I enclose offprint which I think you may find provocative.

Thanks for having the matter of my getting your special reports taken care of.

Cordially,

August Meier

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

Recd 5/5/65

430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605
PHONE: 922-3580 AREA CODE 312

May 1, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

✓ PW - another list of illuminations

Dear Leslie:

I hope you may find the enclosed provocative.

LD

Cordially,

August Meier

~~Answer~~ proper field in Research:
"Who Are the 'True Believers'? - A Tentative Typology of the Motivations of C.R. Activists"

On The Role of Martin Luther King

August Meier

THE PHENOMENON THAT IS Martin Luther King consists of a number of striking paradoxes. The Nobel Prize winner is accepted by the outside world as *the* leader of the nonviolent direct action movement, but he is criticized by many activists within the movement. He is criticized for what appears, at times, as indecisiveness, and more often denounced for a tendency to accept compromise. Yet, in the eyes of most Americans, both black and white, he remains the symbol of militant direct action. So potent is this symbol of King as direct actionist, that a new myth is arising about his historic role. The real credit for developing and projecting the techniques and philosophy of nonviolent direct action in the civil rights arena must be given to the Congress of Racial Equality which was founded in 1942, more than a dozen years before the Montgomery bus boycott projected King into international fame. And the idea of mass action by Negroes themselves to secure redress of their grievances must, in large part, be ascribed to the vision of A. Philip Randolph, architect of the March on Washington Movement during World War II. Yet, as we were told in Montgomery on March 25, 1965, King and his followers now assert, apparently without serious contradiction, that a new type of civil rights strategy was born at Montgomery in 1955 under King's auspices.

In a movement in which respect is accorded in direct proportion to the number of times one has been arrested, King appears to keep the number of times he goes to jail to a minimum. In a movement in which successful leaders are those who share in the hardships of their followers, in the risks they take, in the beatings they receive, in the length of time they spend in jail, King tends to leave prison for other important engagements, rather than remaining there and suffering with his followers. In a movement in which leadership ordinarily devolves upon persons who mix democratically with their followers, King remains isolated and aloof. In a movement which prides itself on militancy and "no compromise" with racial discrimination or with the white "power structure," King maintains close relationships with, and appears to be influenced by, Democratic presidents and their emissaries, seems amenable to compromises considered by some half a loaf or less, and often appears willing to postpone or avoid a direct confrontation in the streets.

King's career has been characterized by failures that, in the larger sense, must be accounted triumphs. The buses in Montgomery were desegregated only after lengthy judicial proceedings conducted by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund secured a favorable decision from the U.S. Supreme Court. Nevertheless, the events in Montgomery were a triumph for direct action, and gave this tactic a popularity unknown when identified solely with CORE. King's subsequent major campaigns—in Albany, Georgia; in Danville, Virginia; in Birmingham, Alabama; and in St. Augustine, Florida—ended as failures or with only token accomplishments in those cities. But each of them, chiefly because of his presence, dramatically focused national and international attention on

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the plight of the Southern Negro, thereby facilitating overall progress. In Birmingham, in particular, demonstrations which fell short of their local goals were directly responsible for a major Federal Civil Rights Act. Essentially, this pattern of local failure and national victory was recently enacted at Selma, Alabama.

King is ideologically committed to disobeying unjust laws and court orders, in the Gandhian tradition, but generally he follows a policy of not disobeying Federal Court orders. In his recent Montgomery speech, he expressed a crude, neo-Marxist interpretation of history romanticizing the Populist movement as a genuine union of black and white common people, ascribing race prejudice to capitalists playing white workers against black. Yet, in practice, he is amenable to compromise with the white bourgeois political and economic Establishment. More important, King enunciates a superficial and eclectic philosophy and by virtue of it he has profoundly awakened the moral conscience of America.

In short, King can be described as a "Conservative Militant."

IN THIS COMBINATION OF MILITANCY with conservatism and caution, of righteousness with respectability, lies the secret of King's enormous success.

Certain important civil rights leaders have dismissed King's position as the product of publicity generated by the mass communications media. But this can be said of the successes of the civil rights nonviolent action movement generally. Without publicity it is hard to conceive that much progress would have been made. In fact, contrary to the official nonviolent direct action philosophy, demonstrations have secured their results not by changing the hearts of the oppressors through a display of nonviolent love, but through the national and international pressures generated by the publicity arising from mass arrests and incidents of violence. And no one has employed this strategy of securing publicity through mass arrests and precipitating violence from white hoodlums and law enforcement officers more than King himself. King abhors violence; as at Selma, for example, he constantly retreats from situations that might result in the deaths of his followers. But he is precisely most successful when, contrary to his deepest wishes, his demonstrations precipitate violence from Southern whites against Negro and white demonstrators. We need only cite Birmingham and Selma to illustrate this point.

Publicity alone does not explain the durability of King's image, or why he remains for the rank and file of whites and blacks alike, the symbol of the direct action movement, the nearest thing to a charismatic leader that the civil rights movement has ever had. At the heart of King's continuing influence and popularity are two facts. First, better than anyone else, he articulates the aspirations of Negroes who respond to the cadence of his addresses, his religious phraseology and manner of speaking, and the vision of his dream for them and for America. King has intuitively adopted the style of the old fashioned Negro Baptist preacher and transformed it into a new art form; he has, indeed, restored oratory to its place among the arts. Second, he communicates Negro aspirations to white America more effectively than anyone else. His religious terminology and manipulation of the Christian symbols of love and non-resistance are partly responsible for his appeal among whites. To talk in

terms of Christianity, love, nonviolence is reassuring to the mentality of white America. At the same time, the very superficialities of his philosophy—that rich and eclectic amalgam of Jesus, Hegel, Gandhi and others as outlined in his *Stride Toward Freedom*—makes him appear intellectually profound to the superficially educated middle class white American. Actually, if he were a truly profound religious thinker, like Tillich or Niebuhr, his influence would of necessity be limited to a select audience. But by uttering moral cliches, the Christian pieties, in a magnificent display of oratory, King becomes enormously effective.

If his success with Negroes is largely due to the style of his utterance, his success with whites is a much more complicated matter. For one thing, he unerringly knows how to exploit to maximum effectiveness their growing feeling of guilt. King, of course, is not unique in attaining fame and popularity among whites through playing upon their guilt feelings. James Baldwin is the most conspicuous example of a man who has achieved success with this formula. The incredible fascination which the Black Muslims have for white people, and the posthumous near-sanctification of Malcolm X by many naive whites (in addition to many Negroes whose motivations are, of course, very different), must in large part be attributed to the same source. But King goes beyond this. With intuitive, but extraordinary skill, he not only castigates whites for their sins but, in contrast to angry young writers like Baldwin, he explicitly states his belief in their salvation. Not only will direct action bring fulfillment of the "American Dream" to Negroes but the Negroes' use of direct action will help whites to live up to their Christian and democratic values; it will purify, cleanse and heal the sickness in white society. Whites will benefit as well as Negroes. He has faith that the white man will redeem himself. Negroes must not hate whites, but love them. In this manner, King first arouses the guilt feelings of whites, and then relieves them—though always leaving the lingering feeling in his white listeners that they should support his nonviolent crusade. Like a Greek tragedy, King's performance provides an extraordinary catharsis for the white listener.

King thus give white men the feeling that he is their good friend, that he poses no threat to them. It is interesting to note that this was the same feeling white men received from Booker T. Washington, the noted early 20th Century accommodator. Both men stressed their faith in the white man; both expressed the belief that the white man could be brought to accord Negroes their rights. Both stressed the importance of whites recognizing the rights of Negroes for the moral health and well-being of white society. Like King, Washington had an extraordinary following among whites. Like King, Washington symbolized for most whites the whole program of Negro advancement. While there are important similarities in the functioning of both men vis-a-vis the community, needless to say, in most respects, their philosophies are in disagreement.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that King is the recipient of contributions from organizations and individuals who fail to eradicate evidence of prejudice in their own backyards. For example, certain liberal trade union leaders who are philosophically committed to full racial equality, who feel the need to identify their organizations with the cause of militant civil rights, al-

though they are unable to defeat racist elements in their unions, contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars to King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). One might attribute this phenomenon to the fact that SCLC works in the South rather than the North, but this is true also for SNCC which does not benefit similarly from union treasuries. And the fact is that ever since the college students started their sit-ins in 1960, it is SNCC which has been the real spearhead of direct action in most of the South, and has performed the lion's share of work in local communities, while SCLC has received most of the publicity and most of the money. However, while King provides a verbal catharsis for whites, leaving them feeling purified and comfortable, SNCC's uncompromising militancy makes whites feel less comfortable and less beneficent.

(The above is not to suggest that SNCC and SCLC are responsible for all, or nearly all, the direct action in the South. The NAACP has actively engaged in direct action, especially in Savannah under the leadership of W. W. Law, in South Carolina under I. DeQuincy Newman, and in Clarksdale, Mississippi, under Aaron Henry. The work of CORE—including most of the direct action in Louisiana, much of the nonviolent work in Florida and Mississippi, the famous Freedom Ride of 1961—has been most important. In addition, one should note the work of SCLC affiliates, such as those in Lynchburg, Virginia, led by Reverend Virgil Wood; in Birmingham led by Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, and in Savannah, by Hosea Williams.

(There are other reasons for SNCC's lesser popularity with whites than King's. These are connected with the great changes that have occurred in SNCC since it was founded in 1960, changes reflected in the half-jocular epigram circulating in SNCC circles that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has now become the "Non-Student Violent Non-Coordinating Committee." The point is, however, that even when SNCC thrilled the nation in 1960–1961 with the student sit-ins that swept the South, it did not enjoy the popularity and financial support accorded to King.)

King's very tendencies toward compromise and caution, his willingness to negotiate and bargain with White House emissaries, his hesitancy to risk the precipitation of mass violence upon demonstrators, further endear him to whites. He appears to them a "responsible" and "moderate" man. To militant activists, King's failure to march past the State Police on that famous Tuesday morning outside Selma indicated either a lack of courage, or a desire to advance himself by currying Presidential favor. But King's shrinking from a possible bloodbath, his accession to the entreaties of the political Establishment, his acceptance of face-saving compromise in this, as in other instances, are fundamental to the particular role he is playing, and essential for achieving and sustaining his image as a leader of heroic moral stature in the eyes of white men. His caution and compromise keep open the channels of communication between the activists and the majority of the white community. In brief: King makes the nonviolent direct action movement respectable.

Of course, many, if not most, activists reject the notion that the movement should be made respectable. Yet, American history shows that for any reform movement to succeed, it must attain respectability. It must attract mod-

erates, even conservatives, to its ranks. The March on Washington made direct action respectable; Selma made it fashionable. More than any other force, it is Martin Luther King who impressed the civil rights revolution on the American conscience and is attracting that great middle body of American public opinion to its support. It is this revolution of conscience that will undoubtedly lead fairly soon to the elimination of all violations of Negroes' constitutional rights, thereby creating the conditions for the economic and social changes that are necessary if we are to achieve full racial equality. This is not to deny the dangers to the civil rights movement in becoming respectable. Respectability, for example, encourages the attempts of political machines to capture civil rights organizations. Respectability can also become an end in itself, thereby dulling the cutting edge of its protest activities. Indeed, the history of the labor movement reveals how attaining respectability can produce loss of original purpose and character. These perils, however, do not contradict the importance of achieving respectability—even a degree of modishness—if racial equality is ever to be realized.

There is another side to the picture: King would be neither respected nor respectable if there were not more militant activists on his left, engaged in more radical forms of direct action. Without CORE and, especially, SNCC, King would appear "radical" and irresponsible" rather than "moderate" and "respectable."

KING OCCUPIES A POSITION OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE as the "vital center" within the civil rights movement. Though he has lieutenants who are far more militant and "radical" than he is, SCLC acts, in effect, as the most cautious, deliberate and "conservative" of the direct action groups because of King's leadership. This permits King and the SCLC to function—almost certainly unintentionally—not only as an organ of communication with the Establishment and majority white public opinion, but as something of a bridge between the activist and more traditionalist or "conservative" civil rights groups, as well. For example, it appears unlikely that the Urban League and NAACP, which supplied most of the funds, would have participated in the 1963 March on Washington if King had not done so. Because King agreed to go along with SNCC and CORE, the NAACP found it mandatory to join if it was to maintain its image as a protest organization. King's identification with the March was also essential for securing the support of large numbers of white clergymen and their moderate followers. The March was the brainchild of the civil rights movement's ablest strategist and tactician, Bayard Rustin, and the call was issued by A. Philip Randolph. But it would have been a minor episode in the history of the civil rights movement without King's support.

Yet curiously enough, despite his charisma and international reputation, King thus far has been more a symbol than a power in the civil rights movement. Indeed his strength in the movement has derived less from an organizational base than from his symbolic role. Seven or eight years ago, one might have expected King to achieve an organizationally dominant position in the civil rights movement, at least in its direct action wing. The fact is that in the period after the Montgomery bus boycott, King developed no program and, it is generally agreed, revealed himself as an ineffective administrator who

failed to capitalize upon his popularity among Negroes. In 1957, he founded SCLC to coordinate the work of direct action groups that had sprung up in Southern cities. Composed of autonomous units, usually led by Baptist ministers, SCLC does not appear to have developed an overall sense of direction or a program of real breadth and scope. Although the leaders of SCLC affiliates became the race leaders in their communities—displacing the established local conservative leadership of teachers, old-line ministers, businessmen —it is hard for an observer (who admittedly has not been close to SCLC) to perceive exactly what SCLC did before the 1960's except to advance the image and personality of King. King appeared not to direct but to float with the tide of militant direct action. For example, King did not supply the initiative for the bus boycott in Montgomery, but was pushed into the leadership by others, as he himself records in *Stride Toward Freedom*. Similarly, in the late Fifties and early Sixties, he appeared to let events shape his course. In the last two years, this has changed, but until the Birmingham demonstrations of 1963, King epitomized conservative militancy.

SCLC under King's leadership called the Raleigh Conference of April 1960 which gave birth to SNCC. Incredibly, within a year, the SNCC youth had lost their faith in the man they now satirically call "De Lawd," and had struck out on their own independent path. By that time, the Spring of 1961, King's power in the Southern direct action movement had been further curtailed by CORE's stunning Freedom Ride to Alabama and Mississippi.

The limited extent of King's actual power in the civil rights movement was illustrated by the efforts made to invest King with the qualities of a Messiah during the recent ceremonies at the State Capitol in Montgomery. Reverend Abernathy's constant iteration of the theme that King is "our Leader," the Moses of the race, chosen by God, and King's claim that he originated the nonviolent direct action movement at Montgomery a decade ago, are all assertions that would have been superfluous if King's power in the movement was very substantial.

It is, of course, no easier today that it has been in the past few years to predict the course of the Negro protest movement, and it is always possible that the current state of affairs may change quite abruptly. It is conceivable that the ambitious program that SCLC is now projecting—both in Southern voter registration and in Northern urban direct action programs—may give it a position of commanding importance in civil rights. As a result of the recent demonstrations in Selma and Montgomery, King's prestige is now higher than ever. At the same time, the nature of CORE and NAACP direct action activities at the moment has created a programmatic vacuum which SCLC may be able to exploit. Given this convergence of circumstances, SCLC leaders may be able to establish an organizational base upon which to build a power commensurate with the symbolic position of their president.

It is indeed fortunate that King has not obtained a predominance of power in the movement commensurate with his prestige. For today, as in the past, a diversity of approaches is necessary. Needed in the movement are those who view the struggle chiefly as a conflict situation, in which the power of demonstrations, the power of Negroes, will force recognition of the race's humanity and citizenship rights, and the achievement of equality. Equally needed

are those who see the movement's strategy to be chiefly one of capitalizing on the basic consensus of values in American society by awakening the conscience of the white man to the contradiction between his professions and the facts of discrimination. And just as necessary to the movement as both of these are those who operate skillfully, recognizing and yet exploiting the deeply held American belief that compromise among competing interest groups is the best *modus operandi* in public life.

King is unique in that he maintains a delicate balance among all three of these basic strategy assumptions. The traditional approaches of the Urban League (conciliation of the white businessmen) and of the NAACP (most preeminently appeals to the courts and appeals to the sense of fair play in the American public), basically attempted to exploit the consensus in American values. It would of course be a gross oversimplification to say that the Urban League and NAACP strategies are based simply on attempting to capitalize on the consensus of values, while SNCC and CORE act simply as if the situation were purely a conflict situation. Implicit in the actions of all civil rights organizations are both sets of assumptions—even where people are not conscious of the theoretical assumptions under which, in effect, they operate. The NAACP especially encompasses a broad spectrum of strategies and types of activities, ranging from time-tested court procedures to militant direct action. Sophisticated CORE activists know very well when a judicious compromise is necessary or valuable. But I hold that King is in the middle, acting in effect as if he were basing his strategy upon all three assumptions described above. He maintains a delicate balance between a purely moral appeal and a militant display of power. He talks of the power of the bodies of Negro demonstrators in the streets, but unlike CORE and SNCC activists, he accepts compromises at times that consist of token improvements, and calls them impressive victories. More than any of the other groups, King and SCLC can, up to this point at least, be described as exploiting all three tactical assumptions to an approximately equal degree. King's continued success, I suspect, will depend to a considerable degree upon the difficult feat of maintaining his position at the "vital center" of the civil rights movement.

Viewed from another angle King's failure to achieve a position of power on a level with his prestige is fortunate because rivalries between personalities and organizations remain an essential ingredient of the dynamics of the movement and a precondition for its success as each current tries to outdo the others in effectiveness and in maintaining a good public image. Without this competitive stimulus, the civil rights revolution would slow down.

I have already noted that one of King's functions is to serve as a bridge between the militant and conservative wings of the movement. In addition, by gathering support for SCLC, he generates wider support for CORE and SNCC, as well. The most striking example is the recent series of demonstrations in Selma where SNCC had been operating for nearly two years with only moderate amounts of publicity before King chose that city as his own target. As usual, it was King's presence that focused world attention on Selma. In the course of subsequent events, the rift between King and SNCC assumed the proportions of a serious conflict. Yet people who otherwise would have been hesitant to support SNCC's efforts, even people who had become disil-

lusioned with certain aspects of SNCC's policies during the Mississippi Summer Project of 1964, were drawn to demonstrate in Selma and Montgomery. Moreover, although King received the major share of credit for the demonstrations, it seems likely that in the controversy between King and SNCC, the latter emerged with more power and influence in the civil rights movement than ever before. It is now possible that the Administration will, in the future, regard SNCC as more of a force to be reckoned with than it has heretofore.

MAJOR DAILIES LIKE THE *New York Times* and the *Washington Post,* basically sympathetic to civil rights and racial equality, though more gradualist than the activist organizations, have congratulated the nation upon its good fortune in having a "responsible and moderate" leader like King at the head of the nonviolent action movement (though they overestimate his power and underestimate the symbolic nature of his role). It would be more appropriate to congratulate the civil rights movement for *its* good fortune in having as its symbolic leader a man like King. The fact that he has more prestige than power; the fact that he not only criticizes whites but explicitly believes in their redemption; his ability to arouse creative tension combined with his inclination to shrink from carrying demonstrations to the point where major bloodshed might result; the intellectual simplicity of his philosophy; his tendency to compromise and exert caution, even his seeming indecisiveness on some occasions; the sparing use he makes of going to or staying in jail himself; his friendship with the man in the White House—all are essential to the role he plays, and invaluable for the success of the movement. It is well, of course, that not all civil rights leaders are cut of the same cloth—that King is unique among them. Like Randolph, who functions very differently, King is really an institution. His most important function, I believe, is that of effectively communicating Negro aspirations to white people, of making nonviolent direct action respectable in the eyes of the white majority. In addition, he functions within the movement by occupying a vital center position between its "conservative" and "radical" wings, by symbolizing direct action and attracting people to participate in it without dominating either the civil rights movement or its activist wing. Viewed in this context, traits that many activists criticize in King actually function not as sources of weakness, but as the foundations of his strength.

AUGUST MEIER *teaches at Roosevelt College. He is the author of* Negro Thought in America, 1880-1915 *and his books,* Negro Protest Thought in the 20th Century, *(co-editor) and* Short History of American Negro *will be published this year.*

file "me" - gen.

August 24, 1965

Mr. August Meier
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear August:

Negro Thought in America is impressively researched and most interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

MEMORANDUM # 1

April 10, 1954

TO: Officers of State Divisions and Affiliated or Cooperating Committees
(Copy to Board Members of SRC)

FROM: Southern Regional Council
By: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

For some years you and we have thought that a major next step toward the objectives which we seek would be to have state programs in human relations advantaged by paid staff. We have also agreed that in the beginning funds for such state staff would have to come from some central source, but that after a time the state organizations could become self-supporting agencies, fully responsible for their own budgets.

The Fund for the Republic has approved a grant to the Southern Regional Council of $240,000. to assist this program in twelve Southern States and in a central office for an eighteen months period. There is the prospect of additional but diminishing aid for two subsequent years. Thus it is now possible for SRC to strengthen the State organizations and programs in the way we have all hoped for.

The natural basis for a developing statewide program should be the present State Divisions or affiliated or cooperating organizations. Such groups exist now in practically all of the twelve states we hope to assist.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS

In the past: Individual members of SRC over the South have sent their membership dues to the Council's central office. In most states these members have formed State Divisions of the SRC, having their own Boards, Officers, and Executive Committees. Each such Division has received back for its own treasury one-half of the dues payments made by members within its own state. The portion of the dues kept in Atlanta has gone toward meeting the cost of each member's subscription to New South.

The membership meeting of the Southern Regional Council held on May 13, 1953, adopted new by-laws to be put into effect at an appropriate time by the Executive Committee of SRC, and they were duly made effective on April 6, 1954.

Present: It is now provided that individual members of SRC shall become members of their State Organizations only. State units are expected to adopt new or altered by-laws of their own, providing for their own governing bodies and officers. We will send you a model of state by-laws, for such changes as you may wish. Affiliation with SRC will require approval of your by-laws by SRC, and of subsequent amendments to your by-laws. Whenever you are ready to take over your own billing of members and record-keeping, we will send you the membership records for your state.

Dues from members in each state will be kept in the State Organizations treasury, except for a sum, probably two dollars a year, to come in to the central office solely as subscription for each member to New South.

The Southern Regional Council becomes now a body chosen as follows:
Fifty members with staggered terms who were elected by the membership meeting of May 13, 1953. (list attached)

The chairman of each affiliated or cooperating organization
One person elected by each such affiliated or cooperating organization

The officers of the Council, elected by the above.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

Assist in the development of program by State Organizations and coordinate such programs in the interest of regional development; give leadership and advice on policy matters; negotiate with individuals and organizations on matters of region wide interest; provide modest research interpretation and consultative services on matters of program interest; advise and help State Organizations in the employment of staff; publish New South; help in leadership development through selection of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council; and operate in conjunction with the State Organizations a uniform accounting, reporting, and auditing system.

The new organizational structure is designed to put major responsibility for policy and program on State Organizations, while retaining the central coordinating functions which the Council has tried to perform in the past.

The new SRC by-laws are being printed and will go out to you shortly.

FINANCIAL BASIS FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

SRC is now in a position to help on the following basis:

First year (Period ending September 30, 1955)
Depending upon the ability of each State Organizations to raise $1,800. during the period for its own program, SRC can make available for each Stateorganization's budget about $13,000. This makes a minimum operating budget of about $15,000. (Arithmatic average for each of twelve state organizations. Bound to vary somewhat depending on whether you get one-half or one-third of the services of an Associate.) It is a firm condition of this help from SRC that the State shall have convincing plans and actual success in raising (in full) its local contribution in each period. Membership dues, grants, contributions, and legacies may count toward this amount to be raised locally.

Here's a sample, tentative budget for each State for the first period (from now till October 30, 1955)

Income -	Raised locally	$ 1,800.
	SRC aid	13,000.
	Total	$ 14,800.

Expenditures -

Staff - Executive and part services of Associate	$ 6,666.00
Clerical	2,500.00
Social Security	250.00
Rent	1,000.00
Office operations	
Supplies	400.00
Communications (telephone & postage)	725.00
Furniture & equipment	500.00
Travel	2,400.00
Total expenditures	$ 14,441.00

The second period of operation will be from October 1, 1955 through September 30, 1956; and the third from October 1, 1956 through September 30, 1957. Budgets for these two periods would be similar to the above, except that we hope salaries for the Executive and the Associates can go to $5,500. and there can be no item for furniture and equipment after the first period.

But note that SRC's contribution for the second period is calculated at about $10,500. with your locally raised figure at $3,500.; and for the third period, SRC's contribution is put at about $8,000. and the locally raised sum at $6,500.

UNIFORM ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

We have drafted, tentatively, a quite simple form of monthly report, which would be your own bookkeeping system for daily entry, with a copy to come monthly to SRC's central office. It shows receipts and expenditures, deposits, and (cumulatively) sums raised locally. We do not think its use will be a burden, and it should, after perfection, supply your own bookkeeping needs.

STAFF

It is expected that each State Organization will have the services of two full-time paid persons, an executive and a clerk, and at least a third of the services of an associate executive, whose time will be divided between two or three states. The executive and the associate executive will draw the same salaries ($5,000. in the first period and $5,500. thereafter). Salary, travel and communications for the associates will be shared between the states involved.

We would greatly prefer to pay the salaries of all employed personnel directly from this office every two weeks, for so long a period as the SRC contributes, from tax-exempt funds, to the budgets of the State Organizations.

For titles of your executive and associate choose what you will: Director and Associate Director, or Executive Secretary and Associate Executive Secretary.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

It seems advisable for all employed personnel, in this office and in yours, to be covered by workmen's compensation. It will be cheaper and more convenient if this is done centrally, in a single covering action, annually renewable.

BONDS

You should make it the duty of your Chairman to see that all of your personnel handling funds is appropriately bonded, with notification of such bonds to this office. In the ordinary case we suppose that a bond of $5,000. should be sufficient.

NAMES OF STATE UNITS AND DUES

Take any name you like. You could keep the present names, or take new ones. Alabama Council on Human Relations would be a good typical name, or Texas Commission on Race Relations (present name), or what you will. If the present State Divisions retain their exact present names the result may be some public confusion with the Southern Regional Council proper, but that may be as good a device as any.

Dues: Customary SRC annual dues have been as follows:

Single membership	$ 3.00	
Husband and wife membership	$ 4.00	(receive 1 copy of New South)
Sustaining membership	$ 10.00	

SRC will no longer have dues. All dues, (except for persons not resident in the region) will go to State Organizations. You are free to set your dues at whatever rate you wish, consonant with general policy. We suggest $5.00 per year, of which $2.00 would come to this office solely as subscription to New South. We also suggest student memberships at one dollar, or thereabouts, carrying New South for six months, with fifty cents to be sent to this office for such student subscriptions. But dues are your matter.

PROGRAM

The By-Laws of the Southern Regional Council provide as follows: "Organized groups of agencies whose aims and methods are closely akin to the aims and methods of the Southern Regional Council may become affiliates of the Council, upon such condition as the Corporation (SRC) may prescribe . . ." - Article IV

Any or all of the following specific programs are clearly desirable

1. Education of public opinion toward implementation of whatever may be the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the school segregation cases. Negotiation with responsible local or State officers toward such implementation.

2. Extension of improved agricultural opportunities.

3. Informed comment on undemocratic features of State or local government.

4. Community self-surveys. (We strongly urge that in each state at least one such self-survey be worked out each year.) This can be a means of finding the most important local needs and local interests, as well as a means of getting representatives of all racial groups in a community to work together on discovering and meeting problems of common concern.

5. The development of opportunities for education in human relations in the schools.

6. Police administration and training.

7. The improved handling of race in the news.

8. Furthering equal justice.

9. Implementation of laws and regulations against segregation in interstate common carriers.

10. Opening of occupational and professional associations to members of racial minorities.

11. Increasing employment opportunities based on merit.

12. Extension of social welfare opportunities.

13. Increasing and improving housing.

14. Education for representation of minorities on Boards and Commissions and other normal channels of government.

Your own membership and governing bodies may engage in whatever program seems desirable, providing there is consultation and agreement with SRC's central office, and providing that the rule against political activity is strictly observed.

NO POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The statute governing U. S. tax exemption is as follows:

EXEMPT CORPORATIONS

"51. Exempt Corporations. The following corporations and organizations are exempt from the income tax:

"(6) Corporations and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation (Code Sec. 101 (6) and Reg. Sec. 29.101 (6)-1)."

EXEMPT GIFTS

"(2) a domestic corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation;

"(3) a trust, or community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation; but only if such gifts are to be used within the United States exclusively for such purposes."

All of the sums to be contributed to your budget by SRC are covered by tax-exemption and neither the State Organizations or the Southern Regional Council's central office may violate the law as given above.

There is no agreed definition of the phrase "no substantial part" etc., but to be safe it will be necessary for us all to observe the law in letter and in spirit.

As to the letter of the law, the prohibition of political activity clearly includes no endorsement or support, open or covert, as an organization, of any particular candidate for elective office. Ditto opposition to any particular candidate or candidates. The same for endorsement or support, open or covert, as an organization, of any particular proposed legislative enactment, or repeal of any particular law.

This does not mean that the organization cannot be in favor of the broad principle of some particular category of legislative change. For example, you could be in favor of the principle of merit systems in government employment, but you could not be in favor of or against House Bill 235 (to make an instance) to strengthen or weaken a merit system.

Your individual members, simply as individuals and not as members of the State Organization, can of course do as they please in political matters. The prohibition runs to the organization. SRC and your own organizations will be responsible for strict observance of this rule, and violation will be ground for estoppal of aid from SRC.

NEXT STEPS

It is suggested that, as soon as it can be arranged, there be a meeting of your executive committee. In states where there is no functioning executive committee, a small group of responsible Negro and white members should be called. The purpose of this meeting, and subsequent ones which will be necessary is to make plans for the State Organization's development, in light of the new resources available. We will hope to be in touch with your thinking, and stand ready to give assistance in all ways you regard as useful.

STANDARDS OF PERSONNEL SELECTION

In SRC, and in the State Organizations, we have always worked in the belief that ability to be useful and effective in human relations is bound up with general character, stability, community standing, and moral purpose. We have not thought that intensive text-book training in human relations was necessary. For your executive and for the associate executives (Whose titles, by the way, are yours to decide upon) we can set no clear and simple standards. We merely urge that you choose responsibly. In some states the executives will doubtless be people with teaching experience in sociology or a related field, in others they will be ministers, or members of some other profession, or people with experience in business and other affairs. Experience in religious and community organization would be helpful. Man or woman. Character, ability, interest, and loyalty to the cause of democratic growth ought to weigh the most. Remember that your staff must help substantially in raising funds locally for the state organization.

For your clerk, you should seek a rounded set of office skills, including shorthand and typing.

We would like to be consulted before final staff commitments are made.

STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND A LETTER TO COME TO SRC

When your State group has had time to discuss this proposal, and to reach some decision as to ways in which it would like to work out the new relationship, we would appreciate receiving a letter over the signature of your Chairman and some other appropriate officer, as a Vice-Chairman, or Secretary-Treasurer, setting out briefly the arrangement you would like, along with the rest of your plan. The letter should list the members of your finance committee, and contain some evidence that they agree to work hard in getting in the sums that will need to be raised in your state.

TOWARD INDEPENDENT STATUS

The whole effort is to get going in each state a strong organization, which will cut the grooves of honest representation of all interests, and which can, after a first period of aid, find means to stand and work independently, so long as their functions are needed in Southern life.

ks

MEMORANDUM January 6, 1959

To: Members of the Council

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: Minutes of Annual Meeting

- : -

Enclosed are the minutes of the Annual Meeting as prepared by the staff. This draft will be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval at the Committee's meeting on January 26th.

If you have suggestions for revision of this draft we will be happy to submit them to the Executive Committee.

- : -

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM June 17, 1963

To: Council Members

From: Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

Re: MEDGAR WILEY EVERS

- : -

The gunshot slaying of Medgar W. Evers, Mississippi field secretary of the NAACP and a leading crusader for civil rights, is now well known. The news came with added shock to us, since the NAACP is a participating organization in one of the Council's chief undertakings at this time, the Voter Education Project, and Mr. Evers has had close association with us.

Several members of the Council have come by the office seeking some way to express their deep feeling and to help the young wife and three children left by his death. As a consequence we have arranged with the NAACP to set up a SRC MEDGAR W. EVERS FUND and to handle any funds that Council members may wish to get to Mrs. Evers.

I have been asked to let you know of this. Should you care to participate, the check should be drawn to the SRC MEDGAR W. EVERS FUND and mailed to that Fund in care of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York.

- : -

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM May 23, 1958

To: Executive Directors and Chairmen of State Councils on Human Relations

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Re: FINANCIAL AID FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

As you know, the present arrangement of state aid runs for the fiscal year October 1, 1957 to October 1, 1958. At its meeting last week, our Executive Committee considered the aid program in the light of SRC's current financial status and prospects. It now appears that, if we continue a healthy fund-raising effort, we will raise our minimum budget for the calendar year 1958. Accordingly, the Executive Committee has instructed me to notify you that the state aid program now in effect will definitely continue through the last quarter of this year - that is, until December 31, 1958. This will have the desirable effect of putting our arrangement on a calendar rather than a fiscal year basis, and gives you some prospect for the remainder of 1958.

Of course, SRC hopes to be able to provide continuing financial assistance to the functioning state groups beyond this year. I only wish it were possible for us to give you now the definite assurance of the availability of aid in 1959, and the level which may be expected. Unfortunately, SRC's own financial prospects for 1959 are as yet too uncertain for us to make such a firm commitment. Because of the way the Fund for the Republic's terminal grant was programmed, our expectable income next year drops

very sharply. So final action on 1959's state aid will have to await SRC's Annual Meeting of November 11, 1958, at which time our prospective income should be clearer.

As one of the Executive Committee members colorfully put it, "Our intentions toward the young lady are honorable, but we can't tie the knot until we are sure of enough income to support her."

Of one thing you can be sure: SRC deeply values your dedicated efforts and will do everything within its power to assist you in continuing effective work.

- : -

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: State Organization Chairmen
and Executive Directors

From: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director, SRC

Subj: Financial Assistance for 1959

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has instructed the central staff to prepare recommendations for presentation to the Council at its Annual Meeting concerning financial assistance to the state organizations for 1959. What SRC is able to do will depend on two things - funds in sight and the needs and performance of the state councils.

To enable us to adequately evaluate the program development and financial needs of your state organization, we are asking you to prepare two documents. These should be in the central office no later than October first.

I

PROGRAM PROPOSAL. This should be a detailed narrative report containing: (1) a summary of the program activities of your Council for the period July 1-August 31, (i.e. the short-period quarterly report we agreed

upon at Fisk); (2) an analysis of conditions, forces operating in the state, prospective developments on the human relations front; and (3) the proposed program of your state organization for 1959 - including its relationship to item 2 above.

This should be in sufficient detail and in such form that it could be used with foundations in fund-raising efforts.

II

FINANCIAL REPORT. This report should contain three sections: (1) a summary report of total receipts and total expenditures for the fiscal years 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, and 1957-Sept. 1, 1958; (2) the proposed 1959 budget for your state organization; and (3) what part of it you request from SRC. In relation to that last point, SRC's Executive Committee instructed us that requests for 1959 allocations to state organizations are not to exceed the 1958 allocation.

Please note again the deadline: these reports should be in SRC's office not later than October 1, 1958.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM April 29, 1958

To: SRC Board Members

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

:

The receipt of a particularly welcome grant provides a suitable occasion for me to bring you up to date on the Council's record of financial support thus far in 1958.

We have just received a grant of $10,000 from the Field Foundation in support of a continuing survey of Negro registration and voting in the South. This will enable us to follow-up, in a modest way, our highly successful survey of Negro suffrage, the results of which were published last year. As you know, this is a critical area of civil rights in the South today and is the center of great national attention and concern. With the creation of the Civil Rights Commission and the new Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, the contribution of an established organization like SRC becomes more important than ever. Therefore, we know that you will share our feeling of gratification in this special grant from the Field Foundation.

Following is a list of the other sources which have pledged or made contributions to the Southern Regional Council thus far in 1958. The amount of the grant and the purposes for which it was made is noted in each case. We have several other substantial requests to foundations now under consideration. I shall keep you advised of further favorable action.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Income - 1958*

Source	Amount	Purpose
Fund for the Republic	$ 76,800	General Support
N. Y. Fund for Children	7,500	General Support
Aaron Norman Fund	5,000	Interagency Effort
William C. Whitney Foundation	5,000	General Support
Christopher Reynolds Foundation	5,000	General Support
New York Foundation	5,000	General Support
Chace Fund	5,000	General Support
Phelps-Stokes Fund	2,000	Women's Work
John Hay Whitney Foundation	2,000	Women's Work
Ella Lyman Cabot Trust	2,000	Women's Work (through SRC, not SRC Program)
Sigmund Silberman Foundation	400	General Support
Edgar Stern Family Fund	100	General Support
A. F. L.-C. I. O.	1,000	General Support
International Ladies Garment Workers	500	General Support
United Steelworkers	1,000	General Support
Div. of Nat'l. Missions of the Board of Missions, The Methodist Church	1,000	General Support
WDCS - The Methodist Church	1,200	General Support
General Board of Education, The Methodist Church	300	General Support

SRC Income - 1958
Page Two

Name

Source	Amount	Purpose
Board of Church Extension, Presbyterian Church, US	250	General Support
Board of National Missions, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.	250	General Support
Total:	$ 121,300	

4/29/58

*As of April 28, 1958 - excluding individual contributions and office related income.

M E M O R A N D U M

September 13, 1956

To: George S. Mitchell

From: CHP, HCF, FBR, and JH

Subject: Future of SRC

When C. H. Parrish was here just after Labor Day, he and Fleming and Routh discussed at length the question of the SRC's future after October 1, 1957. Parrish had come to Atlanta with some fundamental questions about the approach outlined in the draft letter to the Fund for the Republic prepared for the executive committee. In discussing these questions, we developed some new ideas about the basis on which SRC should seek support after the end of the coming fiscal year. We found that John Hope was thinking along similar lines, and his views are incorporated here.

It was a matter of regret to us that this opportunity for joint examination of SRC's future role occurred during your absence. We are outlining our common views here in some detail for your consideration and with the request that they be presented to the executive committee for consideration, along with the earlier draft letter, at the September 21-22 meeting.

End of Present Grant Program

The current three-year period of aid from the Fund for the Republic, which expires on September 30, 1957, has been largely devoted to decentralizing the SRC movement in terms of both use of

funds and program emphasis. The expectation was that once the legal principle of integration was established, the problems of adjustment would break down according to widely varying local circumstances. Thus the energies and resources of SRC have been largely directed to subsidizing and servicing state affiliates. Within the three-year grant period, SRC has sought to create strong, professionally staffed, self-supporting, integrated agencies in the 12 Southern states.

By October 1, 1957, this objective will have been achieved in considerable part. In a few states, the present affiliates have failed to get off the ground, and one or two others might not survive the withdrawal of major subsidy by SRC. But, in most cases, the state groups should be expected to have reasonably effective programs and enough fund-raising competence to continue -- though the first few years would be difficult for many of them. In view of the special difficulties arising from the development of powerful, officially sanctioned resistance in the South, we believe the three-year state organization effort will represent a creditable achievement. But we also believe that the efforts of the state organizations alone cannot meet the critical challenge of this period in the South.

SRC in a Time of Crisis

Since May 1954 and particularly within the past year, a national crisis has been precipitated by political and private reaction to the Supreme Court's school decision. We will not attempt a lengthy analysis of these developments, which are well known to people in SRC, but we list a few of the highlights.

What began as an attitude of defiance by four deep South states has become a "united front" by eight states. This defiance is manifested not only in official actions and utterances directed at the Supreme Court and its decision, but has also taken the turn of oppressive measures against Negroes or whites within the states who favor a positive or even a more moderate course of action. Accompanying this official posture have been the phenomenal growth of the resistance movements, set-backs in the churches and the labor movement, the deterioration of political campaigns, and in general conformity or silence by the more responsible elements in the South. The example set by state office-holders and others in high places has stirred excitable rank and file Southerners to violence in several instances - even in areas in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, and West Virginia where integration should have been expected to proceed without a ripple.

All of this has presented grave problems in national and international terms. The impact of this Southern revolt on the prestige of the United States abroad, particularly among Asians and Africans, is of great concern to every thoughtful American. Domestically, the assaults on the authority of the Supreme Court, respect for law and order, and recognition of the rights of minority group citizens are major threats to the national welfare. It has been observed by the New York Times and others that what is needed is a mobilization of all the constructive forces the country can muster to deal with the problem of segregation wisely and effectively. Unfortunately, such

a mobilization has not taken place - largely because of confused national opinion about the workability of desegregation, about the extent and depth of resistance in the South, and about the potentialities of Negro citizens. In short the climate of opinion has worsened not only in the South, but in the rest of the nation as well. And instead of merely local problems arising out of local opposition to integration, we are confronted by a renewal of pro-segregation activity that is regional in its leadership and national in its impact. A measure of this fact was the nearly unanimous adoption of the "Southern Manifesto" by Southern members of Congress. We know, of course, that some of the Congressmen signed under duress. But the fact that such duress was possible indicates the power of the monolithic approach.

It seems to us that this situation imposes a tremendous responsibility on the SRC. As the one South-wide body with experience, professional skills, and reputation in the field of race relations, we must perform on a broader and more effective scale than ever before. And we must recognize that we are dealing with causes and effects which are truly nation-wide in their impact. Our task, as we see it, includes but goes far beyond the stimulation of local action to deal with matters of desegregation and democratic racial relations at the community level. We must play a greater role in establishing a broad national and Southern climate of opinion in which positive local efforts can succeed. We must assume more of the leadership in educating and rallying those national forces whose action or inaction at this time is crucial.

Relationship with State Organizations

SRC, with the generous aid of the Fund for the Republic, has

made an extensive and valuable contribution to the growth of skill and organization in the several Southern states. Our state affiliates, against sizable odds, have shown gratifying development. Given a workable climate of opinion and influence, they can contribute greatly in the years ahead to the orderly implementation of integration within their respective states.

However, their effectiveness - indeed, their survival - is imperiled by national and regional developments on which they can have little influence. If we want to protect our investment in them, we must necessarily apply the resources and skills of SRC to this broader arena of opinion and practical forces. To do this will require basic reassessment of our financing, organizational structure, and program emphasis.

During the last two and one-half years, we have devoted most of our resources to building and assisting the state affiliates. We have, necessarily, had to forego the development and execution of many program activities by the regional staff.

In the light of prevailing circumstances, it is our judgment that SRC should now plan for a period after October 1, 1957, of approximately three years of increased effort as a regional organization carrying on program activities through its own staff. Under such a plan, SRC would maintain a cooperative and helpful relationship with the state organizations but it would undertake itself a number of functions that are now performed either sketchily or not at all.

Such a reorientation would be best accomplished if the current grant period ending September 30, 1957, were completed according to the terms originally set in 1954. This means that the state organizations would exchange their affiliate status for one of autonomy, and that their

relationship with us would thenceforth be one of cooperation between independent organizations of similar purpose and goals.

We recognize that a measure of continuing financial aid from SRC to all or some of the state organizations would probably be warranted. Therefore, we should undertake to secure funds for this purpose, though on a smaller scale than heretofore. Instead of the method of outright subsidy which we have used during the affiliate period, the method of assistance would more closely resemble that of grants-in-aid. A state organization would submit its request to SRC, justifying such an allotment on the basis of a proposed program and evidence of organizational effectiveness sufficient to carry out the program proposed. SRC would judge each such request on its merits and take favorable or unfavorable action accordingly. The customary safeguards against the use of such funds for political or other improper purposes would, of course, be taken. Once such a grant-in-aid had been made, the responsibility for fulfillment of its commitment would rest squarely on the policy body of the state group.

Such a revision in the relationship between SRC and the state groups would require certain by-law changes, including alteration of the present arrangement for election of some SRC board members by the state organizations.

Structure of SRC

A reorientation of SRC along the lines described above would necessitate some redefinition of the present staff structure. Present positions and staff duties are largely geared to the needs of the current state organization effort. In taking on more direct program functions,

it would be necessary to supplement the existing staff and to redefine the responsibilities and duties of some of the present staff members. We are not attempting here to propose a detailed reorganization of this kind. That could best be done perhaps by a special sub-committee of Executive Committee members working closely with the staff. In general, however, we envision the consolidation of staff functions under the major headings of executive, information, and field services.

Functions of SRC

Again without attempting to offer a blueprint, we submit the following types of activity as representing new or heightened program emphases which the Council might undertake:

1) Consultant services to established public and private agencies.

The consultant service project under the direction of John Hope II was conceived and has been used as a service to the state affiliates. It has proved to be an extremely effective technique. Already we contemplate making these services available to interested private groups and public bodies concerned with desegregation, the expectation being that such groups would bear the cost of the consultant services to them. In the next phase of the Council's work, such use of the consultant services deserves high priority. It is our opinion that we should provide these services free, if necessary, in those situations which are likely to produce the most effective results.

2) Coordination of Agency Leadership.

SRC now has more opportunities than it can grasp to advise and coordinate the leaders of national, Southern, and local groups concerned with race relations. In the coming period, SRC should take the initiative

in bringing together such leadership for joint thinking and planning. This will take staff time, travel, and resources that have not been available in the past. The arguments for extending this function are very strong. SRC has information and insights that are not available to other agencies and groups, and it commands the respect of a host of such organizations of many different types. Further, the effective mobilization of the religious, labor, civic, and other agencies should be a major part of the desegregation effort.

3) Speakers Bureau.

Several of the staff members and officers of SRC are now heavily in demand for speaking engagements. In this case too the demand is greater than the supply, and the potential demand is greater yet. Many of these occasions are invaluable opportunities to carry our message to important segments of the public. In the coming period, we should recognize the furnishing of speakers as an important organizational function. In order to make the best possible use of speakers without unduly diverting from other activities we should systematically build up a speakers bureau drawn mainly from our lay leadership and suitable for supplying different kinds of occasions in different parts of the region. The selection, briefing, and scheduling of such speakers would be a staff function.

4) Free Distribution of Literature.

SRC has in the past produced little in the way of free literature. Our budget alone has made it essential for us to sell our materials to interested people and groups, however worthy the use to which they are to be put. We should seek the resources to enable us to distribute without cost literature that will serve a specific, effective purpose and for

which no purchasers are available. We do not conceive of broadside or indiscriminate distribution of free literature as a worthwhile method. More calculated uses, however, are often possible but must be forgone because there is no ready way for the cost to be borne from non-SRC sources. It should be noted here that the White Citizens Councils and other resistance groups are making wide-spread distribution of free material, with telling results.

5) Interpretation and Application of Social Science Findings.

There is a considerable body of social science findings with positive implications for action in the South today. This knowledge is having little practical effect, mainly because of the communications gulf between academic social scientists and the lay public. SRC is peculiarly well fitted to bridge this gap. Working in collaboration with the social scientists and their professional organizations, we could play a key role in getting their insights interpreted through popular media and brought to bear in local situations. Our consultant service program is a valuable beginning in this direction, but the precedent needs to be greatly extended and raised to the national level. To carry out this role we must be prepared to expend a substantial amount of staff time and effort, as well as some money.

6) Expanding present functions.

Many of the activities now carried on by the central office should be intensified or, if temporary, continued on a regular basis. An outstanding example of this is the work with church women directed by Mrs. M. E. Tilly; the need for more funds and wider impact of this program is already recognized.

Another example of a different sort is the fact-finding program

now being carried on under a special nine-months grant from the Fund for the Republic. The results of this program are now coming in and will be aired through SRC publications and general publicity. These findings should serve to shed new light on the nature of the South's problems and promising approaches to their solution. This special fact-gathering and interpretation should be a continuing part of SRC's program.

Additional examples in this category would be intensified work with the press, television, and other mass media; conferences of Southern leadership; and work with the college students and other young people in the region.

7) Finances.

Because of limitations of time, we have had no opportunity to develop detailed estimates of the budget that would be required to carry out a program of the sort here outlined for a three-year period. Our rough estimate would be no less than $200,000. annually. This is approximately $150,000. per year more than SRC has thus far managed to raise from sources other than the Fund for the Republic. During the coming fiscal year, October 1956 - October 1957, we must exceed our past performance by a goodly margin. If we are successful in raising the larger amount from other sources required for our operation in 1956-57 we believe that the Fund for the Republic will be more receptive to our request for future aid. By the same token, they will probably expect similar performance from us in subsequent years.

These facts, coupled with the resignation of the present Executive Director, make urgent the assumption of greater responsibility for fund-raising by the Board and Executive Committee. It is our hope that any planning of the Council's future will give major consideration to this need.

We would also hope that in financing the Council for a future period it will be possible to secure funds on a flexible basis, and that we can avoid rigid allocations of our funds for pre-determined purposes. The situation in the South today is an extremely fluid one, subject to rapid and unpredictable changes. Our program and financing should be adaptable readily to these changes in need that cannot be anticipated far in advance.

Nothing said here is intended to conflict with the Council's whole-hearted follow-through of the third and last year of the state organization program, which begins October 1, 1956. If this general proposal should be approved, however, it might well be possible in the weeks and months just ahead to begin developing some of the additional functions contemplated. It is possible, for example, that the Fund for the Republic might be receptive to a request for additional aid during the year for such a purpose.

In any case, we would welcome the opportunity to discuss these matters further with the Executive Director and the Executive Committee in order to arrive at a plan to which all of us can lend our full support and energies.

HCF:mbo

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

8/1/58

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Staff

From: Fred Routh

Subj: The Commission on Civil Rights and State Advisory Committees

The Commission on Civil Rights, created by the U. S. Congress in the Civil Rights Act of 1957 has little more than a year of existence left. Therefore, the need is urgent to establish relations with its State Advisory Committees as soon as they are appointed and functioning.

The Civil Rights Commission's duties include: (1) Investigation of sworn complaints about discriminatory denials of the right to vote; (2) study and collection of information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; (3) report of the Commission's findings to the President and the Congress; (4) recommendation of new civil rights legislation if the Commission members feel it is needed.

The Commission is composed of three sections - the report and analysis section, the legal section, and the survey section. Each has a specialized function. The report and analysis section is now screening complaints and other communications; it apparently will prepare the rough draft of the Commission's final report to the President and the Congress. The legal section will process complaints and see that they are properly executed, and will make a compilation and analysis of existing civil rights legislation. The survey section will have field teams to make on-the-spot investigations and surveys.

Complaints of denial of voting rights must be notarized by the person or organization filing the complaint, not necessarily by the person discriminated against. Complaints of discrimination in areas other than voting need not be notarized.

-OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO YOU-

The Civil Rights Commission has recently been in the process of establishing State Advisory Committees. (These committees will not be staffed and

will have no budget.)

The purposes of these State Advisory Committees are explained in the attached "Terms of Reference - State Advisory Committee".

-WHAT YOU SHOULD DO-

1. Secure the names and backgrounds of the members of the State Advisory Committee in your state.

2. Share this information with SRC.

3. Write each of the members of your State Advisory Committee; introduce your State Human Relations Council to them, send them materials about the organization and its work, offer your cooperation in their work, supply them with information pertinent to their official concerns.

4. Advise appropriate organizations operating in your state about the makeup of the State Advisory Committee and the kinds of information which would be useful to it.

5. Keep complete records of all communications with and concerning the State Advisory Committee. A file of this type may be useful later in evaluating for the Civil Rights Commission the effectiveness of your State Advisory Committee.

TYPES OF INFORMATION AND MATERIAL IN WHICH YOUR STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHOULD BE INTERESTED

1. Publications of your state council, including descriptive literature.

2. Appropriate materials published or distributed by SRC, including especially those on suffrage. (SRC will send committee members New South without charge, on your recommendation.)

3. A descriptive list of organizations in your state concerned with human relations (e.g., ministerial associations, councils of churches, Urban Leagues, voter registration groups, etc.)

4. Newspaper articles reporting the status of Negro registration and voting and civil rights generally in your state.

5. Appropriate publications and reports distributed by other organizations.

6. Facts, observations, and analysis of suffrage and other civil rights by your state council.

7. Instances of violence, intimidation, reprisals, or other pressures within the state that hinder communication between the races, access to the courts, and in general freedom of speech and action.

8. Social and economic data that help to define the underlying causes of prejudice and discrimination.

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February 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Fred Routh

RE: State Advisory Committees to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

:

Last Fall I sent each State Council a memorandum suggesting that you watch for the announcement of the formation of your State Advisory Committee to the federal Commission on Civil Rights and urging that cooperation be offered in securing information. I suggest that you re-read that memorandum.

Many of these State Advisory Committees have been established since that time. SRC staff members have talked with a number of members of various State Advisory Committees and believe we can be of even greater service than originally thought. One of the chief functions of these committees is the preparation and submission of a report on the status of civil rights in their respective states to the Commission on Civil Rights. The better and more extensive information they have, the better and more comprehensive may be the report they submit. These committees have no staff or funds for original fact-finding of their own.

We propose to send -- in the near future -- to your state office material already produced showing, where applicable: voter-registration figures; instances of desegregation in transportation and terminal facilities, health facilities, recreational facilities, public schools, institutions of higher learning, etc.; and, such other pertinent information as we may have.

We urge each state organization to use this material, to secure additional information regarding progress, and to include instances of denials of civil rights and violence in preparing a report on the status of civil rights in their respective states for submission to the State Advisory Committee. It probably would be wise to send two copies of the report to the state committee - one to the chairman and one to a "friendly" member of the Committee. In states where no "friendly" member exists a copy should be sent to the federal Commission on Civil Rights, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

SRC would like to have a copy of your report and you should keep one for your permanent files. Of course, SRC could send its information directly to the State Committees, but it has been suggested that information supplied by a source within the given state would have better effect.

Please let me have your reaction.

- : -

TERMS OF REFERENCE

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name and Establishment

1. The (State or Territory) Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights (hereinafter called the Committee) is established in compliance with the provisions of Public Law 85-315 of the 85th Congress, the "Civil Rights Act of 1957" (hereinafter called the Act).

2. Upon request of the Commission, the Committee will exercise the following functions and responsibilities:

(a) Advise the Commission in writing of any knowledge or information it has of any alleged deprivation of the rights to vote and have the vote counted by reason of color, race, religion or national origin within the (State or Territory).

(b) Attend as observers, any open hearings the Commission on Civil Rights (hereinafter called the Commission) may hold in (State or Territory).

(c) Advise the Commission of all information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution.

(d) May review proposed interim and final reports of the Commission and make recommendations to the Commission relative to the form, content and conclusions of such reports. All such reviews and recommendations are of an advisory nature and shall not be binding on the Commission.

(e) May receive reports, suggestions and recommendations from individuals and public and private organizations interested in Section 104(a) of the Act, and the Committee may forward to the Commission its analyses and evaluation of such reports and suggestions.

(f) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Committee may on its own initiative forward advice and recommendations to the Commission relative to any subject which the Committee believes falls within the purview of Section 104(a) of the Act.

Membership

3. The Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members appointed by the Commission. Members will serve without compensation but may be paid a per diem subsistence rate not to exceed $12.00 per day and travel expenses to authorized Committee meetings.

Terms of Membership

4. Members of the Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission.

Special Committees

5. The Committee may:

(a) Approve the establishment of special committees, composed of its own members, to study and report upon matters under consideration and it may authorize such special committees to take specific action upon matters within the competence of the Committee.

(b) Create with the prior written approval of the Commission special regional and local subcommittees, the members of which need not be from the State Committee.

Officers

6. (a) The officers of the Committee shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman and such other officers as the Committee deems advisable.

(b) The Chairman shall be appointed by the Commission.

(c) The Vice-Chairman and other officers shall be elected by the Committee by a majority vote of the full membership of the Committee.

(d) The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall:

(1) Call meetings of the Committee.

(2) Preside over all meetings of the Committee

(3) Appoint all special committees to the Committee

(4) Perform such other functions as the Committee may authorize or the Commission may direct.

Meetings

7. (a) Meetings of the Committee shall be called whenever it is deemed necessary or desirable by the Chairman, a majority of the members of the Committee or by the Commission.

(b) In all meetings for the transaction of business a majority of the full membership of the Advisory Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Summary Minutes shall be prepared and may be made available as soon as practicable to the members of the Committee and the Commission through the Secretariat.

Funds

8. Due to the limited funds available to the Commission, no appropriated funds shall be made available to the Committee except for the reimbursement of individual subsistence and travel expenditures. (See provision 3 above).

May 27, 1958

TERMS OF REFERENCE

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May 27, 1958

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JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 15, 1959

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All Directors of the State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Rilling, Director of Field Activities

This is simply by way of a note to indicate that I am now on the job here, busy trying to orient myself to the field work. Already I miss Fred Routh considerably.

I have recently returned from the Fisk Institute. I hope to spend most of July reading the files and learning as much as I can from the SRC staff. I will be going to Houston for a few days around July 24.

In August and in early September I hope to swing around the states spending several days with each of you as your schedules may permit. I need to learn the ground as quickly as possible if this office is to be in a position to meet your needs.

I am glad to be here (I guess). I look forward to long sessions with each of you in the near future. If there is anything we can do here to help your groups prepare for the 1959-60 program year let me know.

You will be interested to learn that the new director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations will be Daniel A. Bowers. Dan is a graduate of Tusculum College and Columbia Theological Seminary in Atlanta. He is a native of Georgia and has served as a Presbyterian pastor in Tennessee, Florida, and Alabama. He is married and has two children. Dan is well qualified for human relations work and brings a wealth of rich background to the cause. He will be on the job in the Richmond office as of August 1st.

Southern Regional Council
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GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 20, 1955

Dear Board Member:

October 19th the Attorney General of Georgia, one Eugene Cook, made a speech to the Georgia Peace Officers Association. It was mainly a misinformed blast at the NAACP. In addition, it had in it the paragraphs attached. These were answered by press releases, as also attached.

As the Board meets November 9th, we thought this material should be in your hands ahead of time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - excerpts from Attorney General Cook's speech
press releases from:
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
The Southern Regional Council

The NAACP is being aided and abetted in its agitation by three "front" organizations on the Southern scene -- the Southern Conference Education Fund; the Southern Regional Council; and the SRC's affiliate, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The Southern Conference Education Fund and the Southern Regional Council are both dominated by individuals who, like the officials of the NAACP, have long records of affinity for and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling, left-wing and subversive organizations and activities. Sworn testimony taken by both House and Senate Committees has placed known Communists in both organizations and the Southern Conference Fund may soon be designated a subversive organization.

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is a perfect example of an organization formed for the purpose of exploiting the names, reputations and services of well-intentioned do-gooders. It is composed of some of Georgia' most distinguished clergymen and most prominent civic and social leaders who have been duped into doing the bidding of the more sinister elements manipulating the Southern Regional Council.

Investigations are currently being made of all three organizations -- the results of which will greatly embarrass those good citizens who unwittingly have become involved in their activities. I urge all such persons to take immediate steps to disassociate themselves from these groups and to disavow their programs and their leaders before they, their friends and their congregations are exposed to the anguish and embarrassment which exposure of these groups will necessarily mean.

Excerpts from Attorney General Cook's
Speech before the Georgia Peace
Officers Association, October 19, 1955

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
63 AUBURN AVENUE

For the Attorney General to label the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation a "front" organization is not only ridiculous, but it is a libel on those Georgia leaders he labels as "dupes" and on Georgia officials as well.

True, the Georgia Committee is composed of "some of Georgia's most distinguished clergymen and most prominent civic and social leaders." And it is these same leaders who make up the board of directors and the executive committee of the group. It is these same leaders who plan and direct the policy and program of the Georgia Committee and are sincerely trying to help solve a difficult Southern problem.

The Georgia Committee has a history dating back to 1919. If, as the Attorney General claims, an investigation is being made of the Georgia Committee, why should it come at this time? The answer is obvious when one stops to consider the fact that there are some irresponsible people today who claim the Supreme Court of the United States is under the influence of Communists. Who could better claim the label of subversive -- those who seek to uphold the supreme law of the land or those who seek to circumvent it? The Attorney General is seeking to delay the solution and impugning the motives of those who seek to help work out a solution.

On a monument to the British soldiers who died on King's Mountain, S. C., is this inscription, "They came 3000 miles to keep the past on the throne." There are still those who fight to keep the past on the throne.

The Georgia Committee will welcome any investigation by <u>responsible</u> people. It has nothing to hide.

Guy H. Wells
Executive Director

Any charges that the Southern Regional Council has Communist connections or is influenced by Communist ideas are poppycock. The Southern Regional Council is made up of reasonable, tolerant, and forward-looking citizens who wish to see the states in the South do a sober, responsible job of accomodating themselves to the changes in the world around us. As to investigations, they are perfectly welcome. We have nothing to hide. All that will result will be red faces for those who set on the investigators.

The Southern Regional Council is made up of some eighty people, who are members of its Board of Directors. Some of them are white and some are Negro. All of them are distinguished for their active and thoughtful careers within the South. What a tragedy for a state attorney general, sworn to uphold the law, to attack one of the few efforts which proceeds within the South to deal truthfully and in mutual respect with the problems which the region confronts! Watch the birdie. Who is proposing conduct subversive of the Constitution and courts of our land?

IN ANSWER TO ATTORNEY EUGENE COOK'S SPEECH OF OCTOBER 19.1955 .
FOR THE GEORGIA PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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September 10, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Southern Staffs of All Participating Organizations

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

SUBJ: CCD Meeting, Washington, September 16-17, 1957

The national offices of all agencies participating in the Consultative Conference on Desegregation have been notified of the forthcoming meeting at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Monday and Tuesday, September 16 - 17.

I am sending this memo to Southern staffers to emphasize the fact that we will have an all-Southern session beginning at 10:00 AM Monday. (National staff representatives will meet separately for a discussion of the Koinonia affair.)

In view of the momentous developments in the region, I know you will make the Southern session if at all possible. We will aim our discussion toward recommendations that should come before the entire CCD body at ensuing sessions.

At luncheon on Monday, a spokesman for the Justice Department will outline the Department's plans for proceeding under the new civil rights law and we shall have full opportunity to discuss with him, and among ourselves, how voluntary organizations can aid citizens in exercising their voting rights.

On Monday evening the current situation in Little Rock and other desegregating communities will be discussed. At that time

we will address ourselves to the problems of governmental sanctions organizing local communities and community organization in the school desegregation process.

The program for Tuesday contemplates two or three concurrent workshops, in which small groups can focus their attention upon such practical questions as those involved in the use of media of communication, the furtherance of cooperation among the religious bodies, and ways and means of involving industry and unions more effectively in the desegregation process.

There will be a luncheon speaker on Tuesday and the afternoon will be devoted to a business meeting.

If you or your national office, have not done so, please designate your representatives to this session without further delay. This information should be sent to: Arnold Aronson, 9 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

We shall look forward to seeing you in Washington on the 16th.

-:-

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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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MEMORANDUM

January 13, 1958

To: Organizations Participating in Southern Interagency Activities of CCD

From: Harold C. Fleming

Re: PROPOSED COOPERATIVE FACT-FINDING PROJECT ON VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, AND REPRISALS

:

At the last Southern interagency meeting, it was agreed that participating organizations would be invited to contribute to a joint fact-finding effort. The purpose of this memorandum is to give a brief description of the project, the proposed mechanics for carrying it out, and a rough estimate of the total cost. If your agency would like to contribute to the effort, under the terms set forth below, please write me at your earliest convenience -- no later than February 13.

Following is the description of the project as approved by the agency representatives attending the Southern meeting in November:

I. Violence, Intimidation, and Reprisal

1. In view of the creation of the Civil Rights Commission, it is felt that a comprehensive report of incidents of violence, intimidation, and reprisal should be compiled as quickly as possible. It is tentatively agreed that the period to be covered might date from the Supreme Court school decision of May 17, 1954. We recognize that practical considerations arising in the course of the survey might lead to the adoption of a shorter period. In any case, the incidents reported should be limited to those involving violence, intimidation and reprisal growing out of Southern reactions to the Supreme Court's decision.

2. A temporary project person, having appropriate skills and experience, should be employed. It is proposed that this temporary project director work under the overall supervision of an interagency committee made up of Southern staff members of the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, the American Friends Service Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Southern Regional Council. These agencies are proposed because they have existing files and materials in this field.

3. Each of the organizations participating in the Southern interagency effort will be invited to assume a prorata share of the cost of the project. We estimate roughly that the cost of the project will be between $3,000 and $5,000. It is understood that the four agencies previously mentioned shall have full responsibility for the direction of the project. When the fact-finding has been completed and a report drafted, however, each

of the contributing agencies will have an opportunity to review the manuscript and decide whether it wishes to be associated by name with the report.

4. The object will be to document each incident by newspaper reports. We recognize that it may be necessary in some cases to check the facts against other sources - organizational files, first-hand accounts, and so on. In addition to clippings and reports in the files of cooperating organizations, the files of the Southern Education Reporting Service should be utilized. It is hoped that the final report can state that each of the incidents is supported by published news reports.

5. Publication plans will be made when a draft of the report is in hand. The findings may be communicated directly to the Civil Rights Commission, released to the press and other media in printed or mimeographed form or both, depending on the circumstances at the time of completion.

File

April 15, 1958

MINUTES OF MEETING OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE, JOINT FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE held at the Southern Regional Council, April 14, 1958.

Present were: Committee members Sam Lubin, American Jewish Committee; Art Levin, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Harold Fleming, Southern Regional Council; and Mrs. Margaret Price, project research person, and John Constable, Southern Regional Council.

Committee members agreed that purpose of project is to document cases of violence, intimidation, and reprisals related to the race relation climate in the South today in the wake of the Supreme Court decision. It was further agreed that the report is being prepared with a view toward publicizing it in some form. It was also agreed that the finished report will be sent to the Civil Rights Commission, the Justice Department, and the Library of Congress as a matter of form.

The states in which the report will be concerned are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

The report is being divided into three separate categories, reprisals, violence, intimidation, with subheads under the three categories.

Points decided by committee include:

1. Violence by Negroes against whites to be included.
2. Juvenile cases to be used only when clearly race-connected.
3. Rape cases will not be included in report.
4. No police brutality cases are to be included unless it resulted in an indictment.
5. All cases of brutality where person or persons involved were indicted are to be included.
6. Cases where city officials cooperated in WCC, KKK, and other rallies and cross burnings are to be included.
7. Cases where city officials refused to cooperate with KKK and like groups are to be included.
8. Cases of unjust court sentences when they are not connected with violence are not to be included.
9. No cases of legislative reprisals and intimidations are to be included.
10. The final report will include both narrative reporting and listing of cases.
11. Key to sources to be decided by Mrs. Price.
12. Controversial cases to be reviewed by members and decided on individual merit.

The time factor the report will include is to be from January, 1955, to the present. This was decided on the basis that the White Citizens' Councils experienced their biggest boom in 1955.

Mrs. Price is to research the newspaper files at the Southern Education Reporting Service in Nashville, Tenn., following her check of files in Atlanta of the cooperating agencies.

Harold Fleming will confirm next committee meeting.

MEMORANDUM.

TO: APPROPRIATE BOARD MEMBERS. March 5th, 1956.

RE: Conferences on Libel Matter.

On February 15 and 16, President M. A. Wright, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Mr. Paul D. Williams, and Harold Fleming of the staff conferred in New York with knowledgeable private individuals and with staff of the Fund for the Republic.

The first of these discussions was held with an experienced and able jurist of New York City, suggested by New York associates of Mr. Williams as being highly qualified to give wise counsel. His advice with respect to possible legal action was largely discouraging and may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Negotiation with the Hearst press would probably avail nothing. A retraction of apology is almost certainly out of the question. The reaction of the Hearst papers to a libel suit would probably be vigorously renewed attack on the SRC and its board members.

2. Number of plaintiffs would be a public opinion factor. If all of the 21 board members maligned did not sue, this would be interpreted in unfriendly quarters as an admission that the others could not defend themselves against the Hearst charges.

3. Legal delays would postpone the beginning of court hearings for a year or more, and the hearings might be dragged out even longer; thus, assuming a successful outcome, vindication would be long deferred.

4. The present climate of opinion fosters the idea that anyone who has been affiliated with one or more organizations now regarded as subversive is suspect. Without very compelling and detailed evidence to the contrary, it would be dangerous to risk a jury's decision.

5. Further circulation of the libels by hostile newspapers and groups would be facilitated by the privileged answer which the defendants would submit to the court. The Hearst press is well equipped to dredge up everything which, by distortion and innuendo, could be used to support their charges. This material could then be used with impunity (as "privileged" matter) by any publication or organization.

The second conference, in which Mr. Wright and Mr. Fleming represented SRC, was held with staff members of the Fund for the Republic. Mr. Wright, in a letter to the Fund, had formally requested permission for SRC to use up to $15,000 of the Fund's grant for research preparatory to libel action. The Board of the Fund, meeting on February 15, disapproved this request. This is not to be construed as an expression of opinion by the Fund as to the wisdom or unwisdom of individual libel actions. Some members of the Fund's Board would be in sympathy with such actions and might assist financially in a private capacity.

In both conferences, there was discussion of various public relations techniques which might offset the attacks on SRC. Suggestions included: (1) impaneling several distinguished Americans who would examine the merits of the charges and publicly announce their findings; (2) soliciting public statements favorable to SRC from prominent individuals; (3) arranging some favorable recognition of the SRC and its work from the President of the United States.

It was recognized by all parties to these discussions that the decision on legal action rests exclusively and individually with the persons libelled. These explorations were conducted in terms of the effect of legal action on SRC and are submitted to appropriate board members purely as a matter of information.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

September 2, 1959

To: All State Directors

From: Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

- -

1. Quarterly Reports. Reports from state councils for the period ending August 31, 1959 will be welcome in this office at any time. They should in any case be on hand on or before Wednesday, September 30.

2. Budgetary Planning for 1960. The staff of the Southern Regional Council is currently in the process of preparing budgetary estimates and requests for 1960. A tentative budget must be ready for presentation to the executive committee of the council in early October. No additional funds are in sight which would indicate any possibility of increased aid to state goups next year nor can we expect any recurrence of the special funds for state operations that were made available by an anonymous donor during 1959. It is our present hope that SRC support of state groups can be continued at approximately the same level as this year but some reductions may be necessary.

In order that we may give proper consideration to the needs of the state councils we will need additional information from each of you as soon as possible. I apologize for this short notice but we will need from all state groups by September 25 the following information:

a. A full financial report covering the first six months of 1959. This should indicate all monies raised and expected from January 1st to June 30th. This financial statement should be broken down into main categories. Include with this your own estimate of income and expenditures from June 30 to December 31st. This can be in general terms.

b. Indicate what funds you request from the Southern Regional Council for 1960. If this request indicates any significant change from past patterns of money raised and expended this should be explained carefully. Your request for 1960 should include a rather clear statement of the program philosophy of your council group. What do you see as the role that your council can play next year? What are the major areas in which you plan to operate? What are the ways and means by which you intend to implement this program plan? Inasmuch as we have your quarterly reports we will not need a detailed report of 1959 program activities.

If you have any questions on any of this please let me know immediately. Time is of the essence.

PMR/sl

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MEMORANDUM May 24, 1961

To: Members of Executive Committee

From: Leslie W. Dunbar

;

A proposal has been put before us, by the Stern Family Fund, which offers the Council an opportunity to perform a useful national service. The proposal also, however, would lead SRC into new paths and would add new demands on our staff.

For these reasons, I want by means of this letter to acquaint you fully with the proposal. The staff has discussed the matter at length and, with reservations which will be mentioned later, favors its acceptance.

* * * *

The Stern Family Fund has become interested in providing a center for foreign visitors to TVA. Particularly in the underdeveloped regions of the world, TVA is one of the brightest and best known aspects of American life. Possibly no place in the country, other than Washington and New York, is more eagerly visited. Despite the coolness of the last administration, foreign visitors numbered 2,543 in 1959 and 2,056 in 1960; all of these were travelling under some sort of official sponsorship. TVA officials expect a marked increase, now that a sympathetic administration will be encouraging visits; the Authority is, in fact, now adding a second full-time staff person to coordinate visits, and in other ways is enlarging its plans. Of the total number of visitors, 100 in 1959 and 74 in 1960 were "trainees," staying for from 1 to 13 weeks each, with an average of 6 weeks. The remaining, or so-called "general study," visitors stayed from 1 to 14 days, tending to average about 3 days.

TVA officials estimate that about 2/3 of the visitors are from underdeveloped countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Some number of American college students also are brought to TVA for special courses.

We were approached by the Stern Family Fund about two weeks ago regarding the possibility that SRC might operate a center in the Knoxville vicinity for these sponsored visitors who are, as was pointed out, chiefly from abroad. Last Thursday (May 18) I went, on invitation, to Washington and met for several hours with Helen Hill Miller. Mrs. Miller (wife of SRC Board member Francis P. Miller) has had the leadership within the Fund on this matter. Harold Fleming sat in for a part of the discussion. On Friday morning I met for a second lengthy conference with Aubrey J. Wagner, TVA Board member and former General Manager; Marguerite Owen, TVA representative in Washington; Roy Mc Corkle and Earl Edwards, American Friends Service Committee; Mrs. Miller; and Harold. From this second meeting I obtained clear assurances that TVA is thoroughly--almost beseechingly--interested in the undertaking and desirous of working intimately with the proposed center.

The idea is to lease a suitable facility in or near Knoxville, where lodging, food,and planned program would be available for sponsored visitors to TVA. Visitors travel on per diem usually, and would therefore be expected to pay for their keep. The operation could not possibly, however, be self-sustaining. Subsequent to my visit to Washington, the Board of the Stern Family Fund met and approved a five-year project, granting up to $75,000-a-year for the first three years, $60,000 for the fourth, and $50,000 for the fifth. The Board also gave Mrs. Miller discretionary authority to select a private agency to receive the grant and assume full charge of the center: we are the chosen agency.

* * * *

There are a number of considerations which cause the staff to recommend this undertaking to you.

(1) <u>We would perform a distinct national service</u>. TVA has its own orientation program which pretty well takes up the day. There remain the after hours and the week-ends. These foreign guests are sometimes people of importance in their countries, more often the important persons of tomorrow. SRC would have the opportunity, through good programs and warm hospitality, to introduce them to the United States and to be a means of communicating to them a sense of our values and beliefs; we would also have the chance to attract their good will toward the United States.

(2) We would have an opportunity to interpret the South to strangers.
Somehow I find very appealing the prospect of these people being welcomed and attended by the South, represented by the Southern Regional Council.

(3) SRC has special qualifications for the task.
Our long experience in racial relations equips us uniquely well for operating a center serving a large proportion of non-whites.

(4) Incidental benefits.
Although the primary purpose would always have first claim, there is a likelihood that the center could be used for various others of our activities.

* * * *

On the other hand, there are some strong cautions.

(1) Our inexperience in operation of a lodge.
Probably the only prudent measure would be to contract with a concessionaire to manage the housekeeping and the kitchen.

(2) The difficulty of recruiting able staff persons to conduct program activities.
We can only do our best. The American Friends Service Committee has pledged support and counsel in recruiting staff and planning program.

(3) Distraction of the Atlanta office from its main tasks.
This is, to my mind, the strongest cause of concern. The staff has discussed this at length and is alert to the risk. The best answer is to find responsible staff for the Knoxville center. I would not, however, want the Executive Committee to believe that operation of the center would not add something to the cares of the Atlanta office; nor that it might not be a factor which, added to others, might require enlargement of Atlanta staff. This is not a prediction, and certainly not a hope; it is a warning of a result which is at least possible.

(4) Provision of the center would take a burden off the conscience of Knoxville and environs regarding racial discrimination.
At present, the two largest Knoxville hotels accept non-white foreigners at the request of TVA. Meals are not available at those hotels or the restaurants. If the only, or chief, purpose of the center were to provide non-discriminatory treatment, I would not be in favor of it: Knoxville needs to solve that one itself. The purpose would be the different one, of giving these visitors cordiality, and to help them in understanding America.

(5) What happens after the five years?
I have told Mrs. Miller that, if SRC accepts, there will be no commitment, express or implied, that SRC will continue after the Stern grant ends or will in any way commit itself to raise support from other quarters. If the project is a success, we would want it to continue; we would not, however, be committed morally or in any other way.

* * * *

There remains a number of practical problems. The two chief ones are:

(1) Location of a desirable place.

TVA is making a thorough canvass of the area, and the choice would be made by SRC, in consultation with TVA and Stern.

(2) A professional budget analysis and forecast to assure us in advance that the Stern grant would be a sufficient subsidy; this can be done only after a site has been selected and the rent is known. Mrs. Miller is hopeful that the analysis may be done without charge by the General Services Administration, at TVA's request. In the event it cannot be, I have told her that we would want Stern to consider paying for a private consultant to do the job.

* * * *

Before these two problems are met and explored, I would like to ascertain your opinions regarding the project.

- Do you favor it in principle?

Would you please call me, if possible, by Friday, May 26, with your reply?*

If you concur with the staff in favoring the idea, we shall proceed with site selection and with obtaining advice on the financial picture. The staff will then be in a position to make a final recommendation.

It was the opinion of the staff that you should be convened in a special meeting to consider the financial analysis and to make the final decision. If you would prefer to handle this entirely by phone, or would want to delegate to the staff the authority to evaluate the financial picture and decide, please tell me when you call.

This memorandum accurately reflects, I believe, the staff analysis and consensus regarding the proposal. It only remains for me to add my personal view, which is that this presents an opportunity we ought not to miss both for service to the nation and for the strengthening of SRC.

With best wishes.

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*The reason for the hurry is simple: Stern first put this proposal before the Friends Service Committee, and gave it several months to consider. Finally, in late April, the Friends decided they could not decide. Both Stern and TVA are anxious now to move at once.

STATE vs FEDERAL AUTHORITY IN VIRGINIA

A Background Memo

August 22, 1958

Prepared by the Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

INTRODUCTION

Four Virginia school districts are under court order to desegregate in September. In Arlington County, Charlottesville, Norfolk, and Newport News, there will occur the first decisive tests of the efficacy of Virginia's policy of "Massive Resistance".

Immediately following the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, the then Governor, Thomas Stanley, said that Virginia would work toward a plan acceptable to Virginians and in keeping with the edict of the Court. Shortly thereafter he was reversed by Senator Harry F. Byrd who, in June 1954, declared for partial resistance which later became "massive resistance". The Governor quickly joined the Senator in this posture.

However, it should be noted that the question was not closed to debate among the people and the leaders of Virginia. A fair sized, respectable minority called for compliance. Virginia has been described as an upper-South state with a deep South posture; a position difficult to maintain.

A MODERATE PROPOSAL: THE GRAY COMMISSION

Virginia directed its efforts first along lines proposed by the so-called Gray Commission, created in August 1954. This body, which reported back to the legislature in November 1955, outlined a program which at least on its face might have satisfied the criterion of "deliberate speed". By early 1956, however, it became apparent that the Commission's report was to be in fact rejected in favor of less moderate measures. The Commission was recalled by the Governor in May 1956, and told, "Most any act that's passed is subject to a test to see whether it's valid--you can imply from that that I would not be averse to trying some." The Gray plan had been predicated on local option; its acceptance would have allowed the differences within the state to be reflected. In its place, Virginia turned toward a monolithic posture of state resistance.

Here, in summary, is the legislative record of resistance to desegregation:

1. The first step was to amend the state constitution to permit tuition payments by the state to private schools. A resolution to this effect was passed by a special session of the General Assembly in late 1955, approved by a popular referendum in January 1956, and formally adopted by a Constitutional Convention in March of that year.

2. A second step, of more emotional than practical force, was the passage in February 1956, of an interposition resolution, "against encroachment upon the reserved powers of this state".

3. Of more real importance was the state action taken in the same month against the only local school board which had announced in favor of desegregation. The Arlington County school board was henceforth not to be elected, but appointed by the County Board of Supervisors.

4. The real spate of legislation came, however, in November 1956. Measures were directed toward two ends: the protection of segregated schools; the crippling of the NAACP.

5. The primary means to the first objective was the Placement Act. This transferred the function of pupil assignment from the localities to a state board. One of the criteria to be observed was that of maintaining "efficient schools," defined in a separate act as being segregated schools. This feature principally led Judge Hoffman, U. S. District Court, to hold the law "unconstitutional on its face;" his decision was upheld in the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court in October 1957, refused to review. Accordingly, in March 1958, the legislature amended the Act, eliminating the "efficient school" requirement, and generally modelling the Act on the North Carolina statute which has so far withstood court attack. Whether the new Placement Act will furnish a legal basis for further postponement is an as yet unanswered question. It should be noted too that the act defining "efficient schools" still stands,

and authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency wherever "inefficient" schools exist.

6. Other laws require the closing of a school to which a child of the race other than that served by the school has been assigned; place closed schools under the immediate, personal control of the Governor; and authorize the Governor to make tuition grants to children attending segregated, nonsectarian schools. The Governor has the power to return control of the schools to the local community. If the community re-opens them on a desegregated basis state funds are cut off. In Arlington, at least, there is the possibility of this happening for out of a ten million dollar school budget only one and one-half million come from the state.

7. No child can be forced to attend an integrated school; school boards are not required to furnish bus transportation, but may provide it for children on tuition grants as well as for those attending public schools; and teachers may continue in the state pension system even if instructing in the "private" schools.

8. In March 1958, two other acts, known as the "Little Rock Act" and the "Little Rock, Jr. Act" were passed. The first directs the closing of a school if desegregation is being enforced by federal troops or other personnel (persumably, federal marshalls.) The second permits the Governor to extend the closing to all schools in the same district; the purpose being, of course, to close Negro as well as desegregated "white" schools.

9. The anti-NAACP legislation is almost too complicated to summarize. Its candid purpose has been harassment and enfeeblement of the NAACP. Its result has been to force the NAACP to defend itself in order to be allowed to combat segregation. Federal courts have to date invalidated two of the measures; perhaps the most burdensome of them all. Two special committees of the legislature have also been actively "investigating" the NAACP. These were the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, popularly known as the "Boatwright

Committee;" and the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice, better known as the "Thompson Committee". These committees are being replaced by a single joint-committee.

AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

In the four communities facing court ordered desegregation this Fall, School-opening dates are:

September 2, Charlottesville
September 4, Arlington County and Newport News
September 8, Norfolk (originally scheduled for Sept. 4)

ARLINGTON COUNTY

Arlington has been described as one of "Washington's bedrooms;" certainly it is true that many of its residents work in the Nation's Capital and have racial attitudes different from those of most other Virginians.

Its Negro population constitutes a smaller proportion of the total than in the three other communities under court order. In Arlington, there are only 7,200 Negroes out of an estimated population of 158,410.

Thirty-one Negro pupils, including five of the original seven litigants, have applied for admission to the previously white schools.

Although there is divided opinion in Arlington, there are strong forces working for the maintenance of the public schools--even if desegregated. The Committee to Preserve the Public Schools, headed by Warren Cox, enjoys the support of the County Board of Supervisors, the Council of PTAs, the Arlington Council of Churches, the League of Women Voters, the Council of Church Women, and the Northern Virginia Sun.

Opposition to desegregation is led by the local chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberty, headed by Jack Rathbone. Mr. Rathbone also heads the 10th District Fundamental Education Organization, whose purpose is the creation of a "private" school system. Local respect for this organization was not enhanced when they opened a model "Grammer" school. The police force is reported to be prepared to handle any situation which might arise.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

The memory of Thomas Jefferson stalks the hills of this old Virginia town which is the site of his home, Monticello and "his" University. The University has had a limited number of Negroes in the graduate and professional schools since 1950.

Negroes make up only 18% of the population; though Negro pupils comprise 22.5% of the children in the public schools. As of August first, thirty-four Negro pupils had applied for admission to four "white" schools. The school board, under the leadership of its attorney John Battle, Jr., has waged a lively battle to preserve segregation. However, three of the five city commissioners are reported to have said that the people prefer some desegregation to closed schools.

There are a group of influential "moderates", in Charlottesville, who have yet to be heard from publicly. Their influence is considerable, however. They will be a restraining influence on those who might be given to excessive acts of defiance. The retiring President of the University of Virginia, Colgate Darden has broken with the Byrd machine on the question of massive resistance. There are, however, vocal groups in the community.

In the community, both sides are well organized. The pro-integration forces are led by the Charlottesville-Albemarle Chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, headed by Mrs. B. A. Makielski; and the NAACP. The anti-integration forces are led by a local chapter of the Defenders, headed by Professor E. J. Oglesby; there is, or was a chapter of the Seaboard White Citizens' Council founded by John Kasper. State Senator Edward McCue is another ardent segregationist.

City officials do not expect violence unless it comes from "outside." The 48 man police force has had a majority of its men trained at the State Police Training School in Richmond.

NORFOLK

This port city is dominated by Federal installations, mostly Navy and ship-building. It is the most cosmopolitan city of comparable size in Virginia. One-fourth of the citizens of Norfolk are Negroes but it is estimated that there are 15,000 Negro pupils out of a total school population of slightly more than 42,000.

Norfolk is unique among southern cities facing desegregation; usually the number of Negroes applying for admission to "white" schools is relatively small; in Nrofolk 151 Negro pupils have applied.

The school board has announced that it does not intend to place itself in contempt of Federal court; it has also said that the question is out of its hands, that the Federal and State Governments must resolve the conflict of authority. Its placement committee has turned down the applications of the 151 Negro pupils, admittedly on the basis of race in some cases.

Norfolk has a Committee to Preserve the Public Schools, which is headed by Professor Robert Stern of William and Mary's Norfolk Division faculty. Opposition to desegregation is led by a local chapter of the Defenders and the Tidewater Educational Foundation, headed by W. I. McKendree who is also president of the Council of PTA's.

The Norfolk police department is well-led, well-trained, and experienced. The ever-present Navy shore-patrol is an added reminder to would-be trouble makers of law enforcement power.

NEWPORT NEWS

Newport News merged with Warwick in July of the present year, thereby reducing the percentage of Negroes in its total population. Negroes made up roughly one-half of the population of the old city of Newport News; population figures, on a racial basis, are not yet available on the merged cities.

Court action in Newport News has parallelled that in Norfolk. It is generally agreed that city officials intend to use the merger with Warwick as

a new delaying weapon in the legal fight.

Eight Negro children seek admission to the "white" schools. The NAACP, the Peninsula Council on Human Relations and the Peninsula White Citizens' Council are the private organizations on either side of the question.

CONCLUSION

At his press conference on Wednesday, August 20, the President of the United States said:

> Each state owes to its inhabitants, to its sister states, and to the union the obligation to surpress unlawful forces. ...Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problem, but there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the Federal Government in such an event...the certainty that the President and the Executive Branch of the government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the federal courts...

At his press conference on Thursday, August 21, the Governor of the State of Virginia called upon the people of his state to stand with him and the legislature in their efforts to maintain school segregation. He said, in part, "This is a state matter...The State of Virginia and the localities of Virginia cannot...and will not operate mixed schools."

Thus, the constitutional issue is clearly joined: do states' rights extend to the interposition of the power of the state between the citizens of the United States and their national government?

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

November 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Fred Routh

SUBJ: Financial Assistance to State Organizations for 1959

At its Annual Meeting just held, the Southern Regional Council voted the following allocations to the State Organizations:

STATE ORGANIZATION	SRC ALLOCATION	STATE ORGANIZATION	SRC ALLOCATION
Alabama	$4,200	North Carolina	$4,000
Arkansas	3,600	South Carolina	3,800
Florida	3,500	Tennessee	3,500
Georgia	3,800	Texas	600*
Kentucky	2,000	Virginia	4,000
Louisiana	2,000*		

*Provisional - if required committment is made by state Councils.
Average allocation $3,181
Median allocation $3,600

In arriving at these allocations, several criteria were applied to each state group: the strategic importance of the state; general conditions in the state; past performance of state organization in program and fund raising; quality of Board and Staff; Foundation help, if any, received by state organization; amount requested; anticipated performance in 1959.

SRC's action was based on staff recommendations, which were discussed in detail by the Executive Committee and approved, and were given careful consideration by the full Council before adoption. The total budget for state aid for 1959 is $35,000, the same amount distributed this past year.

It should be noted again that SRC no longer has ear-marked funds for aid to state organizations as we did prior to 1958. The Fund for the Republic in its terminal grant to SRC chose not to continue, beyond its three year grant, ear-marked funds for state aid. Thus, all financial assistance to state organizations this past year, for 1959, and so long as it shall continue comes out of SRC's general budget. For 1959 we have to raise, from sources yet unseen, in excess of $50,000, if we are to meet all our obligations. Thus, while we wish these amounts could be larger, the funds available and in sight simply do not permit it.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM November 21, 1958

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Agencies Participating in the Southern Interagency Conference

From: Harold C. Fleming

Re: FINANCIAL NEEDS IN FRONT ROYAL, VA.

SRC has received an urgent appeal from the Virginia Council on Human Relations for help in securing funds for tutoring services to the displaced Negro children in Front Royal, Virginia. I am reproducing at the end of this memo the appeal as presented by Paul Rilling.

There are several factors which make this group-hardship case worthy, in our opinion. First, the Negro community in Front Royal is small and has few resources. Secondly, Front Royal is a strategic community in the Virginia -- and thus Southwide -- situation. Thirdly, the small number of Negro pupils involved -- 22 -- makes this a manageable effort, requiring a relatively modest outlay.

SRC has been able to arrange a contribution of several hundred dollars for this effort. We hope that other agencies will also be able to assist. The Virginia Council on Human Relations has assumed responsibility for the receipt and use of the funds contributed. In doing so, it will work in close consultation with a committee of Front Royal citizens, headed by Mrs. John Mansfield. Contributions should be addressed to Paul Rilling, executive director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, 216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building, Richmond, Virginia.

Paul Rilling's letter follows:

"Front Royal, Virginia.

"A. The need here is for the establishment of some sort of class or tutoring setup for the twenty-two Negro children who are litigants in the Warren County case. This is the only community where no provisions have been made for the Negro children involved. Arrangements of this sort would strengthen the morale of the Negro community as well as helping the children to keep up with their future classmates. There is one probable teacher in a neighboring county but at least one more will have to be sent in full time or on a two or three day a week basis. Help in securing such a teacher is being solicited, although we hope one may be found in Richmond or Washington.

"B. It will be harder to find the necessary funds than to find personnel for this particular need. The Front Royal Negro community is not in a position to provide sufficient funds to pay such a teacher. They would provide class space, and would provide room and board for a teacher, preferably or probably, a Negro teacher. I would estimate that at least $200 to $250 a month would be needed in addition to this local room and board assistance. We would not want to approach a teacher for such purpose unless we were guaranteed at least some $1500 for the months ahead.

"Any help that you can provide in connection with the above needs or that you could steer us to would be most appreciated. The needs here in Virginia are important and from a time standpoint, urgent. The future direction of the state will be decided on the basis of what will happen between now and the end of 1958. Considering all the agencies and all the money operating in the human relations field today, it would be tragic if these emergency situations were allowed to deteriorate because of the inflexibility of foundations and agencies operating in the field.

"Let me know if you need any additional information."

/S/ PAUL RILLING

mmf

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM January 6, 1959

To: Members of the Board

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Re: NEW FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR SRC AND STATE COUNCILS.

As the New Year begins, I am glad to be able to report a substantial contribution to our work that was as unanticipated as it was generous. An individual donor who prefers to remain anonymous has contributed the following amounts for the purposes indicated:

$25,000 to be distributed among the State Councils on Human Relations associated with SRC. The specified division of these funds is generally proportionate to the allocations of SRC aid approved by the Annual Meeting. This amount, added to that budgeted by SRC from its general funds, totals $60,000 aid to state groups in 1959.

$50,000 toward support of SRC's research and information activities for two years (that is, $25,000 annually for 1959 and 1960).

$20,000 for support of SRC's Consultant Service Program during 1959.

This opportunity arose and had to be acted on very suddenly. However, the staff discussed this request by telephone with the President and other members of the Executive Committee who were immediately

available. Also, you will note that each of the activities assisted was a part of our planned program for 1959.

Since the donor is emphatic about the anonymity of this contribution, we are naturally treating the gift and its source as confidential.

All good wishes for the New Year.

- : -

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

October 22, 1956

From: Rufus E. Clement, Chairman, Executive Committee

To: Members of the Southern Regional Council

Subject: Proposals re Future of SRC

The Executive Committee, at its meeting of September 20-21, considered at length the orientation and emphasis of the Southern Regional Council's program in the period ahead. Staff members had submitted, in the form of a memorandum, proposals which were worked over by the Committee in great detail. At the conclusion of these deliberations, the Executive Committee voted unanimously to "approve in principle the suggestions made in the staff memorandum of September 12, 1956, to the effect that the Southern Regional Council move toward, and arrive at, by September 1957, a program which places major emphasis upon a centralized regional operation rather than, as heretofore, a state program."

The present memorandum, drafted by the staff at the direction of the Executive Committee, sets out the proposals and the considerations which led us to submit them to the full Council for decision. I hope that you will

find the opportunity to acquaint yourself thoroughly with this material so that our discussion at Williamsburg may reflect the most thoughtful judgments of everyone present.

End of Present Grant Program

The current three-year period of aid from the Fund for the Republic, which expires on September 30, 1957, has been largely devoted to decentralizing the SRC movement in terms of both use of funds and program emphasis. The original expectation was that once the legal principle of integration was established, the problems of adjustment would break down according to widely varying local circumstances. Thus the energies and resources of SRC have been largely directed to subsidizing and servicing state affiliates. Within the three-year grant period, SRC has sought to create strong, professionally staffed, self-supporting, integrated agencies in the 12 Southern states.

By October 1, 1957, this objective will have been achieved in considerable part. In a few states, the present affiliates have failed to get off the ground, and one or two others might not survive the withdrawal of major subsidy by SRC. But, in most cases, the state groups should be expected to have reasonably effective programs and enough fund-raising competence to continue -- though the first few years would be difficult for many of them.

In view of the special difficulties arising from the development of powerful, officially sanctioned resistance in the South, we believe the three-year state organization effort will represent a creditable achievement. But we also believe that the efforts of the state organizations alone cannot meet the critical challenge of this period in the South. A renewal of program through regional staff is also essential.

SRC in a Time of Crisis

Since May 1954 and particularly within the past year, a national crisis has been precipitated by political and private reaction to the Supreme Court's school decision. We will not attempt a lengthy analysis of these developments, which are well known to people in SRC, but we list a few of the highlights.

What began as attitudes of defiance in four deep South states has become a "united front" by eight states. This defiance is manifested not only in official actions and utterances directed at the Supreme Court and its decision, but has also taken the turn of oppressive measures against Negroes or whites within the states who favor a positive or even a more moderate course of action.

Accompanying this official posture have been the phenomenal growth of the White Citizens Councils and other resistance movements, set-backs in the churches and the labor movement, the deterioration of political campaigns, and in general conformity or silence by the more responsible elements in the South. The example set by state office-holders and others in high places has stirred excitable rank and file Southerners to violence in several instances - even in areas in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, and West Virginia where integration should have been expected to proceed without a ripple.

All of this has presented grave problems in national and international terms. The impact of this Southern revolt on the prestige of the United States abroad, particularly among Asians and Africans, is of great concern to every thoughtful American. Domestically, the assaults on the authority of the Supreme Court, respect for law and order, and recognition of the rights of minority group citizens are major threats to the national welfare.

It has been observed by the New York Times and others that what is needed is a mobilization of all the constructive forces the country can muster to deal with the problem of segregation wisely and effectively. Unfortunately, such a mobilization has not taken place - largely because of confused national opinion about the workability of desegregation, about the extent and depth of resistance in the South, and about the potentialities of Negro citizens.

The Citizens Councils and several Southern state governments are making an extensive and expensive effort to sway national opinion. The effectiveness of these efforts to sell the racial "status quo" are evident in various ways: The U. S. News and World Report has given major support to pro-segregation views, most notably through popularization of one psychologist's thesis that Negroes are inherently less intelligent than whites. Such nationally syndicated columnists as Dorothy Thompson and Walter Lippman have argued that the trend toward integration should be slowed or halted. The platforms of both major political parties failed to endorse the Supreme Court's school decisions.

In short the climate of opinion has worsened not only in the South, but in the rest of the nation as well. And instead of merely local problems arising out of local opposition to integration, we are confronted by a renewal of pro-segregation activity that is regional in its leadership and national in its impact. A measure of this fact was the nearly unanimous adoption of the "Southern Manifesto" by Southern members of Congress. It is true, of course, that some of the Congressmen signed under duress. But the fact that such duress was possible indicates the power of the monolithic approach.

This situation imposes a tremendous responsibility on the SRC. As the one South-wide body with experience, professional skills, and reputation in

the field of race relations, we must perform on a broader and more effective scale than ever before. And we must recognize that we are dealing with causes and effects which are truly nation-wide in their impact.

Our task, as we see it, includes but goes far beyond the stimulation of local action to deal with matters of desegregation and democratic racial relations at the community level. We must play a greater role in establishing a broad national and Southern climate of opinion in which positive local efforts can succeed. We must assume more of the leadership in educating and rallying those national forces whose action or inaction at this time is crucial.

Indeed, it is doubtful that the Southern Regional Council can secure further major financing unless it develops program aimed at meeting these broader needs.

Relationship with State Organizations

SRC, with the generous aid of the Fund for the Republic, has made an extensive and valuable contribution to the growth of skill and organization in the several Southern states. Our state affiliates, against sizable odds, have shown gratifying development. Given a workable climate of opinion and influence, they can contribute greatly in the years ahead to the orderly implementation of integration within their respective states.

However, their effectiveness - indeed, their survival - is imperiled by national and regional developments on which they can have little influence. If we are to protect our investment in them, we must necessarily apply the resources and skills of SRC to this broader arena of opinion and practical forces. To do this will require basic reassessment of our financing, organizational structure, and program emphasis.

Proposed Future Relationship

In the light of prevailing circumstances, it is our judgment that SRC should now plan for a period after October 1, 1957, of approximately three years of increased effort as a regional organization carrying on program activities through its own staff.

During the last two and one-half years, we have devoted most of our resources to building and assisting the state affiliates. We have, necessarily, had to forego the development and execution of many program activities by the regional staff. Under the proposed plan, SRC would maintain a cooperative and helpful relationship with the state organizations but it would undertake itself a number of functions that are now performed either sketchily or not at all.

Such a reorientation would be best accomplished if the current grant period ending September 30, 1957, were completed according to the terms originally set in 1954. This means that the state organizations would continue to work to become more autonomous, and that their relationship with SRC would thenceforth be one of cooperation between independent organizations of similar purpose and goals. It is intended that in every way practicable there will be a continued close relationship between the SRC and the state organizations particularly in regard to program service, financial grants-in-aid and counsel on fund raising.

Future Financial Aid to State Groups

We recognize that a measure of continuing financial aid from SRC to all or some of the state organizations would be warranted. Therefore, we should undertake to secure funds for this purpose, though the amount procurable would undoubtedly be on a smaller scale than heretofore. Instead of the method of outright subsidy which we have used, the method of assistance would more closely resemble that of grants-in-aid. A state organization would submit its request to SRC, justifying such an allotment on the basis of a proposed program and evidence of organizational effectiveness

sufficient to carry out the program proposed. SRC would judge each such request on its merits and take favorable or unfavorable action accordingly. The customary safeguards against the use of such funds for political or other improper purposes would, of course, be taken. Once such a grant-in-aid had been made, the responsibility for fulfillment of its commitment would rest squarely on the policy body of the state group.

Such a revision in the relationship between SRC and the state groups would require certain by-law changes, including alteration of the present arrangement for election of some SRC board members by the state organizations.

Structure of SRC

A reorientation of SRC along the lines described above would necessitate some redefinition of the present staff structure. Present positions and staff duties are largely geared to the needs of the current state organization effort. In taking on more direct program functions, it would be necessary to supplement the existing staff and to redefine the responsibilities and duties of some of the present staff members. We are not attempting here to propose a detailed reorganization of this kind. That could best be done perhaps by a special sub-committee of Executive Committee members working closely with the staff.

Functions of SRC

The following types of activity represent new or heightened program emphases which the Council might undertake:

1) Consultant services to established public and private agencies

The consultant service project under the direction of John Hope II has so far been used as a service exclusively to the state affiliates. It has proved to be an extremely effective technique. Already we contemplate making

these services available to interested private groups and public bodies concerned with desegregation, the expectation being that such groups would bear the cost of the consultant services to them. In the next phase of the Council's work, broader use of the consultant services deserves high priority. The range of consultants available should be increased to include educators, police officials, public administrators, and others with first-hand experience in integrating communities. SRC's role would be that of "broker" between community leadership and those experts whose counsel would be most helpful. These services should be provided free, if necessary, in those situations which are likely to produce the most effective results.

2) Coordination of Agency Leadership

SRC now has more opportunities than it can grasp to advise and coordinat the leaders of national, Southern, and local groups concerned with race relations. In the coming period, SRC should take the initiative in bringing together such leadership for joint thinking and planning, and in stimulating needed activities. This will take staff time, travel, and resources that have not been available in the past. The arguments for extending this function are very strong. SRC has information and insights that are not available to other agencies and groups, and it commands the respect of a host of such organizations of many different types. The effective mobilization of the religious, labor, civic, and other agencies should be a major part of the desegregation effort.

3) Speakers

Several of the staff members and officers of SRC are now heavily in demand for speaking engagements. In this case too the demand is greater than the supply, and the potential demand is greater yet. Many of these occasions

are invaluable opportunities to express our general point of view to important segments of the public. In the coming period, we should recognize assistance to groups in securing speakers as an important organizational function. In order to make the best possible use of speakers without unduly diverting from other activities we should systematically draw on our lay leadership. The selection and briefing of persons available for speaking engagements would be a staff function.

4) Free Distribution of Materials

SRC has in the past produced little in the way of free literature. Our budget alone has made it essential for us to sell our materials to interested people and groups, however worthy the use to which they are to be put. We should seek the resources to enable us to distribute without cost literature that will serve a specific, effective purpose and for which no purchasers are available. We do not conceive of broadside or indiscriminate distribution of free literature as a worthwhile method. More strategic uses, however, are often possible but must be forgone because there is no ready way for the cost to be borne from non-SRC sources. It should be noted here that the White Citizens Councils and other resistance groups are making wide-spread distribution of free material, with telling results.

5) Interpretation and Application of Social Science Findings

There is a considerable body of social science findings with positive implications for action in the South today. This knowledge is having little practical effect, mainly because of the communications gulf between academic social scientists and the lay public. SRC is peculiarly well fitted to bridge this gap. Working in collaboration with the social scientists and their professional organizations, we could play a key role in getting their insights interpreted through popular media and brought to bear in local situations.

Our consultant service program is a valuable beginning in this direction, but the precedent needs to be greatly extended and raised to the national level. To carry out this role we must be prepared to expend a substantial amount of staff time and effort, as well as some money.

6) Expanding present functions

Many of the activities now carried on by the central office should be intensified or, if temporary, continued on a regular basis. An outstanding example of this is the work with church women directed by Mrs. M. E. Tilly; the need for more funds and wider impact of this program is already recognized.

Another example of a different sort is the fact-finding program now being carried on under a special nine-months grant from the Fund for the Republic. The results of this program are now coming in and will be aired through SRC publications and general publicity. These findings should serve to shed new light on the nature of the South's problems and promising approaches to their solution. This special fact-gathering and interpretation should be a continuing part of SRC's program.

Additional examples in this category would be intensified work with the press, television, and other mass media; conferences of Southern leadership; and work with the college students and other young people in the region.

7) Finances

It will take much more detailed planning before there can be meaningful estimates of the budget that would be required to carry out a program of the sort here outlined for a three-year period. A rough estimate would be no less than $200,000. annually. In the last fiscal year, SRC raised approximately $60,000. from sources other than the Fund for the Republic. During the coming fiscal year, October 1956 - October 1957, we must exceed our past performance by a goodly margin. If we are successful in raising the larger amount from

other sources required for our operation in 1956-57 we believe that the Fund for the Republic will be more receptive to our request for future aid. By the same token, they will probably expect similar performance from us in subsequent years.

These facts, coupled with the resignation of the present Executive Director, make urgent the assumption of greater responsibility for fund-raising by officers and members of the Council.

It is also to be hoped that in financing the Council for a future period it will be possible to secure funds on a flexible basis, and that rigid allocations of funds for pre-determined purposes can be avoided. The situation in the South today is an extremely fluid one, subject to rapid and unpredictable changes. Our program and financing should be readily adaptable to these changes in need that cannot be anticipated far in advance.

Nothing said here is intended to conflict with the Council's wholehearted follow-through of the third and last year of the state organization program, which began October 1, 1956. If this general proposal should be approved, however, it might well be possible in the weeks and months just ahead to begin developing some of the additional functions contemplated and seeking additional financing for them.

* * *

MEMORANDUM

FROM: HAROLD C. FLEMING

TO: Appropriate Board Members

SUBJECT: Attacks by the Hearst Press

As you know, The New York Journal American and other Hearst-owned newspapers on November 7 carried a story impugning the patriotism of 21 members of the SRC Board. Our concern over this slanderous article was increased by its use in Virginia and Tennessee to discredit SRC affiliates in those states. On November 15 and 16, I conferred with the staff of the Fund for the Republic and other agencies friendly to SRC, in New York. Subsequently, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Haas have discussed the situation. This memorandum summarizes what we know, at the moment, of the legal and public relations aspects of the matter.

Legal

Pending detailed legal study, it is the consensus that the 21 persons attacked may have legal grounds for a libel action. The Fund for the Republic has undertaken, through its counsel, to study the question in terms of jurisdiction and precedents in New York. The resultant findings will be purely advisory. Whatever they may be, the final decision will rest, individually, with the persons named in the newspaper story. However, should two or more persons decide to sue, the possibilities of a concerted action should be considered. The SRC, as an organization, would apparently have no basis for becoming a party to any legal action in this instance.

Mr. Leonard Haas, SRC's Counsel, has also done some preliminary study which reveals successful libel actions by persons who were falsely called"communists," "communist sympathizers," and "fellow-travelers"; the two latter terms, obviously, are closely analogous to the term "pro-red," which was that used by the Journal American headline.

As soon as the preliminary legal findings are available, we will pass them on to you. Meanwhile, we recognize that many extra-legal considerations are involved in contemplating libel actions; these may lead to differing individual decisions. We will, at any rate, summarize and circulate the most important extra-legal factors once the legal situation is clarified.

Public Relations

The Hearst papers are vulnerable to some extent, in terms of both circulation and public opinion, to the charge that they have defamed some of the nation's most prominent Negro citizens, as well as an organization which is working effectively for compliance with the Supreme Court's rulings in the South. Some of the steps in process are:

(1) The facts just mentioned are being brought to the attention of principals in the Hearst organization by such agencies as ADL and AJC, which are widely known and respected in New York.

(2) The NAACP either has protested, or will shortly, to the Hearst papers.

(3) The Negro press has strongly criticized the Hearst story; the use being made of it by white supremacy elements in the South has been called to the attention of the Negro press and may prompt further criticism.

(4) There is a possibility of direct protest to the Hearst papers from influential Catholic sources.

(5) We will undertake to get the positive story of the SRC and its work told by a national magazine of mass circulation, a network television program, or both.

(6) We will reproduce and distribute, through the Atlanta office and the state affiliates, favorable matter on SRC published by

newspapers or magazines. (A case in point was the recent column by Mr. Alfred Mynders in the Chattanooga Times.)

(7) The Atlanta office will work closely with the various state organizations in maintaining and strengthening the SRC's reputation throughout the South, as well as in meeting direct attacks.

November 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR
FROM: GTH

We are trying to keep up to date for the Central Office a list of the responsible board officers of all state divisions, as these positions are filled. The attached list is the beginning. Will you aid us by letting us have the names of the officers of the Louisiana Division and help us by noting additions to this list as state organizations become established. It will be important to note the names of the responsible White and Negro persons involved in the organization. (This may mean the name of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The two representatives"ex-officio to the Council itself" should also be known. The provision in the SRC by-laws for two "ex-officio members from each affiliated state organization" was provided in order to insure the biracial representation from state organizations.) The list attached is for your use. There is a copy in my files and a copy in the central files for use by GSM, HCF and all other people who will need to know about the "official" and responsible people in each state organization.

Gleason-Union Bldg
Made in USA

ruf

1954-55

STATE DIVISIONS

Chairman State Organizations	Professional Staff
Alabama Division, SRC Rev. Dan Whitsett, Chrmn. Sylacauga, Ala. The First Methodist Church Mr. J.T. Brooks - Ex. Off, SRC Alabama State College Montgomery	Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec. Room 206, Moore Building Court Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Arkansas Division, SRC	
Florida Division, SRC Mr. Davisson Dunlap, Chrmn. Barnett National Bank Building Jacksonville, Florida	
Georgia Committee on Interracial Coop. Rev. G.E. Clary, Chrmn. 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia Dr. B.R. Brazeal - V. Chrmn., Ex. Off. SRC Morehouse College Atlanta	Guy H. Wells, Ex. Sec. 794 Los Angeles Avenue, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia AL 4063 (office) AT 9533 (home)

STATE DIVISIONS - Cont'd.

KENTUCKY DIVISION, SRC
(Kentucky Council on Human Ralations)

Carver School of Missions and Social Work

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Chrmn.
~~The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.~~
Louisville, Kentucky

N Dr. Irwin T. Sanders - Member and Rep. of Board
The Lincoln Fndtn.
808 Starks Bldg.
Louisville

LOUISIANA DIVISION, SRC
(~~New Orleans Committee~~ on Race Relations)

Rev. L.J. Twomey, ~~Chrmn.~~
Loyola University (University) 5471
New Orleans 18, La.

Mrs. Milton P. Adler, Chrmn. Pers. Com.
61 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans 1

Albert D'Orlando, Chrmn.
First Unitarian Church
New Orleans

Milton Conrad Vigo, Ex. Sec.
1224 Ursulines Street
New Orleans 16
CAnal 4635
home

303 Bd. of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans, 12, La — MAIN 4295

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION, SRC

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chrmn.
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg
JUniper 4-7787

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION, SRC

N Rev. Leon Russell, Chrmn.
Rocky Mount, N.Ca.
First Methodist Church

N John H. Wheeler, Chrmn. Pers. Com.
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, N.Ca.

Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
Yorkmount Road, Route 3
Charlotte, N.Ca.
EDison 3-9155 (home)

Chairmen
State Organizations

Professional Staff

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, SRC

Richard J. Foster, Chrmn.
Curb Market Building
Greenville, S.Ca.

5-3011 (office)
3-0053 (home) Elford St.

Mrs. E.H. Spearman, Ex. Sec.
3313 Colin Kelly Drive
Col mbia, S.Ca.

N Mr. A.J. Clement - V. Chrmn. ExOff SRC
Station A, Box 36
Charleston

TENNESSEE DIVISION, SRC

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chrmn.
5908 Magazine Rd.
Knoxville 20
Knoxville - 7-4038

Miss Elsie M. Lewis, Sec.
1724 14th Ave., N.
Nashville

Dan May, Treas.
425 Chestnut St.
Nashville

TEXAS DIVISION, SRC
(Texas Commission on Race Relations)

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chrmn.
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19,

Thos. S. Sutherland, Ex. Sec.
309 West 21st Street
Austin,

Mrs. Eugene Jud - Treas.
2304 Herning St.
Waco

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox - Ex Off. SRC
Tex. Southern Univ.
3201 Wheeler St.
Houston

VIRGINIA DIVISION, SRC

Rev. C. Emerson Smith, Chrmn.
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
109 West Grace Street
Richmond 20, Va.

3-0274 (office)
3-3951 (home

N Rev. W. Carrol Brooke, Ex-officio Member of Bd.
Box 208
Staunton, Va.

Tex.

Historian
Mr. J.D. McLeod
805 19½ St.
Huntsville

Dr. W.R. Banks - V. Pres.
N Prairie View College
Prairie View, Tex.

N Dr. J.L. Clark - V. Pres.
1421 14th St.
Huntsville, Tex.

N Mr. O.A. Rowe - Sec.
Jasper, Tex.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . KATHERINE STONEY . . .

June 14, 1955

TO: GSM
FBR

Haskell Miller, acting chairman of Tenn. called to say that Tenn. has approved the employment of Clarence L. Hughes as office manager of the Tenn. Council to begin June 6th at a rate of $3500. per year.

Office has been rented at Room 420 Jackson Bldg., Cherry and 7th, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miller also asked that I send him money immediately to purchase equipment and supplies so office can be set up. They will use occasional steno. help, Mr. Hughes doing most of the clerical work himself.

I agreed to send $500. as first payment, have done so as of June 15th.

ks

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

August 25, 1955.

TO: Fred Routh

RE: Your memo written form Arkansas August 23.

I have checked with Ruth and find that it is our practice to send the current issue of New South to a new subscriber as soon as possible after the receipt of the subscription. Thus, any inordinate delay must be attributed to the lapse between receipt of dues by the state organization and transmittal of the subscription fee to this office. Since most states report monthly, a delay of one month would be inevitable in many instances.

If this seems to you a major concern of the state people, I suggest that we confer further on ways to speed up the process.

Veronique joins me in kindest regards.

HCF

HCF/vc

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

Nov. 3, 1955

To: GSM
FBR
JC
Files

I did this day send to Frank Loescher the Atlanta Journal story and the mimeographed summary of the Georgia Committee's visit to the Governor.

Frank has agreed to set up a file of "nuggets" which we send up so designated. This was a nugget.

Let us all be nugget-conscious and keep a central file of all such items sent up.

HCF

Please circulate

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

January 4, 1956 (?)

FBR--

A few weeks ago, when you were out of town, this guy called:

Rev. Clifton G. Hoffman
485 North Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia
VErnon 2032

He is the newly appointed regional man for the Unitarians, his region coinciding with ours; anxious to see how his work and ours should coordinate.

I told him you and GSM would no doubt want to talk to him, and that I would suggest that you call him about a convenient time to come by for a head knocking.

HCF

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . RUBY HAMILTON . . . .

1-16-56

Mr. Fred Rauth

Please call Mr. Davis
Elgin 2616
After 1:30 P.M.

Thank You

See Lamar
re: St. Pete meeting in
Feb – suggest speakers –
Wells –
Ross –
Rinehart –

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . RUBY HAMILTON . . . .

1-17-56

Mr. Fred Kaula

Please call Mr.
Dick England

DE-1621- Extension 371

Thank
You

"- You got to have heart -"

6 30

alem. mem Bldg -
back of Hospital - Tel. 4 74

FBR

Copy of Memo # 4 (Jones) and letter to CHP
to each Assistant Director.

February 6, 1956

Mr. C.H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C.H.:

Lewis Jones submitted this, among other items, to foundation friends of ours, who opined that this one had implications for our program. I agree. Will you ponder, and in so far as you think fit, try to feed the idea into our States?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

MEMORANDUM # 4
TO: Mr. Hallock Hoffman
FROM: Lewis W. Jones
Re.— Manipulation of Community Resources: Education in the Practice of Democracy.

This notion probably belongs within the province of adult education but I don't have access to that organization to get a hearing on it. I am also a little leary of professionals who reject the unorthodox.

It is amazing how little Negroes and other low-income groups know about the manipulation of community resources. They may not even think of public and private agencies as "resources". Rather they get a little cynical about the democratic system and attribute the failure of their interests to be served to having no "pull" or to not "knowing the right people" rather than to the fact that they simply are ignorant of what to do and how to do it. This circumstance seems to foster the development of political machine control and in a measure may account for the influence of non-democratic organizations. The informed leadership of an organization can do for adherents what they cannot do for themselves because the leadership has the requisite knowledge and may find it to be to its advantage to restrict such knowledge to the hierarchy. Little research has been done on the "withholding" of knowledge and the importance to a system of social control of withholding knowledge. (A neat research project could be designed on this subject but from unstructured observation we know enough to propose a simple action program.)

A couple of incidents mayillustrate what I am getting at. In politics, Negroes are very happy to be able to vote but are not aware of the importance of the "Precinct Convention" which the political organization likes to control. The Eisenhower supporters in Texas, you may remember, caused quite a furore by appearing en masse to take over precinct conventions in 1952 to the consternation of the small "organization" groups that had previously controlled them. Negroes in Alabama periodically make appeals to the Governor and resort to the courts to secure the suffrage. They don't realize that the County Democratic Committee controls the Registrars who enroll or fail to enroll voters on the eligible lists. It is to the advantage of the county committee to keep their influence hidden when in their roles as merchants, professional people, and neighbors they might feel pressure and called into account for their actions in their roles as committeemen. Catholic pastors, labor union leaders, NAACP officials, et al, as sophisticates who know how to manipulate community resources, may find it desirable to "do" for their rank and file rather than informing them.

The poorly informed seeking action in their interest may appeal to a school superintendent, to a hospital administrator, to a FHA supervisor without realizing that these are administrative personnel rather than policy makers. Actually these administrators may influence policy but ultimately policy decisions rest with the "boards" to whom these administrators are responsible.

What about an educational program on effective democracy providing study materials that may be used by all sorts of groups and organizations. I am not sure that political leaders would appreciate having people know how to hold them responsible for their stewardship and to know how to interfere with their effective practices in engineering the consent of the governed in support of their practices.

If people know how to proceed to use the resources of the community there might be reduction in the explosive mass action that dissatisfied people engage in when they know no other way to express their wishes. Effective education is regarded here again to mean not simply literacy but information that familiarizes people with the community in which they live and instructs them in the manipulation of the resources of the community in an orderly manner.

FBR

M E M O

February 24, 1956

TO: HCF

FROM: GSM

If in your judgment and Fred's this should go out regularly to our State groups, you might write Alston and so act.

GSM

HARRY L. ALSTON

2/20/56

For your information

RECEIVED FEB 23 1956

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Newsletter

Vol. 1 — No. 1 Published bi-monthly . . . at 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. January-February, 1956

THE OVERALL VIEWPOINT

As Seen by LESTER B. GRANGER,
Executive Director,
National Urban League

In Teaneck, New Jersey, some white and colored neighbors are trying to inject a little common sense into a housing situation which is all too familiar in various parts of the country.

Even colored school children have become sadly cognizant of what usually happens when the first colored families move into a previously all-white neighborhood. The white families begin to run.

They put "for sale" signs on their homes and get ready to extort the best possible price of prospective Negro home-buyers, or get rid of their property at a sacrifice if necessary in order to sell.

This is what has been called "panic-selling," and it's an apt term, for only senseless panic makes a family throw away property values merely because a brunette has replaced a blonde as its neighbor.

Something new appears

This is what happened in Teaneck for a while; the panic was given swift stimulus by wily real estate agents, (some of them colored) who told already-worried whites, "This neighborhood is going to be all colored. Better sell while the selling is good." It's the sales line that usually works in such situations, but in Teaneck something new appeared.

That "something" was a group of white and colored leaders who neither saw any sense in the panic selling nor desired the establishment of a new, all-colored neighborhood.

So they got together in a group; the Englewood Urban League nearby lent its organizational services. They went to work on the 300 white families in the affected area, assuring them that their fears were exaggerated, that there was no need to run away merely because some colored families had moved in.

In response, 90 of the families appealed to pledged that they would not sell out; 51 refused to make any agreement, and the rest are thinking matters over.

At least, a good try

Now, maybe the effort to maintain an "integrated" neighborhood will fail, but at least a good try is being made. The panic is gone; a common sense decision is possible on the basis of a common sense approach.

It's hard to beat common sense, north or south.

L. B. G.

Policy Blueprints Developed At Record-Setting Parleys

A blueprint for the National Urban League's future, listing specific goals and practical methods for achieving them, was developed at the week-long Milwaukee Annual Conference by delegates from grass-roots affiliates in 60 cities.

The conference, whose attendance of more than 600 broke all previous conference records, met in the full awareness that nationwide interest in improved race relations had reached a new high.

It hammered out day-to-day programs for attaining objectives in industrial relations and employment, training and guidance, health and social welfare, housing research and public education.

The stage for the Milwaukee meeting had been set by the League's Board Convention in Kansas City, Mo., the first of its kind. There, guided in their deliberations and planning by six eminent scientists engaged as special consultants, 177 men and women hammered out the broad outlines of future policy.

The Kansas City conferences concluded that the League's basic philosophy since its founding was sound and flexible enough to permit the development of techniques to meet current conditions.

Their most basic recommendation was that community affiliates, thoroughly familiar with local problems and conditions, assume a greater role in League activity.

The convention agreed, too, that there was a vital need for an expanded program to apply proven League methods with even more vigor than in the past. Toward this end, the delegates recognized a need for greater manpower and financial resources. They felt that here again local affiliates would have to take the responsibility for providing a larger share of the National League's support.

Taking part in the session with National Trustees and executive staff were officials of 60 Local Leagues. A 48-page summary of the convention, "The National Urban League Re-Examined: A Policy to Guide the Urban League in Its Interracial Program," fully describes their sessions.

Under a reorganization of agency structure completed at the meeting, four categories of national membership were established. These are: trustees, delegates-at-large and supporting members. The changes give local League affiliates more opportunity to participate in National League planning and policy.

3906 Students and Kin At Guidance Institutes

Preparing youth for better jobs continued to be the Urban League's vocational services program emphasis during 1955.

For the third year, community guidance institutes, financed by the Prince Hall Masons, were conducted by the National Office.

Kansas City, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Gary, Ind., were served. The institutes attracted 3,906 high school and college youths and their parents. In Gary alone more than 1,500 attended.

The Southern Field Division helped to establish an on-the-job training program during the summer at the Atomic Energy Project in Paducah, Ky., for Negro engineering students. The success of this venture assures a continuing program of this kind to meet urgent manpower requirements of that area and secure technical job opportunities for qualified Negroes.

The National Office is continuing to supply consultant services in the guidance field to a rapidly growing number of college campuses where planning career conferences were started five years ago by the League. Thousands of pieces of literature were distributed.

Jobs in Winston-Salem Rise, Trend Predicted

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — Employment of Negroes in holiday rush positions reached a new high of 29 in downtown stores during the past season, and permanent jobs went to one sales clerk, two clerical workers, one stenographer, three shipping room assistants and one accountant.

Samuel D. Harvey, executive secretary of the Winston-Salem Urban League, told the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance these jobs indicated a trend, and predicted that more opportunities would open. He said the League's industrial relations committee, headed by Claude Frederick, is selling schools on preparing students for employment, and selling management on accepting them for specialized tasks.

TEAMWORKERS—James C. Carey (left), president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, and Carl T. Rowan, staff writer of the Minneapolis Tribune, were presented American teamwork awards at National Urban League's 45th annual conference in Milwaukee.

OFFICIAL GREETER—Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee, who brought greetings to delegates to National Urban League 45th Annual Conference, chats here with Lester B. Granger, NUL executive secretary (left), as William V. Kelley, executive secretary of the Milwaukee Urban League, looks on.

Report from NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

4,000 Retail Stores Respond to League's Stimulation on Jobs

Improvement of the economic position of the Negro wage earner will continue to be the League's primary concern in 1956.

Efforts of League volunteer committees in management and labor relations were responsible in large measure for the increase of job opportunities in areas formerly closed to Negro workers.

The retail merchandising field provides an illustration. The Commerce and Industry Council, under the leadership of Council member Walter W. Rothschild, Board Chairman of Abraham & Strauss, called together officials of 15 major retailing firms, operating over 4,000 stores throughout the nation to consider ways and means to initiate and extend the employment of Negroes. They resolved to act and to make use of League services.

In Cincinnati a major department store increased the number of Negro workers among its sales and white-collar employees. A leading San Diego department store employed its first Negro salesgirls.

A Warren, Ohio, exclusive store hired its first Negro sales girl. Milwaukee, after years of effort, cracked the color line in one of the city's fashionable women's shops in the downtown area.

Plan for "Extension Agents"

High points of the year's activities in Council operations were: Publication of a 12-page white paper, "Integration in Your Work Force," which explores the successful experience of important industrial and commercial enterprises in the use of Negro workers at all levels of skills in offices, plants and factories.

At a December 8th meeting the top executives and personnel directors of 38 major multi-plant corporations met under Council leadership to discuss next steps in integration of Negro workers in the nation's work force.

These officials represented a substantial number of firms whose principals had been called together in Washington, D.C., six weeks before by President Eisenhower to discuss this same problem and to take steps to solve it.

The Council expects that these officials responsible for the recruiting and hiring of workers will make free use of League services and serve as "extension agents" for the promotion of equal job opportunity.

AIDS SOUTHERN LABOR SURVEY — In addition to to Southern Field Division day-to-day activities, the National Office has launched a fact-finding project in the area to determine the pattern of Negro employment in rapidly expanding industries. Project will determine number and kind of jobs held and provide method to cooperate with plants and factories in order to increase Negro employment. Presenting check to Robert W. Dowling, NUL president, to help with project is Emile Rieve (second from left, front) President of the Textile Workers Union, acting on behalf of Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. Seated at left is Thomas G. Young, NUL trustee and vice president of New York A.F.L.-C.I.O. At right is Lester B. Granger, NUL executive director. Standing (left to right) are Julius A. Thomas, NUL director of industrial relations; Harry L. Alston, NUL Southern Field Division director; William Oliver, NUL trustee and United Auto Workers official; Winthrop Rockefeller, NUL trustee and Commerce and Industry Council chairman; and George L-P Weaver, NUL vice president and AFL-CIO labor official.

Education Conference Draws UL Delegates

R. Maurice Moss, national associate executive secretary, was the National Urban League's official delegate to the White House Conference on Education, although state delegations included scores of Urban Leaguers.

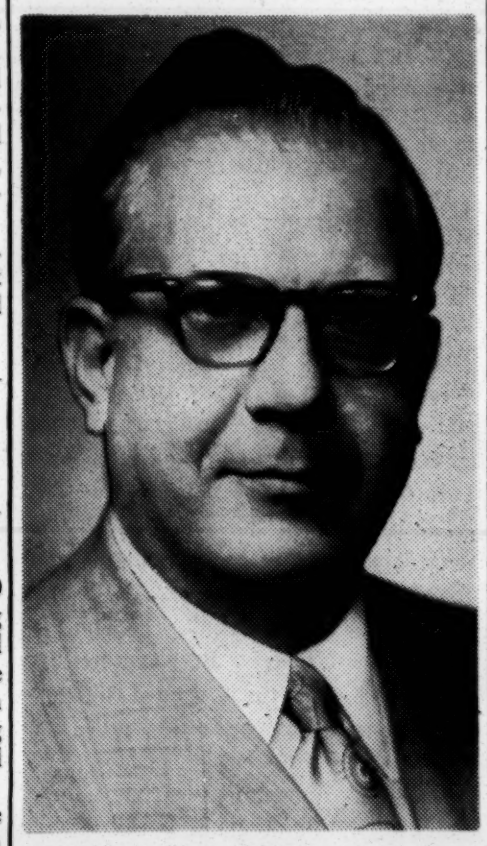
While much interest was centered on Federal aid to education, conference delegates exhibited keen interest in larger use of members of minorities as teachers, increase and improvement in vocational education, denial of Federal aid to states or districts dodging desegregation, continuation of physical and mental health programs, free lunches, district consolidation and more transportation facilities.

Delegations from 53 states and U. S. territories accepted the premise that race, creed or color should bar no child from free opportunity for education.

Conference Will View City Family

CINCINNATI — An army of 800 men and women dedicated to bringing first class citizenship to Negroes and other American minorities will assemble here at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel on September 3rd for a five-day meeting of the National Urban League Annual Conference.

Theme of the conference will be "The Negro Family in the Modern Urban Community." Commissions will go into various phases of the subject, with social and economic security, services to children and adults, and education and training getting attention for a minimum of three hours at four morning sessions.



CHAIRMAN—Louis Glickman, newly-elected NUL trustee, is a prominent real estate investor and philanthropist. He is chairman of the NUL's new headquarters building fund. Mr. Glickman is holder of the Louis D. Brandeis award for service to humanity and a director of the Children's Day and Night Center in Brooklyn.

Dependent Child Now Helped in 36 Cities

Dependent children claimed more attention from the Urban League during 1955, with 36 local Leagues carrying on regular programs to find homes for the youngsters.

In San Francisco, a special three-year project, in which 13 adoption agencies are cooperating, was established with private foundation support to serve Negro and Latin-American children.

The first state-wide adoption program for non-white children was launched in New Jersey by the Urban League of Essex County (Newark). All major adoptive agencies in the state are cooperating.

In Cincinnati, the League provided the consultant services to five child agencies which resulted in the placement of 47 children in a short space of time.

Finding adoption homes for Negro children continues to be a major nation problem.

The number of local Leagues that have heeded the call of the National Office to examine critically the situation in their communities has almost doubled in a year.

If there were no Urban League, somebody would have to start one!

ULGNY Piercing Air Job Curtain; Pilots Seen Next

Negro pilots, co-pilots, engineers and other operating personnel will be found functioning on major airlines soon if the UL of Greater New York continues successfully in its campaign of piercing the "air curtain."

ULGNY already has placed at least 20 airline reservation clerks, a number of skilled mechanics and white collar personnel, and has set greater opportunity for Negroes in this field as one of its major objectives for 1956.

Gets Contract Pledge

During its 1955 campaign the League got a pledge from the President's Committee on Government Contracts to insist on the standard non-discrimination clause in all contracts with airlines.

Before the League began its drive, Federal contracts with airlines did not contain such a clause, although the President's executive order on fair employment required it.

The New York State Supreme Court has been asked to review a ruling in which the State Commission Against Discrimination ruled against an applicant seeking a job as airline steward. Aid in processing the original complaint was provided by the League.

The League is conducting a recruiting campaign for qualified flight crews and will press their cause for employment.

White Bread—Negro Drivers

Dugan Brothers Baking Company has employed nine Negro retail bakery driver-salesmen and other companies in the New York metropolitan area are beginning to follow suit after a campaign by seven Urban Leagues in New York and New Jersey.

Although driver-salesmen make up more than half of the bakery industry's labor force in this area, these men are the first Negroes hired.

Get Waterfront Jobs

Year-long negotiations with unions, shipping companies and the Bi-State Waterfront Commission following League exposure of discrimination on the piers has resulted in employment of Negroes in supervisory and union posts as well as other longshore jobs.

Major radio and television networks also employed a greater number of Negroes during 1955 for managerial and technical jobs as well as performers.

Seattle Sends 4%; Increase For 1956

The UL of Seattle has joined the increasing number of locals contributing 4 per cent of their budget allocations for NUL dues.

Lewis G. Watts, executive secretary, recently sent a check to complete the 1955 payment. He said that the 1956 budget allocation has been increased, and the National dues for the year will be increased accordingly.

FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE—Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr., Greater New Orleans UL president, is shown after acceptance of Lane Bryant award from Raphael Malsin, president of Lane Bryant, Inc., donor, while Edgar J. Fisher, Jr., beams with plaque he accepted for Virginia Council on Medical Care. Mrs. Keller won award for establishing non-segregated housing development, and Virginia Council for rural medical program.

New Orleans Unit Head's Housing Work Acclaimed

NEW ORLEANS—Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr., president of the Urban League here, is being congratulated on being one of two persons given Lane Bryant awards for volunteer community service.

She was given $1,000 and a certificate for her work in establishing a non-segregated housing development here. The other award recipient was the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care.

The development, which set a new note in local housing, is known as Pontchartrain Park Homes. It houses 2000 white and Negro families.

Mrs. Keller also has succeeded in placing Negro representatives on the YWCA and Community Chest boards here.

Other strides in racial relations here include admission of Negroes to the local medical society.

Templeton Honored

BALTIMORE — Governor Theodore McKeldin has named Furman L. Templeton, executive director of the Urban League, as a member of the Maryland Commission on State Programs. The commission has 13 members.

Robinson Says 7,000 Need Omaha Housing

OMAHA, Neb.—More than one-third of the 20,000 Negroes here are housed poorly, according to the Omaha Urban League executive secretary, George H. Robinson.

He reports that Negroes are required to pay premium prices for old, inferior, homes, or buy attractive property next to tumble-down houses. Robinson proposes that the problem be met by building interracial developments.

Diehard Attempts To Muzzle League Fought by Locals

Diehard defenders of segregation and discrimination are finding their campaign seeking to muzzle or destroy the Urban League tougher in certain Southern and border cities these days.

Unable to exert pressure on Board members, these militant segregationists have been attempting to organize boycotts against Community Chests in which League locals participate.

Their chief weapons have been telephone call campaigns in New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Little Rock and Richmond. In some instances professional politicians, rabble-rousers and hate-mongering publications following the Gerald L. K. Smith line have resorted to inflammatory speeches and articles.

League officials and Board members are meeting these attackers by publishing thousands of pamphlets explaining the program and accomplishments in interracial cooperation, with the result that new friends and supporters are rallying to the League. Community Chest officials are cooperating wholeheartedly in this effort, and are interpreting the League to uninformed critics at every opportunity.

Los Angeles Studies Housing Integration

LOS ANGELES — Trained interviewers, working under sponsorship of the Los Angeles Urban League, are nearing the end of their 60-day survey of the need for integrated housing in Los Angeles County.

The study is being directed by Dr. William F. Fitzgerald, assistant professor of government at Los Angeles State College, and Dr. James H. Kirk, chairman of the sociology department at Loyola University. The Community Chest agency and other organizations are financing the survey.

Berry Takes Up Post In Chicago

CHICAGO—Edwin C. (Bill) Berry, who built the Portland, Ore., Urban League into one of the most outstanding units in the country in little more than a decade, has taken up his duties here as executive secretary of the rejuvenated Chicago Urban League.

Selection of Mr. Berry for the job of rebuilding the League here has won enthusiasm of Chicago civic leaders, who formerly were luke-warm toward the local, newspapers, and Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

E. Shelton Hill, industrial relations secretary, was appointed acting executive secretary of the Portland League.

Reorganization of the Chicago League Board is considered a possibility in the program of rebuilding the local. Its activities were suspended for a period last year after a study by the National Office.

One of Mr. Berry's major tasks will be finding homes and jobs for Mississippians who have flocked to the city since the Emmett Till murder and kidnaping trials. Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, League president, considers the problem of aiding migrants greater than at any time in recent years.

Tops Store Sales As Sears Roebuck Hires 6

LOS ANGELES—Sears Roebuck and Company, which recently hired its first Negro sales personnel, here, has been rewarded by having one of the six trail blazers lead all sales in the Slauson and Vermont Sears store during his first two months.

The Los Angeles Urban League instituted a drive for opening up the jobs, and one male and two females were placed in the West Pico Store as well as in the Slauson and Vermont. The salesman who led his store has become a member of the 100 Percent Club.

MEET THE BOARD

No. 1 — *James Felt*

New chairman of New York City Planning Commission . . . veteran Urban Leaguer . . . past president UL of Greater New York . . . now NUL trustee . . . president James Felt and Company . . . governor of Real Estate Board of N. Y. . . . trustee Mount Sinai Hospital and Excelsior Savings Bank.

URBAN LEAGUE *Newsletter*

Negro Workers in South Are Gaining In Number and Type of Municipal Jobs

This Newsletter is designed to provide information about Urban League activity to League members and friends. The editors hope that it will fulfill this purpose.

Still facing drastic discrimination in municipal jobs, Negro workers have taken on a new status in public employment in the South, according to a 21-city survey conducte by the Richmond Urban League.

A study made by George T. Hedgespeth, League industrial secretary, shows that in some cities where Negroes could not get jobs as garbage collectors less than two decades ago, they are serving in a wide variety of positions requiring specialized training and professional responsibility. This trend has grown also in semi-skilled jobs.

Picture Brightens

A similar survey made in 1950 showed encouraging gains in municipal employment, and the picture has continued to brighten steadily. The new study covered 21 cities in 11 states.

It showed that Negroes hold such positions as fire department captains and lieutenants, assistant city counselors, judges, graduate nurses, hospital administrators, housing and sanitation inspectors, professional golfer, revenue inspector and pharmacist.

The 1950 census showed a total of 1,142,276 Negroes in the 21 cities. Kansas City, Mo.; Miami, Knoxville, Tampa, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Nashville, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Houston, Shreveport, Atlanta, Winston-Salem, Columbia, S.C., Little Rock, Ark.; and Norfolk reported on their 10,490 Negroe employees.

104 Kansas City Titles

Kansas City led the list of job titles with 104, and was followed by Richmond with 73 and Winston-Salem with 70. Kansas City also boasted the largest number of jobs according to classifications in which skill is required, except for semi-skilled and unskilled.

Shreveport disclosed the smallest number of professional and managerial occupations. Atlanta, Shreveport, Nashville, Savannah, Houston and Fort Worth had no Negroes in skilled occupations, and Knoxville, Houston and Savannah had no clerical and sales occupations.

Winston-Salem had the largest number of workers in skilled occupations, and the largest numbers of semi-skilled workers were found in Kansas City.

MEETING GROUND—Labor and management find mutual interest in work of National Urban League. Here George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and the CIO, exchanges pleasantries with Thomas G. Young, vice president of the National Urban League and vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor, while Joseph L. Morrow, NUL vice president and director of personnel relation for Pitney-Bowes, Inc., displays interest. All participated in NUL conference in Milwaukee.

Three Cities Put Under Microscope

The NUL's Department of Research busied itself with major studies in 1955, and local Leagues made important community surveys to serve as starting points for remedial action.

In Anderson, Ind., the facilities of the college were made available to the League to complete a housing survey.

Gets First Mortgage

Although a similar survey is not yet finished, the work already has borne some fruit. A private mortgage finance agency, as a result of discussions carried on by the League, provided funds for a mortgage applicant to purchase a new home, a first in this area.

NUL's Department of Research was engaged with community studies in Denver, Colo.; Gary, Ind.; and Newport, R. I.

In Denver, as a result of the "Inventory on Human Relations" made for that city by our research director, the local League called upon the department to review its program to determine the extent to which areas of need pointed out in the Inventory were being met by the League.

Reviews Progress

The Gary report, "A Study of the Social and Economic Conditions in Three Minority Groups in Gary, Ind.," was a review of the progress in race relations since 1944, date of the first League survey.

For the Newport County Council of Community Services, a survey was made to outline the program of social services in that area which our Providence affiliate has been called upon to provide.

In a special operation sponsored by our national Department of Industrial Relations, the first step was taken to ascertain the pattern of employment of Negro workers in southern industries.

The Tulsa League began a study to answer three questions: How many Negroes wish to buy homes or rent apartments? What is their financial ability to pay? How many homes are there that need repair or are beyond repair? Answers to these questions will help the League to provide some solution to the community's housing problems.

Segregation Cut After Campaigns

Urban League campaigns, strengthened by efforts of organizations of white and Negro civic leaders, produced striking examples of desegragation during 1955 in the North as well as the South.

One nationally-known electrical equipment manufacturer introduced the first semi-professional and white collar Negro employees in its work force in Winston-Salem. This first known example of integration of this type in the area was accomplished by local plant management in cooperation with the Winston-Salem League.

Baltimore Changes

In Baltimore, after years of consistent effort on the part of the League, Negroes are served in all of the eating and recreational facilities at the International Airport. A private children's hospital admitted its first Negro patient.

Three local social agencies in Little Rock, Ark., invited the first Negroes to serve as members of their boards. The League in Marion, Ind., won the fight for Negroes to use city recreational facilities—a first.

Success in Tulsa

The League tackled the problem of segregation in the use of recreational, eating and rest room facilities of a major aircraft manufacturing plant in Tulsa, resulting in complete abolition of this condition. Ten of the leading theaters in the city now admit Negroes for the first time.

Thomas Tells Parley Jobs Await Engineers

GREENSBORO, N.C.—RCA now has 25 Negro engineers and scientists, General Electric 26, Sperry Corporation 7 engineers and skilled technicians, and firms like Bristol-Myers, Union Carbide and Carbon, Campbell Soup, St. Regis Paper, Worthington Pump and Sylvania Electric have begun to hire Negro engineers and technicians.

This growing trend was disclosed by Julius A. Thomas, National Urban League industrial relations director, before the National Technical Association at its A. & T. College conference.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE Inc.
1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

ROBERT W. DOWLING, *President*
BURNS ROPER, *Treasurer*
LESTER B. GRANGER, *Executive Director*

GUICHARD PARRIS, *Newsletter Editor*

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ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[illegible]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 16, 1957

MEMO TO: The Central Staff

FROM : Frederick B. Routh

SUBJECT: Florida Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Florida Council on Human Relations took place on January 15 in Daytona Beach, Florida. The meeting was well attended by Board and regular members. The two staff members gave reports based upon the Florida Council's publication, "Answering These Questions." They broke down their reports into two basic sections: (1) what we have done, and (2) what we can do (both contained in "Answering These Questions.") It was pointed out that they had been in operation for 16 months, that they had helped activate twelve "locals," ten of which are affiliated with FCHR, and two of which have working relationships with it. They also pointed out they had had a part in seeking to resolve several "incident" situations, namely at Delray Beach, Tallahassee (bus boycott), and Jacksonville (defense of Urban League).

They pointed out that the staff had been active in thirty cities and had traveled more than 20,000 miles; that they had been in correspondence or consultation with the Administrative Assistant to the Governor, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, the presidents of most colleges, many superintendents, the United Church Women and the Women's Society of Christian Service; also the ADL, the AJC, the ACLU, the NAACP, the NCCJ, and the UL.

A frantic appeal was made to the board regarding the crucial financial situation of the Council. They also decided to further their efforts to obtain tax exemption.

Among things discussed which can be done were: (1) a pilot project for desegregation in Dade County (2) continuing coordination of human relations agencies efforts and activities (3) continued support and development of locals (4) the development of a youth board.

FBR spoke on the three year effort of SRC under a grant from the Fund for the Republic to develop effective self-perpetuating state agencies. He also spoke of the new orientation of SRC with special emphasis on a regional approach to the problems of desegregation.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

HCF

I must say I was disappointed when I read the letter ordering the Race Relations Legal Reporter specified only 3 copies -

While economy is an admirable trait it can be carried too far. I have ordered it out of my own pocket.

FBR.

Argue with GSM — his instructions — HCF's copy to circulate among staff.

HCF

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM

HIGH PRIORITY HIGH PRIORITY

To: Selected Personnel, Southern Human Relations Agencies

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Re: Interracial Facilities in the South

The Southern Regional Council, at the request of a number of human relations agencies, is preparing a list of all interracial facilities in the South; this list will include those places, both public and private, where interracial groups may hold meetings and those where they may find overnight accommodations.

Accordingly, will you please list and send to me a compilation of all facilities in your state (or elsewhere, if you have made use of them) which provide for overnight accommodations for interracial groups and those facilities which will accept interracial meetings.

Among those you might consider are: denominational camps, National Parks, federal establishments, integrated universities and colleges, Negro universities and colleges, special facilities (e.g. Penn Community Center, South Carolina; Gatlinberg, Tennessee; Fontana, North Carolina;) etc., etc.

We will need the name, address, approximate size, and the cost of accommodations; please provide what you can, and we will write the place-in-question directly for any information not provided.

HUMAN RELATIONS AGENCIES - STATE AND LOCAL

Earl D. C. Brewer, Emory University

August, 1954

Meeting the Situation in Local Communities

This brings us to the major constructive task of study. It is to make suggestions to individual persons or groups in cities or counties in the area of discussing, organizing, planning, and acting to meet the pressing problems of intergroup relations. The material is based on a review and evaluation of the documentary study of local human relations agencies and it is prepared in a question and answer form with the thought that it might be useful as a guide for discussion by any group interested in initiating, planning, or reviewing action in this field.

It is strongly urged that concerned citizens of both races, especially school people and parents, in every town, city, and county in the South come together in appropriate public buildings or churches to discuss the situation and make plans to meet the future in keeping with religious principles, democratic ideals, the law of the land, and common sense. The following questions and suggestions may prove useful as such groups think, talk, and plan for immediate and long run action in this field.

1. What is the local situation? Every local community or county is different from every other one. Each has its own peculiar problems, history and experience in Negro-white and other intergroup relationships. The ratio of Negroes to whites differs widely, the extent of prejudice and lack of communication and understanding varies, and past development in the human relations field ranges from little to much from place to place. This means that interested citizens or groups will need to study their own community and to evaluate its particular problems in relation to the Supreme Court Decision on public schools and other areas of human relations.

What has been the experience of the community in organized groups dealing with intergroup relations? Has there been a local interracial committee, or a local group of members of the SRC, or a local chapter of NAACP, church group, school group, YWCA, official agency or other type of human relations group? If so, what are such groups doing and planning?

Is there need for a citizens' committee or council on community relations (or human relations) to bring together the leadership and rank and file membership of both races to face the situation?

Most of the citizens' and mayors' councils in the country have arisen in local communities in times of tension, violence or threat of violence. They were developed quickly to deal with particular crisis situations. Later, they expanded their activities to treat the basic causes of intergroup tensions and to build for positive good will and constructive community relations.

2. <u>What are the main types of such groups and what is needed in the South?</u> There are three basic forms of organized agencies in the human relations field.

(1) Local chapters or units of national agencies, such as the NAACP, Urban League, the social action committees of churches, or the local YWCA.

(2) A citizens' council on community relations on a private or quasi-official basis, such as the Dade County Council on Community Relations or the Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations, or the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee of Cincinnati.

It is proposed here that the second type of agency, the citizens' council on community relations, can serve to bring interested citiznes and responsible agencies of both races together to face the school situation and other intergroup problems in the South. Such a council would not compete with existing agencies but serve to strengthen them, and it might be a first step toward a resolution or legislation setting up the public type of agency.

Even so, there would be continuing need for the citizens' council since experience in other cities and counties has been consistent at the point that mayor's committees and official commissions do and can move only as far and as fast as legislation, public opinion, and private agency prodding push them.

Further, one of the principal differences between cities, counties, and states in the South and in other parts of the country is the lack, generally speaking, of human rights legislation or ordinances. Due to this fact and the prevailing political climate in many places built on traditions, folkways, mores, which institutionalize and sanction discrimination, it would not be considered wise to agitate for official and public committees or commissions dealing with human relations without the most careful preparation by a citizens' council and the performance of a continuing "watchdog" function by the private agency.

3. What are the steps in organizing a council and getting started in the human relations field? There are two concerns here; one is to call together persons concerned with the problems of human relations, especially the public school situation and the other is to organize a council for continuous work in the field. Both of these concerns are kept in mind in these suggestions.

Step One. The initiative can be taken by any interested citizen.

Step Two. Call together a few other persons to discuss the matter. This informal discussion group should include both Negroes and whites and might meet in an appropriate public building, church, etc.

Step Three. After talking over the situation and studying this manual, the small group should issue invitations, by word of mouth or letter, to a larger group of leaders for a meeting to discuss community relations problems, especially the public school situation, and the possibilities of setting up a council. A representative of the Southern Regional Council or of the state council might be secured for this meeting. To this meeting should

be invited members, if any, of the local interracial committee or local members of SRC. These persons could form the nucleus of interest and information around which to move ahead. Also, other interested leading citizens and heads of organizations and agencies concerned with these problems should be invited.

Step Four. Hold the "invitation" meeting to discuss further the problems of community relations and preliminary organization. The purpose of this meeting would be to discuss the needs and purposes of such a council and to inform a larger number of citizens of the possibilities of organization. One result of this meeting should be a decision to appoint a temporary committee to explore further the details of organizing a council. Another result should be to keep before the group in an exploratory manner the public school situation or whatever problem in community relations was most pressing. Another decision of this meeting might very well be to appoint another temporary committee to prepare for a fuller discussion of the tension situation at the next meeting.

Step Five. The temporary organizing committee would make a fuller study of the possibilities of setting up a council. It might get in touch with a larger number of citizens and all the appropriate agencies with invitations to an organizational meeting. At the same time, the other temporary committee might prepare for a panel discussion of the school problem, or some other, as a part of the program for the organizing meeting.

Step Six. These two committees would hold the organizing meeting. Here one-half the period would be given to the community relations problem and the other half to preliminary organization. This later step should be very simple and flexible. Perhaps the selection of a continuation committee authorized to set up the necessary details of organization, after agreement on principles, would be sufficient. The purpose of this council is to better community relations, not to build an elaborate organization.

Step Seven. The continuation committee would arrange for a simple statement of by-laws and the Council would be formally and officially organized at the next meeting, with charter memberships.

It is strongly urged that local citizens' councils, representing both races, be formed before tensions become acute and lay the groundwork for a constructive approach on a continuing basis to the problems of intergroup relations before critical stage is reached in the new situation in the South.

4. What are the purposes of a citizens' council? Obviously, each local group will want to hammer out its own purposes. These items may serve as an "anvil" for the discussional process.

(1) To deal with immediate intergroup problems of tension and difficulty in the local community.

(2) To carry on, in cooperation with others, a self-survey or study of community problems in this area.

(3) To concentrate on the major problems of the local community, such as school integration, while laying the foundation for dealing with discrimination and lack of equality of opportunity in housing, employment, law enforcement, and public accommodations.

(4) To coordinate and strengthen the work of all cooperating agencies and groups concerned with intergroup relations.

(5) To cooperate with all public agencies and officials in reducing tension and increasing good relationships.

(6) To provide common meeting grounds and channels of communication for all persons and agencies of both races in dealing with community problems and in efforts to make the community a better place to live for all its people.

(7) To press for anti-discrimination ordinances, placing the full weight of local government behind efforts to implement democratic ideals

as expressed in the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, and Supreme Court Decisions.

(8) To work for a public and official county or municipal Commission on Community Relations (or Human Relations) and, where one exists, to support it and urge it to full activity.

(9) To use research, discussion, intercultural education, and public relations methods to make and keep the community aware of its opportunities and obligations in human relations, especially in the public school field.

(10) To work in cooperation with various state agencies, especially the new office established by the Southern Regional Council.

(11) To form a permanent citizens' city or county council to give continuing leadership in this important field of human relations in the changing South.

(12) Above all else, to start where the community is and to move it in the direction which, under God and democracy, it ought to go in providing equality of opportunity regardless of race, religion, or nationality background.

5. Who should be involved in such a council? It should be clearly understood that this is not the place for "radicals" or "subversives" on the one hand, and "reactionaries" and "stand-patters" on the other hand. Rather, this type of council should be composed of leading liberal citizens of both races who are concerned about and responsible for the best interests of the total community and its future. Members of the local interracial committee or of the SRC might well form the nucleus of such a council. Persons likely to be interested in the immediate issues growing out of the Supreme Court Decision are public school officials and teachers, PTA leaders and parents and patrons of the schools. Other persons in the community would include leaders in the fields of religion (clergy, lay and, especially, lay women), civic clubs, business, labor, agriculture, industry, health, welfare,

recreation. Also, such public officials as county commissioners, mayors, city councilmen, public school superintendent, sheriff, police officers, agricultural agents, judges, social welfare workers, city planners, parks and recreation officials and others who have public responsibility which involve intergroup relations. Not all these types of persons or agencies are to be found in every local community or county. Also, individuals or agencies not in sympathy with the purposes of the council should not be "pressured" to join. Care should be taken that Negroes and other groups are adequately represented on the council.

It is suggested that organizations and agencies interested in human relations, as well as interested citizens, become members and participants in the Council.

6. What should be the program of activities of the council? Naturally, this will depend on the local community situation and problems, the nature of the council, and the resources (finance, status, leadership) available to it. Any concrete program should be developed gradually and tailored to the needs and possibilities of each community. Therefore, only general suggestions can be made here for discussion.

(1) In the light of the purposes of the council, the focus of all phases of its program would be on efforts to secure equal rights and opportunities for all citizens of the community without bias or discrimination based on racial, religious, and ethnic factors.

(2) Activities should concentrate on the central areas of discrimination, rather than attempt to cover the "waterfront". It will be found that work in any vital field sooner or later involves all others of significance for human relations.

(3) Critical areas of tension may differ from community to community, but it is likely that the field of public school education in the face of the Supreme Court Decision outlawing segregation will be of immediate concern

in most cities and counties of the South for some time to come. This would likely be the place to start in the program of a new council.

(4) Regardless of the particular field of human relations which happens to be of most immediate concern, the perspective and prospects for the council should be laid in such a way as to enable it to deal with intergroup relations at other points as they become critical. This should be done not only on an emergency but, also, a continuous basis.

(5) As the documentary evidence from other groups shows there are certain recurring areas in which programs of activities will need to be developed in the long run. These are (a) Public schools and education, (b) Employment and job opportunities, (c) Housing, (d) Law enforcement and legislation, and (e) Public accommodations in various fields, such as transportation, recreation, and health facilities. In these and other areas recurring problems of discrimination arise and programs must be developed to deal with them.

7. What are the principal methods of action and work? Informality and flexibility of approach should dominate work for better human relations, especially on the part of private agencies without the force of law. The following methods may be discussed in determining which ones are useful and workable in any particular group..

(1) Informal group discussion in the council and in all committees and sub-groups of it is the most important method in involving members in the process of understanding the problems, setting goals, deciding on methods, and committing themselves to action. The methods of small group discussion should be understood and utilized.

(2) Quiet, friendly, behind-the-scenes conversations between the "right"citizens or officials and individuals members of the council about concrete problems are among the most valuable and widely used methods of getting things done in this field. It is especially helpful in private agencies with little or no paid professional help but with leading citizens

as members.

(3) Work through members who are employed in other agencies. For example, there may be discrimination in the handling of county welfare cases because of race but the matter may be partially or completely corrected because the welfare worker is a member of this group discussing the matter and proposing solutions.

(4) Assist in coordinating and strengthening the human relations work in member agencies. This may be done through human relations committees in member agencies, by having representatives of these agencies in group discussions of problems and ways of meeting them, by rendering direct intercultural educational services to the agencies as requested and as resources are available, and by serving as a clearing house for these agencies. For example, officials and teachers from Negro and white schools may be members of the council or the county or city school board may be represented in it. The assistance of the council may be available to these leaders as they face problems of interrelationships, integration, and intercultural education.

(5) Special discussion groups, workshops, and training groups may be stimulated or sponsored by the council. This might be done with parents and teachers regarding school problems. It could be done with police officers in the matter of handling intergroup relations in law enforcement. The leaders of Negro and white churches might come together for a study of religion and human relations and its implications for the practices of their churches and for the total community life. Other examples of specialized education and training efforts will suggest themselves in various communities.

(6) Another approach along this line but with community-wide implications would be a citizens' conference on civic unity or community relations. Here public meetings, attended by all groups in the community, with addresses, panels, and discussions would draw the attention of the entire community to its situation and obligations. This is one way to get an open airing of these things with its public opinion making and publicity values. Some

communities hold such conferences annually.

(7) The calm gathering of facts about community situations is needed everywhere. Research and study are universal methods of these councils. Local or nearby colleges or universities, as well as other local agencies, may have workers who can assist in this job. However, one of the best approaches is the community self-survey. Here citizens with little expert help find out the facts for themselves. The Southern Regional Council has pioneered in this field and help is available upon request.

(8) Publications and publicity are important methods in educating the citizenry. The findings of self-surveys, reports of committee work and other affairs of the council, stories of experiences in other localities, use of newspapers, radio, television and other media -- all these efforts help create a public opinion within which human relations can be improved.

A mimeographed newsletter circulated to individuals and agency members and, by subscription to others, is helpful. The Community Reporter of the Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations is a good example.

(9) Efforts should be made to get Negro representation in all community-wide endeavors and especially on the public boards and institutions. Perhaps the first move should be to secure Negro members on the school board and Negro police officers where needed. Through education and persuasion, Negroes, whites, and all other citizens should be encouraged to vote. Election of Negroes to school boards and city councils has already been done in many cities of the South, and this council should lend its support to such efforts.

(10) Several councils give citations and awards to individual citizens and organizations or agencies of the community who have rendered outstanding service during the year in the field of better community relations.

(11) Studies should be made in the field of human rights ordinances with appeals and pressure for enactment by local governments.

(12) Again, through education and persuasion, efforts should be made to get mayors and commissioners to back up such ordinances through the establishment of public commissions on community relations (of human relations).

(13) A final suggestion about methods would be to work closely with the state council on human relations which is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. The professional leadership of this state council will be available to assist in local community plans and actions.

8. What about the organizational structure of the council? These suggestions are made for a private or quasi-official human relations agency in the county or city. Decisions will have to be made on several items of organizational structure. Simplicity and flexibility should guide the organizational set-up.

(1) The name may vary from place to place, but one suggestion would be Council on Community Relations.

(2) Membership should be composed of individuals, private groups, and organizations, and public agencies interested in better community relations. Persons from both races and all other groups of the community should be eligible for membership.

(3) Each member, whether as an individual or as a representative of an agency, would have one vote in the council as a whole.

(4) An executive committee should be selected by the council to carry on the program. Each agency or organization should be represented on the executive committee and an equal number of individual members.

(5) In the beginning the executive committee might carry the total program with ad hoc or temporary committees appointed as needed. However, it is likely that standing committees will be necessary as the council grows into its task. These might be set up as required for the program rather than attempting to perfect an organization in the beginning. The executive

committee could be given the authority to name temporary or standing committees as and when necessary, provided that standing committees should be approved at the next meeting of the full council.

(6) Standing committees may eventually be needed in some or all of these fields: Public schools and education, employment and job opportunities, law enforcement and legislation, housing, public accommodations, research and self-survey, publications and publicity, membership and finance, and others. New groups should be cautioned against setting up any of these standing committees unless and until needed, and they should be discarded if they do not fanction or if their particular job has been completed. The committee structure should be as simple and as flexible as possible to get the job done.

(7) It is suggested that there be three types of memberships in the council, individual membership, agency membership, and sustaining membership with the understanding that either individuals or agencies may become sustaining members. The annual dues for each type of membership would need to be decided. The membership rates of the Dade County Council on Community Relations are recommended for consideration.

(8) Provision should be made to receive additional gifts and grants for the purposes of the council.

(9) It is strongly urged that the local council be affiliated with the state council which, in turn, is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. As an affiliate of the state council, interlocking memberships and dues might be worked out.

(10) If possible, the local council might employ a part time or full time professional worker, use volunteer professional help from local agencies and use volunteer citizen assistance. Also, the council may call on the professional services of the state council office and the Southern Regional Council.

Meeting the Situation in the States of the South

The final part of this section contains, in briefer compass, some suggestions regarding the organization and activities of state agencies in the field of human relations. It is anticipated that the primary use of this material will be the guidance of the SRC staff in planning and setting up state offices, including the orientation of state staff personnel.

More complete details of the organizational structure could be developed for the state councils, but it appears that these matters should grow out of SRC staff discussions and the situations and leadership in each state.

This section should be read in connection with the material on local councils since many recommendations which apply at both levels are not repeated here.

The Need and the Situation

1. The situation, needs and problems, will vary from state to state. These differences should be taken into account in setting up each state organization and plans tailored to meet the problems and possibilities in each state.

2. The experiences of the state interracial commissions indicate that the health and vitality of the work in the state and in local communities is largely dependent upon professional leadership in the state organization.

3. This experience is supported by that of states with public human relations agencies. Like the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, many other states have seen this work go forward and the number of local city and county agencies increase under a competent and adequate state staff and program.

4. The situation is such in most of the states of the South that human rights legislation and public human relations agencies are a long way in the future. The advances in these areas in the Federal Government, Supreme Court Decisions, and in most of the northern and western states have left the states of the South largely untouched. The recent Supreme Court Decision on

segregation in public schools is the most direct challenge to state governments in the field of equality of opportunity for all citizens regardless of race. As evidenced by the reactionary political developments in some of the states and the quandry in other states as to public opinion, procedures, and patterns in the public school field, there is an immediate and pressing need for the mobilization of liberal citizens and agencies and the projection of educational and action programs to aid the states, and all the people of the states, in meeting this situation. Experience in other states, also, points to the need for public human relations agencies to have the support and prodding of private agencies. This means that there will be a continuing need for the type of agency contemplated here.

5. On the basis of these experiences and this situation, the SRC plans to help establish and support professional human relations leadership in each of the southern states.

Types of Agencies

Here, again, there are three types of state agencies dealing with human relations.

1. State or regional offices of national organizations, such as the NAACP, Anti-Defamation League, religious organizations, especially women's groups, etc.

2. Private state organizations dealing with human relations on a co-ordination and service basis, such as the California Federation for Civic Unity, and state interracial committees.

3. Public state agencies set up by legislature and finances by public funds, such as the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

In view of the situation in most of the southern states, it is obvious that the first and second types of agencies must carry the load of human relations work until state legislatures and governors feel the pressure of public opinion to make this the business of the state as it should be.

Also, since "straight-line" private agencies are largely without paid and professional leadership in this area, there is need for a private coordinating and service agency with professional workers to focus and strengthen the human relations activities of the state.

This is the type of state agency proposed here, and it will be called a state council on community relations (or human relations) in this document.

Purposes

Naturally the state council will have the same type of purposes as the local councils except at the state level.

(1) To help work out any immediate intergroup problems or tension and difficulty at the state level or to assist any local council with such problems, such as the public school situation.

(2) To assist local councils with research and self-studies into human relations problems and to make a survey, in cooperation with appropriate state agencies, of these situations in the state as a whole.

(3) To concentrate at the state level on the major issue of school integration and equality while, at the same time, laying the foundation for dealing with discrimination and lack of equality of opportunity in housing, employment, law enforcement, and public accommodations.

(4) To coordinate and strengthen the work of all cooperating private state-wide agencies and groups concerned with intergroup relations by serving as a clearing-house and a channel of communication for all persons and agencies of both races.

(5) To cooperate with all public state agencies and officials in reducing tension and increasing good relationships.

(6) To work for anti-discrimination and human rights state laws, placing the full weight of state government behind efforts to implement democratic ideals as expressed in the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, and Supreme Court Decisions.

(7) To work for a public and official Governor's commission on community relations (or human relations) and to cooperate with one, if and when established.

(8) To use research, discussion, intercultural education, and public relations methods to make and keep the state aware of its opportunities and obligations in human relations, especially in the public school field.

(9) To stiumlate, organize, and render service to local county and city councils on community relations throughout the state.

(10) To work for a permanent and self-supporting state council on community relations.

(11) To labor for the best interests of the state, within the highest democratic tradition, and to help make it a better place for all its people to live in freedom, equality of opportunity, and in the pursuit of happiness.

MEMBERSHIP

The state council is an instrument of liberal and outstanding citizens of both races and of agencies devoted to better human relations. It is not an organization for reactionaries and "stand-patters" or for radicals and subversives.

The members of the state interracial committee or the state division of SRC might well make up a nucleus around which to form the council.

The council should be made up of individual members, state agency memberships and local council memberships. Annual dues for each class of membership would have to be determined with the understanding that individuals, agencies, or local councils could become sustaining members by the payment of an appropriate sustaining membership annual fee. The agency memberships should be open to private and public agencies involved in human relations problems. No individual or agency not in sympathy with or interested in the purpose of the state council should be urged to join.

METHODS AND PROGRAMS

The methods of work and the program of activities would be similar to those recommended for the local councils. The major difference would be that these would operate at the state level, that professional workers would be available to carry on the activities of the state council, and one of the main jobs would be service to the cooperating agencies and, especially, to the local councils.

The state council staff and members of the executive committee, after reviewing the needs and problems of the state in the field of human relations, would plan a definite program of action to carry out the purposes of the council.

The advice of the SRC and its central staff would be available to state staffs in planning and carrying out programs. Also, the experiences and special talents of state council workers would be an asset to the SRC in its total operations. The closest cooperation and consultation would benefit human relations work through the region.

In developing definite programs and deciding on specific methods for the state council, a critical review of the suggestions made for the local councils is recommended.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The suggested type of name of organization is a private, permanent, membership state council on community relations (or human relations).

The council would be composed of all individual members, agency members, and local council members. It would be made up of Negroes and whites, as well as all other persons and groups interested in joining and in harmony with its purposes.

There should be a central committee selected by the council and composed of one representative of each member agency, of each local council, and an equal number of individual members, plus the officers of the council. The

central committee, along with the council staff, would make and carry out the policies and programs of the council.

The committee structure should be simple and flexible and develop as the program demands. Temporary committees could be set up for special purposes until the need arose for standing committees. These might eventually be needed in all the areas suggested for local councils and, perhaps, some others.

The officers of the council, chairmen of standing committees, and the staff would make up an executive committee to supervise the activities of the council and to act on all matters between meetings of the central committee and the council as a whole. The entire council should meet at least annually, and perhaps in connection with a state-wide conference on community relations. The central committee should meet semi-annually or quarterly and the executive committee on call of the chairman.

The council office should be located in the capital city of the state unless there is adequate reason to the contrary.

Decisions should be made about membership fees and the way left open to secure grants and subscriptions in support of the council program. The state council should gradually assume full responsibility for the total budget of the council in accordance with arrangements with SRC.

STATE COUNCIL STAFF

The staff of the council should consist of professional and clerical persons of both races.

The duties of the staff would include the following items:

(1) To lay the ground work for the organizational meeting of the council and it initiate its organization..

(2) To start work on pressing problems in the field of human relations in the state, especially the public school situation.

(3) To set up and administer the affairs of the council office.

(4) To answer calls for service on the part of public or private agencies

dealing with human relations.

(5) To initiate and answer calls to assist in organizing local city or county councils on community relations.

(6) To assist local councils in self-surveys, discussion groups, policy making, program acticities, and in other ways.

(7) To work with executive and central committees for a permanent organization of the state council on a self-sustaining basis within a given period of time.

(8) To represent the council and its interests in meetings over the state as invited.

(9) To serve as a clearinghouse for individuals, agencies, and local councils in the field of human relations. This would be done through correspondence, information, publications, and in other ways.

(10) To work with the executive committee in developing and carrying out a continuing and comprehensive program of activities in keeping with the purposes of the council.

(11) To cooperate with the staff of SRC to life the level of human relations work in the region and to join with them in various enterprises of mutual concern.

(12) To participate in an annual meeting and planning conference on a regional basis.

(13) To refrain from purely political activities, such as endorsing particular candidates in the state or local communities.

(14) To cooperate in setting up standards of membership and to assist in screening individuals and agencies who apply for membership.

The qualifications of the staff should include the following:

(1) The clerical staff should be of a high quality and experienced enough to carry on office routines in the absence of the professional staff in view of the amount of travel involved.

(2) The professional staff should include one Negro and one white worker

in each state, or as close to that arrangement as possible.

(3) The professional staff should have formal training, including graduate work in the social sciences, education, social work, or related fields. Training in intergroup relations and community organization would be important.

(4) The professional staff should have several years experience in teaching, educational administration, public administration, character building agencies, or in agencies dealing with human relations or social action. Experience in community organizations and public relations work would be important.

(5) The following minimum requirements for persons undertaking work in the field of intergroup relations has been suggested.

A basic minimum without which no one should undertake to work in this field is:

a knowledge of the facts concerning race (biological), free from folk superstitions and generalizations regarding a relation between race and culture of "inevitable" stages in the cultural evolution of races;

a knowledge of minority communities and their relation to the larger community; the physical basis of the community life, its organization and cultures, and the various relationships and contacts at different levels;

an understanding that race prejudice is not instinctive and a knowledge of the agencies and institutions that perpetuate stereotypes and attitudes;

an acceptance of variation in the structure of race relations without perpetuation of static concepts of a "natural pattern" and with appropriate definitions of each situation and sectional variations;

a knowledge of the dynamics of intergroup relations and of the nature of tensions and conflicts as social situations - unrest, frustration, desire for status, etc. - not explained by any one isolated factor such as the economic;

an understanding of one's own economic, social, and cultural background as it determines one's outlook, "role" and philosophy about the ends to be achieved - complete and unqualified integration of all monorities into the total American community;

an imaginative and scientific approach, free from dependence upon cliches, such as mores, caste and class, frustration, "scapegoat", and based upon the accumulation of knowledge of processes and techniques, recorded and tested;

a defined relationship between the intergroup organization and the community itself, other agencies and institutions with the emphasis upon cooperation rather than competition and with avoidance of extranious issues; and

a constant realization that the situation isone of social change, never static, and influenced by various factors, each significant and related to others.

A training conference for all state staffs should be held by SRC as soon in the year as possible.

The success and permanence of this program will depend largely upon the adequacy of the organizational structure of the state councils and on the qualifications, experience and training of the professional staff, the wisdom with which the programs of activities are developed, and the skills used in performance of activities planned in this crucial and critical field of human relations.

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HOW DOES AN INTERGROUP RELATIONS ORGANIZATION SET UP A POSITIVE PROGRAM?

Bob Johnson
December 26, 1955

We pose this question: Is it possible to draw up a set of propositions and conclusions about organizational structure, functioning, and effectiveness in intergroup organization - Northern, Southern, or nationwide; public or private; city, state or federal; exhortatory, educational, or "action-oriented"? We seek to sketch here a preliminary guide for discussion purposes between staff members of a given program and the various forces to which they are responsible - Boards of Directors or Advisors, a Central or National office, other policymakers, other staff members and volunteer workers. The general outline suggested for this discussion guide is as follows:

A. Some Propositions for Inventory of an Intergroup Relations Program - Organizational Assumptions, Objectives and Techniques.

   1. Propositions on internal organizational structure and functioning.

   2. Propositions on interorganizational relationships.

   3. Propositions on relations with the general community.

B. A Review of More and Less Effective Actions in Intergroup Relations.

   1. Scientific opinions on changing <u>attitudes</u> versus changing <u>practices</u> in intergroup relations.

   2. More specific social science propositions on effectiveness.

   3. Things that the effective intergroup relations worker should know.

   4. The range of action techniques available to the intergroup relations worker.

   5. <u>More</u> and <u>less</u> effective ways of utilizing each action technique.

C. Moving from Generality to Specific Application of Techniques in a Given Community.

   1. What the worker <u>is</u> doing, and what he <u>could be</u> doing.

   2. What other workers have found to be effective.

3. Ways of determining whether the program is having an impact on the community, remaining flexible, continually trying more effective action techniques.

4. Ways of periodically assessing current and possible new program directions.

5. Ways of getting the community to take on the program.

A. Propositions for Inventory of an Intergroup Relations Program.

We believe that initially, each intergroup relations organization might measure its values and assumptions, its goals and objectives, and the methods and techniques used to attain these objectives against a set of tentative propositions that are presented here. They are divided into (1) propositions on internal organizational structure and functioning, (2) propositions on interorganizational relationships, and (3) propositions on relationships with the general community. Each proposition is accompanied by a paragraph of elaboration explaining why we believe the proposition to be of significance to any intergroup relations organization or agency. The propositions are as follows:

1. Propositions on internal organizational structure.

a. The objectives and methods of the organizations should be clearly stated and periodically reviewed and re-examined.

As sociologist Robin Williams have noted in "The Reduction of Intergroup Tensions," it is necessary for organizations to make periodic examination of their underlying goals and causal assumptions, since agencies often lack clarity about goals, may be aiming at several simultaneous or even contradictory goals, or may have adopted methods inappropriate to these goals. Also, these goals and methods must be continually re-examined, since organizatins often drift far away from their stated purposes unless they ask themselves with some frequency: What are we set up to do?

b. Staff members and directors should be agreed on the organizations objectives.

We assume that an agency will operate with maximum smoothness only if there is agreement in different levels of the program about what the goals and

methods are supposed to be. Too often, the supposed policymakers or Board of Directors of an agency lose touch with the everyday activities of staff members who must make day-by-day decisions; while the latter may become so actively and emotionally involved in specific problems that they lose sight of the program's original objectives. Where staff and policymakers find themselves in sharp opposition to each other, a period of intensive discussion and assessment is indicated. Where the policymaking functions may have inadvertantly been taken over by staff members, the agency might make a reassessment of the role of Boards of Directors or Advisory Committees, considering whether the new policymaking process might actually be of benefit to the agency.

c. Responsibility for policymaking functions should be clearly defined and allocated.

The actualy policymaking function of an organization is a valuable subject for study, in these terms: What are the group's assumptions on who should make policy, and from what philosophical premises are these assumptions based? Will case history analysis or other intensive observations reveal who actually does make policy. Is it in line with the original philosophy? If not, so what? Is the agency functioning more or less smoothly; more or less democratically; more or less effectively?

d. The organizaton should periodically ask itself: Are we still doing what we set out to do?

This might be determined by a three-fold formulation of the questions an evaluator might ask: (1) What are the stated purposes and goals and the organizational structure of this group? (2) How is policy made and transmitted and executed? (3) How does it actually look when the agency is operating in a community? The comparison between the original written statements of agency objectives and the observation of what the staff member is actually doing day by day is sometimes quite revealing.

e. Regardless of the answer to question "d", the program should ask itself if it is actually being effective by intergroup relations and other standards.

If it is act

This might be partly answered by the suggestion of more specific questions to ask on effectiveness:

(1) Does the group have any adequate indices by which it can measure change - something that can be "counted"?

(2) Is the agency using the most efficient office methods possible - efficient filing systems, easy communication procedures, economy measures, keeping up to date?

(3) How aware is the program of the best relevant social science materials - researches, publicatons, theories found useful elsewhere? How much "social science" is the group using and how much does it need touse? What is meant by "using social science"?

(4) Does the group have an adequate and accurate grasp of the nature of the minority community?

(5) Is the agency aware of and using the best of intergroup relations literature? ("The best" might be determined both by the evaluations of scientists and by the reports of other practitioners on what they have found most useful.)

A discussion of "what is effective and what is not effective" will appear in a separate memorandum. The criteria of specific effectiveness will vary from one organization to another depending on its original philosophy or its type of motivation. However, if an evaluative survey finds that (a) the agency is not doing what it set out to do, but (b) is being effective - or the reverse - the need for sharp reappraisal will be felt by all levels of the program.

f. The functions of Board members, committees, executive director, staff and volunteers should be clearly defined.

It is important for an organization to be certain that each level of the program understands its function clearly and knows what it is supposed to do and what others are supposed to do. For example, Boards of Directors and Advisory Committees must decide whether their function is to (1) do the work; (2) make policy, direct, control; (3) advise, suggest, and modify policy decisions of staff; or (4) merely "rubber-stamp" or act as a prestigeful "front" for what staff members seek to accomplish. The actual functions of the executive director should be clearly outlined. (Some intergroup agencies have already done this.) The staff members must know how much responsibility they must assume, how much freedom and flexibility they have in making day-to-day decisions, and how they should use Boards of Directors

or advisors. Volunteer workers, if the agency has been able to recruit them, should be clearly informed of where their energies and resources can be most effective. They must be shown, as so many volunteers are not, what they are expected to do, and why it is important to the program.

g. The limitations under which the program operates should be made clear. Are they inherent in organizational structure and purpose, or can they be modified?

Observations of American intergroup relations organizations convince us that each is restrained to some extent by factors limiting the staff member's ability to function optimally, or "tying his hands". We note limitations such as these: being a municipal, state or governmental agency; being a minority-sponsored organization; lacking adequate funds and staff; possessing conservative directors or advisory committees; being tax exempt; being non-tax exempt; being relatively unsophisticated; lacking clarity about objectives. We suggest that an organization should appraise itself in terms of these limitations, and see how they can be altered or modified; or how the staff member can extend himself as far as possible within the framework of these limitations.

h. The agency should have criteria for deciding when to terminate a program.

This agonizing problem confronts many organizations: When may we say that the job is done and we can withdraw, or that we have achieved what we have set out to achieve? This question may be answered internally in accordance with the traditional objectives and methods of the given organization; but we further suggest that all interested or involved segments of the general community or the minority community be consulted for their opinion on whether a given program should be terminated. Serious public relations problems may develop if an organization assumed that it is time to withdraw despite the belief in the needy community that the problems have still not been solved. In our own experience with community-wide projects, we have suggested that programs be established on the basis of recognized community needs, and that the program be terminated after the need is satisfied, without a time limit, hoping that the community has grasped the program's objectives and will carry them on. This is the ideal; on a more practical level, program termination often has to be based on

how long the financial resources last.

2. Propositions on interorganizational relationships.

Experience has convinced us that appraisal of an organization's internal structure and functioning is but part of the problem of evaluation. The large number of intergroup organizations, with their varying philosophies, objectives, methods, and resources suggest that the relationship of each to the other is an important subject for study if the total intergroup relations movement is to function adequately. We therefore suggest these propositions about the relations of a given organization to the others in the field:

a. The organization should be thoroughly familiar with the purposes, objectives, and limitations of the other intergroup organizations.

We often note conflict or misunderstanding between intergroup agencies caused by lack of understanding of what another group is set up to do, or how it goes about executing its functions. Thus, certain organizations are engaged in perennial conflicts, locally and nationally; some organizations are "whipping boys", continually criticized for lack of militancy, sophistication or willingness to cooperate; a few organizations are viewed enviously as having vast resources but "no program." Success of intergroup efforts depends partly of a maximum of interorganizational coordination and understanding, and a minimum of interagency strife. We therefore suggest that each agency ask itself whether every constituent part of its program understands the total range of organizational potential in this field, asking of every agency: What is it set up to do? What does it actually do? What are its resources and facilities? And, how can we help it, and how can it help us?

b. Channels for communication and coordination of activities among intergroup organizations should be created or strengthened.

Related to the factor of understanding all agencies in this field is the necessity of keeping information and ideas flowing smoothly from one organization to another. Each should ask itself if the machinery of communication might still be improved. Some agencies have solved the communication problem through newsletters, some through periodic conferences, some through sharing the same building or offices. One method, effectively worked out in Philadelphia is the coordinating of the local

affiliates of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials into a single organization with a series of luncheons and an agenda of projects to be developed jointly. Other cities might emulate this experience.

c. The organization might consider having representation on committees of other agencies and the reverse, if this is considered desirable.

One method of improving interagency communication is the delegation of staff or advisory committee members to serve as advisors or conferees with other agencies. This practice may have its disadvantages since it may serve to sharpen the areas of misunderstanding and disagreement between agencies, when the difference in their philosophies and objectives becomes apparent. The desirability of maintaining communication in this manner might be a subject of discussion both within a given agency or between several agencies in this field.

d. The organization should be willing to discuss with other organizations some different approaches to a similar problem.

It is currently recognized in intergroup relations that it is not necessary or even expedient to use only one method or technique of solving an intergroup relations problem, to the exclusion of all others. Rather, it is believed that action should be pursued along a multitude of fronts, employing numerous methods as effectively as possible. Therefore, it may often be feasible for organizations to coordinate their efforts in a given area, delegating specific functions in accordance with an agency's methods and resources. Intergroup organizations might ask themselves whether inter-organizational relationships might be improved by this type of coordination based on delegations of functions.

e. The organization should be trying, as far as possible, to exercise patience, understanding, and non-competitiveness in its relations with other intergroup organizations.

In addition to the mechanical details of maintaining fruitful communication between intergroup agencies, we suggest that an additional dimension should also be considered. Fluent communication is assured only if backed by a sincere desire on the part of each agency to view sympathetically the problems of another, to exercise

patience and restraint when another agency's procedures are not immediately understandable, to seek to avoid the type of interorganizational competition for funds and credit that so dissipate the energies of the total intergroup relations movement. Perhaps the more vehement negative attitudes engendered in work such as this might be reserved for the opposition.

3. Propositions on relations with the general community.

We finally consider that an organization might view itself in terms of where it fits into the generally community picture, its meaning in the community, its familiarity with the community, and the community's familiarity with the agency. Recognizing that no agency exists "in a vacuum", we suggest that, rather, each agency should be viewed <u>in the community context</u> - how it relates to the general processes of American community life. We suggest these propositions:

a. Component parts of the organization should understand and agree upon the meaning of the word "community." It should know the various community resources and sources of information and the areas of support, indifference, and opposition to its objectives.

Sociologist Louis Wirth, noting the carelessness with which people utilize the term "community," has stated that it has been used "with an abandon reminiscent of poetic license". It is true that people mean different things by community: some refer only to a territorial area; some mean people having common activities; some refer to those possessing shared interests; and some mean that a given aggregate has "a sense of psychological unity." At any rate, all persons in a given intergroup agency should be agreed upon the meaning of "community," should know their community's resources in terms of (1) intergroup agencies and forces; (2) other forces sympathetic to good intergroup relations; and (3) general community resources that can be utilized by all citizens. In addition the intergroup relations world is showing its increasing sophistication by seeking to know the power structure of American communities, along lines pursued by Floyd Hunter in his book, "Community Power Structure." Therefore, an intergroup agency should ask itself: Who runs things in this community? Who gets things started; who executes them? Do we know who our community "gatekeepers" are?

b. The organization should be thoroughly informed of the needs of the community, and in contact with such vital community segments as the media of communication, the forces of law and order, the persons responsible for each function of city, state, and federal government.

We suggest that in addition to understanding general community resources and how they can be tapped, an agency should ask itself if its communication with the general community is good: does it know what various areas of the community are thinking and needing; is it able to "knock on any door" when seeking help, information or community sentiment; does it have a means of evaluating what the community thinks about the agency? Particularly, in time of a crisis, would the agency have an immediate channel of communication with the relevant community segments. For example, in a community undergoing tension because of the imminence of public school desegregation, would the agency be able immediately to alert the media of communication to the proper handling of news; secure the cooperation of forces of law and order; invoke sanctions from outside the community wherever possible? And at all times, the minority community should be consulted or represented.

c. The organization should periodically ask itself: "What would happen to intergroup relations in the community if we went out of business tomorrow?

This is a harsh and cruel question, but one that each agency must have frequently asked itself. The value of such a question lies in this fact: It immediately makes every person involved ask himself more careful questions. "What am I doing? What positive effect is it having? Is it having any negative effects? Who in the community is benefiting from my actions and who is not? How can I improve the service that I am performing?" In other words, some of the most crucial issues of program evaluation are involved in this extremely anxiety-producing question posed above. The process of answering this question may even increase the anxiety level of various segments of an organization's program; but, more likely, will make the evaluative experience a richer one for all persons involved.

In addition to these questions, it is suggested that the organization might consider developing a group of assumptions on community prejudice and discrimination

from which it might operate, answering these questions: What is our theory of how change comes about in intergroup relations? What is the best way to change prejudicial race attitudes, or to change discriminatory behavior? To what extent do changed attitudes result in changed behavior - or the reverse? What is the optimum speed with which attitudes may be expected to change? These are vital questions that each agency might consider.

The reader may be surprised, disturbed, or appalled at the many propositions posed in this discussion, requiring perhaps an "agonizing reappraisal" of the way an agency has been thinking, functioning, interacting and communicating. However, past experience convinces us that whereas program evaluation may sometimes be viewed as a painful, startling, and anxiety-producing experience, it might more aptly be viewed as a time for complete stocktaking, a minimizing of duplication and wasted motion, an opportunity for widened communication and viewing of new organizational potentialities, and for "taking a giant step" toward progress in the mutually shared goal of seeking more efficient and effective practices in the field of intergroup relations.

FER

A REVIEW OF MORE AND LESS EFFECTIVE ACTIONS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

by

Dr. Robert Johnson

We believe that in American intergroup relations today, an increasingly great interest and emphasis is being directed toward determining what is effective action, and toward attempting to minimize wasted motion. Part of America's increasing sophistication about racial problems involves a thorough knowledge of the best way of utilizing existing resources and techniques. Customary and conventional modes of taking action are more and more being re-examined and, in some cases, discarded in favor of newer and more imaginative methods. We will consider here some things that are known about more and less effective action in intergroup relations.

In advance, we state a warning: The question of effectiveness is the "$64,000 Question" in contemporary America, and if any individual practitioner in race relations asks us how he can be optimally effective in his own specific program from day to day, we must answer modestly but cautiously that <u>we just don't know</u>.

But the studies of social scientists and the experience of intergroup relations practitioners are adding greatly to our knowledge. We now feel that we can present a few general principles, suggestions and diagrams, that might at least enlarge the perspective and general knowledge of the person working in the race relations field. In the hope that these suggestions might add to a person's general ability to cope with his specific community problems, we will discuss the following general areas:

A. Social scientists believe it is more effective to work toward changing discriminatory patterns of behavior rather than to concentrate on changing individual prejudicial attitudes.

B. Social scientists are evolving a new battery of propositions on race relations that the practitioner may find helpful.

C. There are more and less effective practitioners in intergroup relations, whose characteristics may be spelled out in detail.

D. There are more and less effective action techniques, whose merits should be assessed in terms of their probable impact in a given community.

E. There are more and less effective ways of utilizing each action technique.

F. There are certain "specifics" that each effective practitioner should know.

G. There is a variety of possible alternative actions in each area of segregation and discrimination.

H. The individual can add to this general effectiveness by learning to live the effective personal life in intergroup relations.

Recognizing the highly tentative nature of these propositions and suggestions, we nevertheless request that the reader will consider them carefully, asking himself if they are meaningful, or would "hold water" in his community.

A. Social scientist conclude that it is more effective to change patterns that to change attitudes.

American thinking on race relations has long been influenced by the theories of social science. Possibly the best known American sociologist of the 19th Century was William Graham Sumner, who had a gloomy and pessimistic view of the possibility of effecting positive change in race relations. He is best known for his references to such things as "the absurd attempt to make the world over," "The tide will not be changed by us," "stateways cannot change folkways," and "you cannot legislate against the mores." This, when he applied it to race relations in the South, indicated that the relations between whites and Negroes were static and could not be altered by social action.

Social scientists have since modified their pessimism considerably, spurred on chiefly by Gunnar Myrdal who vigorously expressed "grave skepticism" toward Sumner's views and pointed out the bias in American social science "against all attempts to intervene in the social process by legislation." However, some social scientists have maintained the view that it is necessary to change individual prejudicial attitudes before actual racial behavior would change. But more recently, social scientists who have actually looked at the evidence of change in American race relations, are beginning to take the opposite view. Here are some examples:

> (Dr. Gordon Allport, at Harvard) "Turning now to social programs... there is first of all considerable agreement that it is wiser to attack segregation and discrimination than to attack prejudice directly."
>
> (Dr. Robert MacIver, at Columbia) "Wherever the direct attack is feasible, that is, the attack on discrimination itself, it is more promising than the indirect attack, that is, the attack on prejudice itself. It is more effective to challenge conditions than to challenge attitudes or feelings."
>
> (Dr. Kenneth Clark, at City College of New York) "...desired changes in the behavior of individuals and groups can be brought about by a change in the social situation in which they are required to function....Some of the examined evidence suggests that compatible changes in attitudes and motivation may occur as a consequence of the changed situation and changed behavior."
>
> (Cornell University Intergroup Relations Study) "Major changes in individual prejudices occur most quickly and thoroughly from exposure to social interaction in a new social environment rather than from information and exhortation alone."

These conclusions are supported by other social scientists, such as Milton Gordon and John Roche at Haverford College, Dietrich Reitzas and Joseph Lohman at the University of Chicago, and John P. Dean and Alex Rosen at Cornell University. The future thinking of the American layman may become strongly affected by these studies of sociological evidence, indicating the desirability of attacking discriminatory practices as well as, or rather than, prejudicial individual attitudes "in a vacuum." The reader might ask himself what practical implications this point of view has in his own community.

B. Other social science propositions on race relations.

We will not detail the numerous social science propositions here. The job of pulling them together and systematizing them still remains for some thorough analyst to do. We seek here merely to indicate that they exist, to offer some brief examples, and to urge the practitioner to ask himself whether they are consistent with or contrary to his own past experience. First we cite five of the summary principles suggested by Robert MacIver in his book, The More Perfect Union.

---Rally to the cause of national welfare and unity rather than to particular groups.

---Attacks on discrimination along several fronts are more effective than giving priority to a single strategy.

---The primary business of strategy is to explore the weaker points and lines of least resistance of the discriminatory forces.

---Appropriate leadership must be recruited from the great potential forces that can be rallied to fight discrimination.

---Minority groups have an essential part to play in the conquest of the discrimination to which they are exposed.

A succinct and concise book on the "how-to-do-it" of integration has recently been published by the University of Chicago Press. It is A Manual of Intergroup Relations by John P. Dean and Alex Rosen, and it presents 27 propositions on racial change, drawn from careful study of successful integration experiences. Some sample propositions from this book are as follows:

> Proposition 5: Fullest minority participation in planning policy and program involves the participation of minority persons with insight into minority problems, skills in social relationships with persons of different social and ethnic status, articulateness in discussing minority-majority relations, and the emotional poise to handle touchy subjects and situations without becoming bitter or hostile.
>
> Proposition 9: Leaders who control the operating practices of an institution or social environment can establish intergroup policies and practices for that environment within a wide range of community customs...

Proposition 10: Desegregation that proceeds by firm and decisive steps backed by the responsible authorities is more readily accepted and taken for granted than a halting desegregation that appears unsure of itself.

Proposition 16: Interaction in a favorable environment generally leads to friendship formation between majority and minority group persons, regardless of the level of disengaged prejudice in the individual.

Proposition 23: Social conflict on an intergroup relations issue, if successfully resolved, usually leads to further movement toward better intergroup relations.

A final example of principles on the process of desegregation and integration might be summarized from Kenneth Clark's monograph on Desegregation: An Appraisal of the Evidence. After reviewing hundreds of examples of successful desegregation, Dr. Clark concludes that the accomplishment of successful desegregation with a minimum of social disturbance depends upon the following five factors: (a) A clear and unequivocal statement of policy by authorities; (b) firm enforcement of and persistence in the execution of this policy by authorities; (c) a willingness to deal with violations by resort to the law and strong enforcement action; (d) a refusal by authorities to resort to subterfuge or other evasions of the policy; (e) an appeal to the individuals involved in terms of moral or democratic principles.

Other sources of general principles on race relations might be cited. The Governing of Men, by psychiatrist-anthropologist Alexander Leighton, contains numerous principles of government for the administrator, drawn from experience in the Japanese-American relocation center. Robin Williams" The Reduction of Intergroup Tension, contains 102 propositions summing up the best of social science knowledge on subjects like tension and conflict, individual prejudice, the minority community, and propositions for successful change in intergroup relations. Robert Johnson's The Nature of the Minority Community suggests hypotheses on raising the action potential of the American Negro Community. These materials are easy to obtain; a harder task looms when the

practitioner seeks to translate the general statements into specific actions in his community. However, they might serve as a valuable adjunct to his own tried-and-true-experiences.

C. <u>There are more and less effective intergroup practitioners whose characteristics may be described.</u>

We suggest that in large part, the success or failure of a given intergroup relations program is related largely to the caliber and abilities of the staff member assigned to carry out the program. We further suggest that a staff member may grow through instruction or experience, from a less able practitioner to a more able one. Finally, we believe that careful study of more and less effective practitioners may reveal the salient characteristics of each, and contribute greater self-insight to whoever reads it.

We report here on one study that attempted to state the characteristics of the effective and the naive, ineffective professional worker in intergroup relations. This study was done by John Dean and Alex Rosen, in <u>A Manual of Intergroup Relations</u>. The authors were able to match the responses of practitioners to a questionnaire with ratings of these practitioners by a national body. With the assistance of statistical tables, the authors listed the characteristics of the effective and the ineffective worker in terms of (a) attitudes, (b) knowledge, and (c) skills.

Briefly, the effective professional worker was characterized by these attributes: In terms of attitudes, a commitment to integration, a long-range view, self-insight, an understanding of the minority community. In terms of knowledge, an understanding of the nature of prejudice and the diversity of minority experience, the bases of friendly action, the processes of social change, and the available community resources. In terms of skills, being at ease and putting others at ease, interpreting minority and majority experiences accurately, handling tension incidents wisely.

These are the characteristics of the naive, ineffective worker: (attitudes) timidity and vagueness about intergroup goals, patronizing actions that resent the minority group's non-appreciation, consideration of self as completely unprejudiced, oversentimentality toward minorities; (knowledge) failing to understand the nature of prejudice, lack of understanding of the diversity of minority experience, expecting prejudice to wither away by itself, using crude rules of thumb and cliches, feeling that his particular intergroup problems are unique; (skills) making "slips" or using testimonials or stereotypes toward minorities, by-passing interpretation in favor of exhortation that people are all alike, perceiving racial incidents as bad and shying away from anything that might lead to friction.

The activity of any intergroup relations organization might well be directed toward (a) trying its best to recruit staff members who possess the characteristics of the effective professional worker; (b) trying to determine the kinds of training and experience that might move a staff member to a more effective performance in this field; and (c) taking a careful inventory of staff and personnel practices in terms of the criteria that Dean and Rosen have outlined above.

D. <u>There are more and less effective techniques, assessable in terms of the varying types of community.</u>

We believe that effective work in the intergroup relations field requires a great degree of flexibility and a fertile imagination. The range of specific techniques that may be applied to a given community problem is great. But we believe that past social research and social action experience is beginning to give a small but growing body of knowledge on which specific techniques are <u>more</u> effective and which are <u>less</u> effective. In other words, if a program's finances, energies, and other resources are to be optimally allocated, the organization must decide "which horse to back," as far as techniques are concerned.

As an example, we might state a few brief conclusions of social scientists and practitioners on some actions that are considered somewhat less effective. A primary example is the use of mass media in the intergroup relations field. This is especially important if an organization has to decide whether to invest in mass media, in educational programs, or in legislative drives. Sociologist Robin Williams has suggested that "it is reasonable to doubt that racial and cultural conflicts can be appreciably alleviated by conventional methods of mass education," adding that "it would appear that the most promising area of study here is rather that of attitude and behavioral change resulting from education in group situations." Sociologist Robert MacIver adds that while he cannot question the high potential value of mass appeal materials, he believes that "they constitute the most hazardous of all the activities undertaken" by the Jewish agencies that he studied.

Numerous other reservations have been stated about various techniques in this field. However, in order to view at firsthand the range of action methods available to the practitioner, we present the following "exercise." A research instrument was constructed by the Cornell Intergroup Relations Study group, for the purpose of determining intergroup practitioners' evaluations of the most effective and least effective techniques of intergroup relations. It appears on the ensuing pages. In analysing the results of this inventory, the 17 suggested methods are re-arranged, into a continuum ranging from methods that do not attack either prejudice or discrimination, to methods that attack prejudice only, and finally to methods that attack discrimination directly. The reactions of practitioners to this instrument may be matched against the best available knowledge about what is effective in intergroup relations. Methods and techniques known to merely waste time and money, or to have "boomerang effects" may then be discarded in favor of procedures that

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ACTION TECHNIQUES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Instructions

Suppose that you and several other interested persons wanted to develop a program to improve intergroup relations in your community.

Check in the appropriate column how effective you think each of these techniques would be if you undertook them: very effective, fairly effective, or not so effective. Also make a check if you think a technique might have negative effects.

Now go back and check which one of the "very effective" techniques you think would be most effective.

	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not so effective	Might have negative effects
1. Arrange group discussions among parents to modify their intergroup attitudes, since prejudice begins at home.	___	___	___	___
2. Protest discriminatory acts by petitions, open letters to officials, and other publicity.	___	___	___	___
3. Arrange forums, lectures, and public meetings to interpret to the community the accomplishments and cultural backgrounds of different minority groups.	___	___	___	___
4. Organize a citizens' committee to study the local situation and make recommendations.	___	___	___	___
5. Set a good personal example of your social circle, work relations, and friends.	___	___	___	___
6. Get dramatic posters and exhibits in public places such as restaurants, libraries, show cases, and public transportation.	___	___	___	___
7. Arrange meetings at which outside experts can discuss intergroup relations with civic leaders and influential persons.	___	___	___	___
8. Persuade minorities to stop agitating and give time a chance to solve the problem.	___	___	___	___
9. Get a few influential persons to negotiate privately behind the scenes with establishments that discriminate.	___	___	___	___
10. Get clergymen throughout the city to deliver sermons urging greater tolerance and understanding of minorities.	___	___	___	___

	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not so effective	Might have negative effects
11. Organize boycotts or mass picketing of firms that practice discrimination.	___	___	___	___
12. Negotiate with violators of civil rights and fair practices legislation to initiate better intergroup practices or face legal consequences.	___	___	___	___
13. Arrange for radio programs, newspaper articles, etc., that will attack prejudice.	___	___	___	___
14. Bring legal action against persons or firms that continue to practice discrimination.	___	___	___	___
15. Organize intergroup relations workshops for specific groups that are handling intergroup situations.	___	___	___	___
16. Get minority leaders to spend most of their time encouraging members of the minority to improve themselves so majority group members will be more willing to accept them.	___	___	___	___
17. Arrange education courses on intergroup relations that are open to the public.	___	___	___	___

are more effective. In addition, practitioners from a wide variety of communities might assess the relative effectiveness of various methods in terms of the unique structure and functioning of their own community.

E. There are more and less effective ways of utilizing each action technique.

We wish to add a further point here: the effective community worker should concern himself not only with which techniques are effective and which are not; he should also consider that there are more and less effective ways of utilizing each technique that exists, on the continuum ranging from action within the minority community, through action to change majority group prejudices, to action to change majority group discriminatory practices. We present, on the ensuing two pages, suggestion of the more and less effective practices in regard to each technique.

We recognize the tentativeness of this scheme, and realize that each person may relate himself to it by classifying himself "on the side of the angels." We nevertheless present it on the next two pages, hoping (a) to end some of the fury of the "change attitudes — change practices" controversy; (b) to suggest that practitioners should move away from excessive emphasis on a single technique since action should be undertaken along a multitude of fronts; and (c) perhaps to illustrate the slang phrase: " 'Taint what you do - it's the way that you do it."

F. There are certain "specifics" that every practitioner should know.

So far, we have emphasized general principles applied by social scientists and practitioners to race relations. We feel that we should move increasingly toward "specifics" - toward the more immediate details affecting the life of the race

MORE AND LESS EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED BY INTERGROUP PRACTITIONERS

Type of Action	Less Effective Procedures	More Effective Procedures
1. Action in minority community.	Laying the burden on minorities to improve themselves in order to end prejudice; making the minorities take the initiative in changing patterns; forcing minorities into painful situations without support.	Raising minority aspiration levels; promoting minority initiative; increasing minority self-confidence and self-esteem.
2. Exhortation.	Speaking over and over to those already "saved"; using broad generalizations like "the wages of sin are death".	Dramatic presentations accompanied by recommendations or action proposals; speaking to groups in terms of their most cherished values.
3. The media approach.	Signs, slogans and posters that do not tell people what to do. For example, "Love thy neighbor" or "All men are brothers".	Statements by "culture heroes"; immediate personalized media that reach the individual and indicate specific courses of action.
4. Education.	The straight recounting of corrective facts, sometimes insufficient, because of the many emotional facets of prejudice.	Education involving emotions as well as intellect; becoming educated is part of an integrated interaction process; "learning what we live".
5. Surveys.	People confining their actions to gathering and discussing facts, or duplicating surveys already done; using surveys as an excuse for not taking action.	People participating personally in fact-finding, increasing their emotional involvement, with a stated intent to implement any facts they find, and with interpretation.

Type of Action	Less Effective Procedures	More Effective Procedures
6. Revelation or "shock treatment".	Stating unverified facts without context or interpretation, engendering surprise, disbelief and resistance.	"Shock treatment" of audiences backed by solid fact, and involving a process of a) confrontation, b) interpretation and c) redirection.
7. Participation.	Self-conscious inter-cultural "talent shows" that place and undue emphasis on the cultural characteristics of the minority that are unique; throwing unprepared persons together without goals, context or guidance.	Joint integrated activity on an area of vital common interest, preferably involving equal status contact.
8. Negotiation.	Quelling each individual discrimination complaint by private agreement without consulting others; compromising, appeasing, or "selling out".	Representative community groups persuading discriminators to adopt and state a specific, clear-cut non-discriminatory policy; holding a spirit of no compromise.
9. Legal and legislative action.	Failure to coordinate action, resulting in confusion, crystallization of resistance, or acceptance of compromise solutions.	Carefully planned and co-ordinated action with an unassailable case, access to competent legal talent, thorough knowledge of all sanctions and "klobbering" devices available.
10. More direct action.	Adopting the illegal or immoral tactics of the opposition in the process of picketing, boycotting, mass demonstrations.	Determining the legality of these "protest techniques"; operating within the framework of the law; mobilizing maximal community

AS OF 1 MAY 1964

Approved for Release 2011/01/10 : CIA-RDP80B01495R000100110001-7

relations worker. Our observations of intergroup practitioners at the Fisk University Race Relations Institute and at other gatherings convince us that the effective practitioner should know the following things:

1. Know the best of the theoretical thinking on race relations that can be applied to his specific program, as suggested above.

2. Know the total range of possible effective race relations techniques, and study the timing and strategy involved in applying the most appropriate technique effectively.

3. Know how to work with his board; how to keep them (a) interested, (b) informed, (c) active, and (d) flexible. More specific ways of doing this can be outlined for the interested reader.

4. Be familiar with the best resources. In addition to social science knowledge, the effective practitioner should know the best of the intergroup relations materials and how to obtain and distribute them rapidly, without getting involved in too much needless paper work. The term "resources" should also include all the other intergroup organizations, and the practitioner should readily know (a) what they are set up to do, (b) what they actually do, (c) what their limitations and advantages are, and (d) how they can help his organization, and how he can help them.

5. Know the policy statements of community organizations and how they propose to implement them locally. Study the 40 or so statements made at Fisk's Southwide Interorganizational Conference in 1955, and press local constituencies of these groups to implement them as far as possible. Also, local bodies might be pressured or "moved" through their regional or national headquarters.

6. Know about the conditions of tension and violence and the ways of handling them. Social scientists have done some study in this area but even more directly useful information may be obtained from such persons as sociologist-sheriff Joseph Lohman, who has developed effective techniques and handbooks, in teaching policemen how to quell racial tension.

7. Know all the outside sanctions that can be brought to bear on a community in times of stress or crisis. For example, under what conditions can be practitioner take legal action, bring in the State Bureau of Investigation: get the state to cut off local school funds?

These actions, ambitiously stated, will call upon the best of the practitioner's knowledge, attitudes, and skills. But we believe that maximum effectiveness will be definitely hampered unless the race relations worker masters them.

G. There is a variety of possible alternative actions in each area of segregation and discrimination.

We gather that some organizations are set up specificly to work on problems of schools, others on employment, others on housing, etc. But there are also organizations that are not limited in this way, but are dedicated toward working in any area where segregation and discrimination are rampant, and where human rights are being violated. For organizations such as these, we urge them to decide (a) in what area they can work most effectively, and (b) what the most effective action is that they can pursue in that area. For example, suppose an organization wants to work in the area of public school desegregation but is unable to do so because (a) other organizations are working in that area, or (b) the area is "too hot to handle." Then the organization might consider that it could be working effectively in any one of these areas:

1. Employment
2. Transportation, and other public accomodations
3. Housing
4. Dealing with tension incidents
5. Religious life
6. The Negro community

The criteria for selecting a given area over others might be these: (1) it is not an "impossible" situation, (2) there is "symbolic value" in the area as far as the minority community is concerned, (3) there is a serious need for improvement in that area, and (4) staff or directors have some knowledge, influence, or experience in that area. We suggest, briefly, a range of actions that might be pursued in each of the above mentioned areas:

1. Employment:

(a) Persuade qualified minorities to make personal application for non-traditional jobs.

(b) Seek integration of Negroes into city, state, and federal jobs.

(c) Approach key employers in the community to see if they will establish a precedent by changing their employment patterns.

(d) See that the non-discriminatory provisions of the President's Committee on Government Contracts are fully followed in the community, helping persons discriminated against to file a complaint, if necessary.

(b) Write to all relevant transportation authorities asking them to issue policy statements implementing the recent Interstate Commerce Commission ruling.

(c) Set up a "test case" to show how this ruling is being evaded.

(d) Boycott the Negro facility and ask that facilities be opened to all.

3. Housing

(a) Encourage and support Negro families seeking homes in predominantly white neighborhoods.

(c) Work to stablize "changing neighborhoods" by encouraging whites to avoid "panic selling."

(d) See if the powers of FHA or VA can be invoked to prevent the construction of government-financed segregated housing developments.

4. Handling Tension incidents

(a) Keep an accurate, up-to-date file on all incidents of racial tension, conflict, atrocity.

(b) Try to get publicity for anti-Negro tension incidents in the media of communication.

(c) Be "on-the-spot" in order to do what you can to solve tension incidents personally.

(d) Be alert to the forces of law and order that can evoked in event of racial tension, and keep them informed of potential problems, e.g., the police, national guard, governor, FBI.

5. Religious life

(a) Urge white and Negro ministers to deliver more church sermons urging tolerance and understanding.

(b) Encourage church clubs and youth groups to have joint meetings and discussions groups.

(c) Urge white and Negro ministers to meet together or to integrate the Ministerial Alliances.

(d) Review the national policy statements about segregation and discrimination made by each local church body; urge the local body to implement the policies in the most effective manner possible.

6. The Negro community

(a) Persuade minorities to be on their best behavior, and to equip themselves for possible new opportunity.

(b) Remind Negroes of all state and federal laws protecting their rights, and indicate wherever these laws are being violated.

(c) Help or persuade the Negro community to pay poll taxes or otherwise qualify to vote; teach youths how to register as they come of age.

(d) Organize the most effective economic counter-boycott possible in the Negro community.

These are but a few of the actions that are possible in Southern communities. Note that under each heading, they tend to range from less to more "direct action" methods, in order that some allowance may be made for differences between various communities or states. The area of action in public schools has been omitted here, but numerous publications of effective action in school desegregation exist and are readily obtainable. We recommend here that each staff member of an intergroup organization, in collaboration with his board of advisors, consider the criteria for selection of an action area, and then decide within the limits of his environment, what is the most militant action that can be pursued effectively.

H. Living the effective personal life in intergroup relations

In conclusion, we feel that in addition to the perhaps overwhelming recommendations on effectiveness that we have listed above, the effective worker can add to his contribution by considering how to lead the personally effective life as far as race relations are concerned. Each person must work out for himself the best way of doing this. We will not detail our suggestions here, although the writer has advanced some suggestions in the 1956 Winter issue of Child Study Magazine, in an article called "The Family's Stake in Desegregation." Briefly, the suggestions are: "Know thyself" and the extent of your own prejudices; know the facts - know what is effective; learn how to "silence a bigot;" learn how to handle tension incidents; and "set a good personal example." And a sixth point might be added for all white and Negro persons interested in effectiveness:

wherever possible, stop supporting segregation. And who knows, we may wake some morning only to find, happily, that we have "worked ourselves out of a job."

July 21, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

In addition to the important matters of policy to come before the members of the Committee July 30, the staff wishes now to lay before you a proposed reorganization of staff jobs.

The present By-Laws of the Council stipulate and describe as staff officers an Executive Director, an Associate Director, a Secretary-Treasurer, and Counsel.

The attached chart shows the new form of organization proposed.

The attached amendments to the By-Laws, if they should be passed by the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, November 10, 1954, would accomplish the suggested changes.

The proposed detailed duties of Assistant Directors are as follows:

Assistant Director for Information and Research

Prepare or supervise the preparation of all publications of the Council, including pamphlets, leaflets, and the Council's magazine New South. Supervise the research program of SRC and the maintenance of materials and clipping files, servicing of information requests, and fact-finding incident to the Council's program. Maintain contacts with the daily, weekly, and periodical press, and, upon occasion, to prepare and circulate news releases. Conduct negotiations with organs of opinion, including the press, radio, television, etc. Interview visiting journalists and other writers, and inform them on matters Southern and matters relating directly to SRC. In the absence of the Director to be responsible for the administration of the program of the Council.

Assistant Director for Program Development (Two persons)

Mainly through field travel, but also through correspondence and other means of communication, to be in touch with the movement underway in each of twelve Southern states to launch a permanent race relations organization. To advise and counsel with the leaders or members of these organizations, and in interviews to request the assistance and discover the attitude of various people influential in each state

believed to have an interest in matters which concern the Council. To be responsible, under the Executive Director, for all SRC contacts with certain or all of the state programs. To interpret to state personnel SRC policy and detailed arrangements; to assist state organizations in the selection of personnel; to supervise the performance of state organizations and their adherence to SRC policy.

Assistant Director for Program Planning

Using an extensive knowledge and experience of developmental community programs, and by virtue of wide familiarity with Southern problems and movements, to review all matters of program and policy; to advise the Executive Director, the Executive Committee, the Board, and all other staff members, in the coordination of program planning; and, upon assignment by the Executive Director, to supervise the execution by central office staff and state personnel of stated portions of SRC policy and program. Upon occasion, in the absence of the Executive Director, to be in charge of the Council's work as a whole. In occasional travel, to consult with field personnel and staff in other and related organizations in this general field, as to matters of program development and community relations.

The staff supposes that the suggested amendment to Article 6, Section 6, provides for flexibility in that the Executive Committee or the Southern Regional Council as a whole could from time to time amend the job descriptions of the Assistant Directors.

We send this matter out ahead of time in order to give ample opportunity for members of the Executive Committee to be familiar with the questions and thus make best use of the time of the meeting on July 30.

Encls.

February 6, 1962

TO: Mr. Leslie Dunbar, The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: MERIT EMPLOYMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: MEETING OF AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH MERIT EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES WITH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

SPEAKER: MR. ART LEVIN, CONSULTANT TO PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

1. The Merit Employment Coordinating Committee is asking that your agency have representatives at its next dinner meeting on Monday, February 12th, at 6:00 P. M., at Beamon's Restaurant on Auburn Avenue, N. E., near Butler Street. At this meeting, Mr. Levin will present valuable information concerning action to be taken when companies with government contracts are being accused of discriminatory practices.

2. Enclosed with this letter, we are sharing with you the minutes of our last meeting. Also, enclosed is a self-addressed stamped card requesting your agency to be represented on this committee and the names of your representative(s).

3. We are looking forward to seeing you and your representatives (lay and staff) at our next meeting, Monday, February 12th at Beamon's Restaurant. Remember the meeting is at 6:00 P. M., and dinner will be available.

Gerald Reed
Dr. Gerald Reed,
Co-Chairman

J. R. Henderson
J. R. Henderson,
Co-Chairman

To: Merit Employment Coordinating Committee

Our agency desires to be a part of the Merit Employment Coordinating Committee.

_____ _____

_____ _____

We will have the following number of persons present at the February 12th Meeting_____.

Date_____

Signature_____

PR ✓ – I think we should be represented. By whom? PA? you? I'll decide & have card returned

PA ✓

JM ✓ Notified I cannot not attend

Coler - report

file

to file

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Recd. 25/1/62
from AFSC-High Point, N.C.

Atlanta, Georgia Firms
Holding Government Contracts

12/20/61	James C. Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Assoc. Inc. 873 Spring St., N.W.; Housing Units. $64000
12/21/61	Walker Div., I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co. 125 Bennett St., N.W.; Weapons Control Switching Equipment $294430
1/4/62	Holder Construction Company, 1926 Fulton National Bank Bldg., Const. of Bldg. $1498000
1/4/62	T.D. McClure, Jr. Co., 629 Antone St., N.W. Atlanta 25 Replace Electric Duct Line. $68000
12/28/61	L. F. Still & Co., 134 Blvd. N.E., Atlanta 12- Roof $42641
12/29/61	TESCO Chemical of Carolina, Inc., P.O. Box 6286 Gases. Indefinite Quantity
1/17/62	Crane Supply Co., Washington St., Viaduct Valves. $25339
1/16/62	Georgia Technical Research Inst. Research. $79742
1/18/62	The Warren Co., Inc. 905 Memorial Dr., S.E. Refrigerator, Comm. $69,612
1/22/62	Grinnell Co., Inc., P.O. Box 4719, Atlanta 2, Ga. Pipe Fittings $10193
1/22/62	Southern Spring Bed Co., 290 Hunter St., S.E. Atlanta 1, Ga., Furniture Indef. Qty.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

MINUTES
OF
MERIT EMPLOYMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
AT
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH OFFICE
6th FLOOR 41 EXCHANGE PLACE BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

JANUARY 23, 1962
12:15 P. M.

DR. GERALD REED, CO-CHAIRMAN, PRESIDING

Persons Present: Mr. J. R. Henderson, Co-Chairman, Merit Employment Coordinating Committee; Mr. Noles Collinson, American Friends Service Committee; Mrs. P. Q. Yancey, General Citizens Committee on Employment and Economic Security; Mr. Clarence D. Coleman, National Urban League; Mr. Howard Carey, National Urban League; Mr. Art Levin, Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith; Mr. Richard Shapiro, Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith; Mr. A. I. Botnick, Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith and Harold N. Arnold, Atlanta Urban League.

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

A proposal by Mr. Henderson concerning the structure of the Committee was approved as follows:

a. Name - THE ATLANTA MERIT EMPLOYMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

b. Purpose - To serve as informational clearing house on all organized activity that is being carried on in the Metropolitan Atlanta Area on improving the employment pattern of Negroes. This information will serve to prevent duplication of efforts and to facilitate cooperative action and, generally, to permit a pool of experience that individual organizations might draw on.

c. Membership - Shall consist of all consenting active organizations working in the field of economic improvement of the status of Negroes. Suggested organizations are: The Atlanta Urban League, The Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, The Atlanta Council On Human Relations, The Atlanta Voters League, The American Friends Service Committee, The General Citizens Committee On Employment and Economic Opportunity, The Georgia Council On Human Relations, The Southern Regional Council, The NAACP, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, The YMCA and the YWCA.

d. Structure - Shall be of such nature that the Merit Employment Coordinating Committee itself will not pursue any direct activities other than that of "central recording of activities" and cooperatively developing some degree of coordination in the broad field of economic improvement.

e. Meeting Time and Reports - Shall meet once each month at a designated place and time. Each participating organization, at each meeting, will give a brief written report of its current activities and achievements in the field of economic development. The reports will be pooled by the Secretary and sent to all members

f. Secretariat - Shall be the responsibility of The Atlanta Urban League.

2. THE DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

   a. With the counsel of the Co-Chairmen, notify participating agencies of the time, place, arrangements and agenda for meetings.

   b. Record proceedings of all meetings.

   c. Maintain committee files.

   d. Perform such other duties and assignments of the committee.

3. ACTION

   a. Agreed that Co-Chairman and Secretary will determine time, place and agenda for next meeting.

   b. A copy of the Committee Structure be sent to heads of all suggested organizations to secure their consent to participate and their designation of their organization's representative (s).

   c. All regular meetings of the Committee will be luncheon meetings.

   d. Secretary to secure the service of Mr. Jesse O. Thomas for the purpose of securing information regarding the discriminatory practices at Georgia State Employment Service. This report is to be referred to Mr. Art Levin for further action. Recent Federal Court ruling will be made available to Mr. Thomas for his use in this project.

4. Mr. Noles Collinson will secure the services of the American Friends Committee in High Point, North Carolina, to provide us with a current list of industries in the Metropolitan Atlanta Area with government contracts of an aggregate of $50,000 or more and employing 50 persons or more.

5. The Committee will sponsor an evening meeting with interested citizens at which Mr. Art Levin would speak on "Method of Securing Equal Opportunities in Industries With Government Contracts." Details to be decided by Co-Chairman and Secretary.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Source: Race Relations Department, Fisk University

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

Atlanta, Georgia

January 1, 1961 - December 11, 1961

Name	Amount	Date
1. Aero Corporation Atlanta Airport Atlanta, Georgia	$11,704.00 11,704.00 660,135.00 37,397.00 115,571.00	November 20, 1961 November 16, 1961 September 27, 1961 June 23, 1961 February 16, 1961
2. Allied Consultants, Inc. 247 14th St., N.W. Atlanta 13, Georgia	30,200.00	September 25, 1961
3. American Bakeries Company 600 Murphy Avenue, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia	22,952.00 (est.)	June 15, 1961
4. American Cryogenics, Inc. Marks Oxygen Company Atlanta 10, Georgia	291,227.00 201,954.00	October 6, 1961 January 17, 1961
5. American Tire Company 50 Houston Street, N.E. Atlanta 3, Georgia	32,348.00	June 23, 1961
6. Ampex Corporation 359 E. Paces Ferry Rd., N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	50,400.00 36,738.00 56,085.00	April 7, 1961 March 24, 1961 January 26, 1961
7. A. R. Abrams, Inc. 362 Jones Avenue, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	193,487.00	November 9, 1961
8. Arkansas Fuel Oil Corp. 1303 Candler Building Atlanta 3, Georgia	195,604.00	January 6, 1961
9. Atlantic States Construction Co. P. O. Box 1738 Atlanta 1, Georgia	1,079,900.00	April 28, 1961
10. Beck & Gregg Hardware Co. 217 Luckie Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	18,020.00 (est.)	September 19, 1961

11.	Carter and Galantin of Georgia, Inc. 752 Spring Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	$ 27,204.00	January 3, 1961
12.	Certified Parts & Service Co. 1860 Buford Highway, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	36,557.00	May 8, 1961
13.	Cher-O-Kee Photofinishers Inc. P.O. Box 441, Atlanta, Georgia	33,635.00	August 18, 1961
14.	Chicago Bridge & Iron Co. 57 Forsyth Street, N.W. Atlanta 3, Georgia	63,300.00	March 15, 1961
15.	Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. 91-16th St., N.W. Atlanta 9, Georgia	66,866.00 39,035.00 34,150.00	July 21, 1961 May 15, 1961 March 24, 1961
16.	Cities Service Oil Company 1303 Candler Building Atlanta 3, Georgia	71,676.00	July 26, 1961
17.	Citywide Janitorial Service, Inc. 970 Piedmont Avenue, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	30,900.00 76,964.00 (est.)	October 9, 1961 July 21, 1961
18.	Dillard Paper Company 300 Peters Street, S.W. Atlanta 2, Georgia	Indef. Qty. Indef. Qty.	August 4, 1961 March 27, 1961
19.	Empire Gas Engineering Co. P. O. Box 1738 Atlanta, Georgia	444,300.00	April 4, 1961
20.	Engineering Chemicals, Inc. 110 Mayson Street Atlanta 24, Georgia	327,769.00	September 18, 1961
21.	Engineering Contractors, Inc. 1862 Cheshire Bridge Rd. N.E. Atlanta 9, Georgia	40,997.00 11,553.00	May 25, 1961 March 20, 1961
22.	E. V. Camp Steel Works P.O. Box 5227 Sta. E. Atlanta, Georgia	42,066.00 65,355.00	September 19, 1961 June 20, 1961

23.	Flanigan Storage Company, Inc. 643 Tenth Street, N.W. Atlanta 18, Georgia	$ 35,445.00 (est.)	July 12, 1961
24.	Foremost Dairies, Inc. 2711 Piedmont Road, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	736,591.00	June 13, 1961
25.	Gann Construction Company 1572 Howell Mill Rd. N.W. Atlanta 18, Georgia	10,016.00	June 12, 1961
26.	Gaylord Container, Div. of Crown Zellerbach Corp. 276 Miller Reed St., S.E. Atlanta, Georgia	Indef. Qty.	April 13, 1961
27.	General Elevator Company 400 Trabert Avenue, N.W. Atlanta 9, Georgia	24,679.00 29,822.00 22,202.00	April 19, 1961 January 20, 1961 January 20, 1961
28.	General Electric Co. X-Ray Dept. 1383 Spring Street, N.W. Atlanta 9, Georgia	37,615.00	July 7, 1961
29.	Georgia Institute of Technology 225 North Avenue, N.W. Atlanta 13, Georgia	40,000.00 (est.)	August 22, 1961
30.	Georgia Technical Research Institute Research Building Atlanta, Georgia	49,964.00 37,902.00 30,000.00 99,652.00 110,000.00	December 6, 1961 October 24, 1961 March 31, 1961 March 2, 1961 January 27, 1961
31.	The Glidden Company P. O. Box 19627 Station N Atlanta, Georgia	35,906.00	March 10, 1961
32.	The Glidden Co. Atlanta, Georgia	3,254.00	January 12, 1961
33.	G. T. Duke Company T/A Den-Air of Atlanta Inc. 34 Elliot Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	112,783.00 30,038.00 27,810.00 25,804.00	November 21, 1961 March 20, 1961 April 24, 1961 May 15, 1961

34.	Gulf Oil Coporation Gulf Oil Building 1375 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta 9, Georgia	$303,666.00 (est.) 248,532.00	August 30, 1961 July 26, 1961
35.	Hall Construction Co. 1253 Eastridge Road, S.W. Atlanta 11, Georgia	162,789.00	March 8, 1961
36.	Harbour and Company Atlanta, Georgia	29,591.00	March 2, 1961
37.	Henry C. Beck Company 1310 Fulton National Bank Building Atlanta 3, Georgia	464,398.00	August 8, 1961
38.	Holder Construction Company 1526 Fulton National Bank Bldg. Atlanta 3, Georgia	756,750.00	June 8, 1961
39.	Irvindale Farms, Inc. 484 Plaster Avenue, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	315,751.00 (est.)	June 21, 1961
40.	Jack W. West 1124 Knott Street, S.E. Atlanta 16, Georgia	17,600.00	April 4, 1961
41.	Janitors Unlimited, Inc. 336-242 Marietta St. Atlanta, Georgia	27,597.00	January 3, 1961
42.	John H. Harte Associates, Inc. 284 Techwood Drive, N.W. Atlanta 13, Georgia	52,662.00 N.G.	November 2, 1961 July 31, 1961
43.	Keheley & Co., Inc., 3166 Maple Drive, N.E. Atlanta 5, Georgia	36,197.00	July 7, 1961
44.	Lance Roofing Company, Inc. 65 Weyman Avenue, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia	254,380.00	May 11, 1961
45.	L.B. Foster Company 795 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta 8, Georgia	10,712.00 (est.)	September 14,1961

46.	L. F. Still and Company 134 Boulevard N.E. Atlanta 12, Georgia	$ 12,640.00 57,500.00 378,435.00	December 4, 1961 July 12, 1961 July 7, 1961
47.	McClure & Associates P.O. Box 19775 Station N Atlanta, Georgia	27,889.00	September 25, 1961
48.	McDonough Construction Co. of Georgia 1958 Monroe Drive, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	253,700.00	September 27, 1961
49.	McWhirter Material Handling Co. 731 Echo Street, N.W. Atlanta 18, Georgia	90,933.00	August 18, 1961
50.	Mead Packaging Company, Div of Mead Corp 950 W. Marietta Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	Indef. Qty	August 11, 1961
51.	Metal Distributors, Inc. 2737 Apple Valley Road, N.E. P. O. Box 9656 Atlanta 19, Georgia	36,963.00	April 25, 1961
52.	Minnesota Mining & Manuf. Co. 732 Ashby Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	51,491.00	March 15, 1961
53.	Modernization Construction Co. 873 Spring Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	59,814.00 83,851.00	June 21, 1961 April 25, 1961
54.	Otis Elevator Company 39 Harris Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	72,492.00	March 20, 1961
55.	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Supply Division 1605 Marietta Blvd., N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	11,040.00 (est.)	August 30, 1961
56.	P. D. Christian Company 3130 Maple Drive, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	184,600.00 347,480.00	July 17, 1961 June 21, 1961

57.	Ray M. Lee Company 1004 Edgewood Avenue Atlanta, Georgia	$ 196,241.00	March 10, 1961
58.	Refrigeration Appliances, Inc. 495 Fourth Street, N.W. Atlanta 18, Georgia	37,456.00	July 7, 1961
59.	Rittenbaum Bros. 691 Houston Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	106,650.00 34,100.00 40,920.00	October 5, 1961 April 25, 1961 February 20, 1961
60.	Robert and Co. Associates 96 Poplar Street, N.W. Atlanta 3, Georgia	29,336.00	March 24, 1961
61.	Sam Finley, Inc. 292 North Avenue, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	51,461.00	June 27, 1961
62.	Scientific-Atlanta, Inc. 2162 Piedmont Rd., N.E. Atlanta 9, Georgia	38,074.00	July 11, 1961
63.	Slife Supply Co. 643 Dill Avenue, S.W. Atlanta 10, Ga.	12,951.00	September 19,1961
64.	Southern Mills Inc. 585 Wells Street, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia	Indef. Qty.	April 7, 1961
65.	Southland Coffee Company 110 Central Avenue, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia	26,234.00	September 18,1961
66.	Steele & Associates, Inc. 1405 Dutch Valley Pl, N.E. Atlanta 9, Georgia	149,200.00	September 8, 1961
67.	Thomas M. Lowe, Jr. and Associates, Inc. 3166 Maple Drive, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	62,800.00	March 24, 1961
68.	Toombs, Amisano & Wells 70 Fairlie Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	44,700.00	September 25,1961

69.	Tri-State Contracting Co. 1490 Mecaslin Street, N.W. Atlanta 9, Georgia	$ 73,952.00	March 15, 1961
70.	Vulcan Materials Company Stockbridge Stone Division P. O. Box 12078 Atlanta, Georgia	33,960.00	February 24, 1961
71.	Walker Electrical Co., Inc. 125 Bennett Street, N.W. Atlanta 9, Georgia	228,399.00 (est.) 40,798.00 (est.) 100,742.00 265,799.00	May 11, 1961 May 23, 1961 April 24, 1961 April 19, 1961
72.	The Warren Co., Inc. 905 Memorial Drive, S.E. Atlanta, Georgia	52,163.00 191,300.00 31,004.00 162,000.00 110,123.00	October 30, 1961 July 7, 1961 June 6, 1961 April 7, 1961 January 30, 1961
73.	Worthington Corp. 2095 Liddell Drive, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	49,416.00	February 16, 1961
74.	Xerox Corp. 1375 Spring Street, N.W. Atlanta 9, Georgia	71,040.00 39,600.00	August 18, 1961 August 18, 1961

Greater Atlanta Area

75.	E. T. Borwick Mills, Inc. Old Peachtree Road Chamblee, Georgia	96,955.00	March 7, 1961
76.	General Construction Co. 276 Four Lane Hwy. Marietta, Georgia	38,511.00	October 13, 1961
77.	Grimland Co. Mfrs., Inc. 221 North 4 Lane Hwy. Marietta, Georgia	38,688.00	October 5, 1961
78.	Kaminer Construction Corp. P. O. Box 227 Chamblee, Georgia	64,800.00 1,470,509.00	October 25, 1961 March 14, 1961
79.	L. A. Mann 3130 N. Druid Hills Road Decatur, Georgia	54,000.00	June 19, 1961

80.	Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Marietta, Georgia	100,000.00	December 6, 1961
		200,000.00	November 24, 1961
		132,110.00	November 24, 1961
		677,403.00	November 21, 1961
		4,200,000.00	November 20, 1961
		1,000,000.00	November 20, 1961
		19,000,000.00	October 25, 1961
		35,646.00	October 24, 1961
		3,700,000.00	October 18, 1961
		100,002.00	September 21,1961
		271,961.00	August 22, 1961
		120,603.00	July 13, 1961
		394,656.00	July 13, 1961
		118,947.00	July 13, 1961
		105,648.00	July 13, 1961
		78,744.00	July 13, 1961
		64,666.00	July 13, 1961
		31,400.00	July 13, 1961
		3,000,000.00	July 10, 1961
		1,232,924.00	July 7, 1961
		46,483.00	June 30, 1961
		228,032.00	June 28, 1961
		57,956.00	June 26, 1961
		50,412.00	June 21, 1961
		110,000.00	June 21, 1961
		241,665.00	May 29, 1961
		28,816.00	May 29, 1961
		162,473.00	May 11, 1961
		41,744.00	May 11, 1961
		294,317.00	May 5, 1961
		29,900,000.00	April 25, 1961
		450,000.00	April 25, 1961
		31,964.00	April 25, 1961
		35,411.00	March 31, 1961
		1,000,000.00	March 8, 1961
		516,057.00	January 25, 1961
		3,400,000.00	January 17, 1961
		4,500,000.00	January 3, 1961
		500,000.00	January 3, 1961
81.	Pilcher Livington & Co. 209 Waterman Street Marietta, Georgia	71,697.00	November 29,1961
82.	Reliance Chemical Co. Box 516 East Point, Georgia	120,839.00	November 30,1961
		151,257.00	November 9, 1961
		27,087.00	November 2, 1961
		26,520.00	November 2, 1961
		45,551.00	October 27, 1961
		188,430.00	October 24, 1961

	Reliance Chemical Co. Box 516 East Point, Georgia (continued)	$ 28,698.00 58,450.00 36,480.00 43,775.00 73,510.00 40,428.00 29,630.00 51,525.00	August 30, 1961 July 19, 1961 June 21, 1961 May 5, 1961 April 7, 1961 March 8, 1961 February 24,1961 January 27, 1961
83.	Shaw-Lightcap, Inc. 125 New St. Decatur, Georgia	37,599.00	April 11, 1961
84.	T. & B. Builders, Inc. P. O. Box 783 Decatur, Georgia	254,800.00	April 25, 1961
85.	Union Lumber Co., Inc. 2135 Lawrence Avenue East Point, Georgia	25,640.00	September 25,1961
86.	William Armstrong Smith Co. 109 E. Forest Avenue East Point, Georgia	31,619.00 31,421.00 39,327.00 32,950.00 83,392.00	September 25,1961 September 21,1961 May 29, 1961 May 5, 1961 March 31, 1961
87.	Williams Contracting Co. 5620 New Peachtree Road Chamblee, Georgia	117,030.00	June 30, 1961
88.	The Woodman Co., Inc. 114 New Street Decatur, Georgia	27,531.00 27,557.00	December 7, 1961 March 20, 1961

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

213 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA
PHONE FR 9-4145

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Teacher, Miami

Jan. 9, 1957

John Constable
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear John:

Replying to your memo about NEW SOUTH subscriptions-

Our current policy is that we shall continue the subscription with membership throughout Florida with the exception of Dade County.

We affiliated an already booming group in Dade Co., and one of the conditions they requested was making the subscription optional. However, on all memberships of $10 or more (and these are a fair slice) a subscription is automatic in Dade County also.

This is apt to be a bit confusing for your outfit, I faar, and when it is coupled with the struggle we've had secretary-wise the result is anything but happy. I'm just now getting a new gal broken in to how this thing is supposed to be kept, and feel certain we are a bit behind the times.

Thus I'd like to suggest that you put us in your routine category as best you can. We will forward you a monthly statement as usual, and trust that we'll get the wheels rolling properly to do the right kind of job.

We feel the NEW SOUTH to be an important item and would never worry about your soliciting new and renewal subscriptions in addition to our effort. In fact, I would feel it probably would be helpful- so if you get some prospects don't be bashful.

And a Happpppyyyy New Yeeaar to you from down South!

Sincerely,

Bill

Wm K Williams

Same letter sent to the following states:

ALA ✓
Arkansas ✓
Florida ✓
Georgia ✓
Kentucky ✓
North Carolina ✓
South Carolina ✓
Texas
Virginia ✓

January 6, 1958

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors, State Organizations

FROM: John Constable, Director of Information

RE: NEW SOUTH

There has been considerable confusion as to state policies concerning NEW SOUTH subscriptions. We would like to have a clearer understanding as to state practices now in effect. Please fill out the information listed below and return to us immediately.

SRC policy is: (1) For subscriptions included with membership, the individual state should send renewal slips. SRC will send renewal slips only after the subscription is three months in arrears. (2) When New South is optional, SRC reserves the right to solicit new and renewal New South subscriptions.

NEW SOUTH STATUS

STATE ALABAMA

NEW SOUTH POLICY (Check one)

(1) Subscription included with membership _____
(2) Subscription optional _____
(3) Other arrangement _____ (If so, please explain.)

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
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ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-5764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 7, 1958

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors, State Organizations

FROM: John Constable, Director of Information

RE: NEW SOUTH

There has been considerable confusion as to state policies concerning NEW SOUTH subscriptions. We would like to have a clearer understanding as to state practices now in effect. Please fill out the information listed below and return to us immediately.

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NEW SOUTH STATUS

STATE GEORGIA

NEW SOUTH POLICY (Check one)

(1) Subscription included with membership_____
(2) Subscription optional ✓
(3) Other arrangement_____(If so, please explain.)

Same letter sent to the Virginia Council

January 15, 1958

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

This is just a note to remind you to please return, at your earliest convenience, the information requested in our memorandum of January 8, 1958.

Thank you very much for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to the
Director of Information

/c

Virginia Council on Human Relations

1409 CHOWAN ROAD
RICHMOND 26, VIRGINIA
Phone: ATlantic 8-1210

January 19, 1958

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2nd Vice-President

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Secretary

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Mr. Thomas W. Young
Mrs. Arnold Zetlin

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

Miss Luel E. Cummings
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Cummings:

I think the enclosed membership card will explain our Council's present policy with respect to "New South." I thought several of these cards had been sent to Fred Routh back in December, but apparently I omitted to include them with the other materials in the packet.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Marion

John H. Marion

JHM:plr
Enclosure

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Atlanta 3-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 7, 1958

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors, State Organizations

FROM: John Constable, Director of Information

RE: NEW SOUTH

There has been considerable confusion as to state policies concerning NEW SOUTH subscriptions. We would like to have a clearer understanding as to state practices now in effect. Please fill out the information listed below and return to us immediately.

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NEW SOUTH STATUS

STATE VIRGINIA

NEW SOUTH POLICY (Check one)

(1) Subscription included with membership_____
(2) Subscription optional ✓
(3) Other arrangement ✓ If so, please explain.)

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1409 CHOWAN ROAD, RICHMOND 26, VA.

Please enroll me as a member of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, as indicated below:

- ☐ Student Member $1.50
- ☐ Regular Member $3
- ☐ (with *"New South"* $5)
- ☐ Sustaining Member $10
- ☐ Sponsoring Member $25
- ☐ Life Member $100

A husband and wife may enroll together, in any classification, at the individual rate.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

All members receive the News Letter and other publications of the Council. Those enrolled at $5 or more also receive *"New South,"* the monthly periodical of the Southern Regional Council.

STATE PRACTICES IN REGARD TO NEW SOUTH SUBSCRIPTIONS

January 22, 1958

WITH MEMBERSHIP	OPTIONAL OR OTHER
ALABAMA	VIRGINIA
ARKANSAS	NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA	FLORIDA
KENTUCKY	GEORGIA
	LOUISIANA
	TENNESSEE
	MISSISSIPPI
	TEXAS*

*Texas has not replied to the memorandum request to list state practices. Until additional information is received, Texas should be listed as optional or other.

NEW SOUTH STATUS

John- as soon as you can give us to info on the idea of N.S. subscriptions expiring at the same time we'd appreciate it. Thanks —Bob

STATE ALABAMA

NEW SOUTH POLICY (Check one)

(1) Subscription included with membership X
(2) Subscription optional _____
(3) Other arrangement _____ (If so, please explain.)

NEW SOUTH STATUS

STATE ARKANSAS

NEW SOUTH POLICY (Check one)

(1) Subscription included with membership ✓
(2) Subscription optional _____
(3) Other arrangement _____ (If so, please explain.)

NEW SOUTH STATUS

STATE NORTH CAROLINA

NEW SOUTH POLICY (Check one)

(1) Subscription included with membership ✓ (with $10 and $25 memberships)
(2) Subscription optional ✓ (5 members pay $2 extra if they want New South)
(3) Other arrangement _____ If so, please explain.)

We send names to be dropped after three months in arrears
Mary S. Jones
N. C. Council.

NEW SOUTH STATUS

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA

NEW SOUTH POLICY (Check one)

(1) Subscription included with membership ✓
(2) Subscription optional _____
(3) Other arrangement _____ If so, please explain.)

We send renewal notices approx 2 weeks before months in which renewal is due. Follow up during first months of lapse. Would be glad to have your follow-up during 2nd mo. J.S.

SYSTEM FOR NEW SOUTH SUBSCRIPTIONS RECORDS

NEW SOUTH data cards will now be kept in three different categories. These are: (1) Cards for members of state organizations who subscribe through their organizations (2) NEW SOUTH subscribers other than those in category 1 (3) Complimentary subscriptions (This category will include substantial contributors.)

The first two categories in the card file will be arranged in alphabetical order by names and by states. The cards in these two categories also will have a color tab (one different color for each month) which will denote the month in which the subscription becomes due. Category number 3 cards will also be alphabetical by state, but will contain only the name and address of the subscriber with the length of time NEW SOUTH is to be sent. In the future, the initials of the person authorizing a complimentary subscription for anyone will be entered on the data card.

BILLING will be done as follows:

Category 1: These persons are not to be sent renewal notices until three months after their subscription has expired, if not renewed earlier by state groups.

EXAMPLE--In March, the receptionist will check the cards with the color tab denoting December subscribers. All those persons who have not renewed will be sent notices. In April, January subscribers will be sent notices, and so on.

At the same time renewal notices are mailed, stencils should be removed from the files. If renewal is made, stencil is then replaced in the active file.

Category 2: These persons should be sent a renewal notice the month their subscriptions come due. A second notice should be mailed the following month to those persons who have not renewed. When the second renewal notice goes out, stencils should be pulled from the active file until the renewal is made.

EXAMPLE--In March, the receptionist will check all the cards in category number 2 with color tabs denoting subscription date in March. Renewal notices would

be sent all persons who had not previously renewed. In April, the reception would again check the cards in category number 2 for March and pull all cards and stencils of persons who had not renewed. A final renewal notice would be sent to these persons in April.

Category 3: No card should be pulled from this file until the person authorizing the subscription indicates that it should be discontinued. If a complimentary subscription is for one year, at the end of that year, the receptionist should check with the staff member making the subscription. At least once a year, all cards in this category should be reviewed by the appropriate staff members.

INSTALLING THE NEW SYSTEM

Mrs. Ruth House Alexander will purchase color tabs for cards. Tape will be run off from the stencils. The cards will be checked against the tape and any discrepancies corrected, after which tape will be stuck on the cards. Cards then will be separated according to categories and tabbed according to time subscription comes due. Mrs. Ruth House Alexander is to investigate method of making cards for new subscribers from the stencil.

"Guardians of the South." From Textile Bulletin, edited by David Clark. May 15, 1944

The Negro question is, at least, 90 percent Northern and 90 percent white.

Very few Southern Negroes have any desire to vote in elections and almost none of them have any interest whatever in trying to establish social equality with white people.

Almost all of the hullabaloo being raised about social equality and votes for Negroes is the product of small groups of white people in the North and a few Northern Negroes who were probably approached by Northern whites and induced to become active. Some of them are, no doubt, paid for their activities.

Ever since the Civil War, in fact, even prior to that struggle, there have been small groups of Northern people who seem to think that their mission in life is to regulate the affairs of the people of the South, and when our conduct is not in accord with their preconceived ideas, seek means through which to force them upon us.

Most of the people in the Northern states are perfectly willing for the citizens of the South to handle their own problems, but the self-appointed "Guardians of the South" are constantly raving and ranting about our conduct while entirely ignoring incidents in their own territory, such as the following:

> New York, May 11.--Police reported that 25 white and 25 Negro girls fought for almost half an hour in the cafeteria of Brooklyn Girls High School today. Then they fought with chairs, dishes, fists and fingernails as weapons.

About a year ago a group of young Negroes in the Harlem district of New York staged a riot during which they broke a large number of store windows and stole very large amounts of the goods of Harlem merchants.

The "Guardians of the South" pay no attention to such incidents in their own territory but are quick to criticize every incident noted in the South.

Our critics do have the support and encouragement of a few people such as Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina and Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, both of whom were affiliated with communistic activities during the days when Stalin was attempting to overthrow our government and establish communism in its place.

Every section has men like Odum and Alexander who appear to have peculiar complexes and spend their lives criticizing the habits and activities of the majority of the citizens of their community or section. They seldom accomplish anything but seem to get great pleasure out of criticizing their neighbors.

Stalin has now declared that Russia will not in the future be a party to plans for the overthrow of the governments of other countries and we believe that he is sincere in taking that position. However, some years ago he said in addressing a group of American communists who were visiting in Russia:

> I think that the moment is not far off when a revolutionary crisis will be unleashed in America, and when that revolutionary crisis comesin the United States, it will mark the end of world capitalism. The communist Party of the United States must be armed to meet this historical moment and to head the forthcoming class war.

So inspired by that statement were certain American communists and near-communists that shortly thereafter, in the spring of 1935, they conceived the idea of a summer school at Moscow University to which young men and girls of the United States could be sent to acquire enthusiasm for and a better understanding of communism.

In order to influence as large a number as possible a circular was prepared and widely distributed. From the group of sponsors as shown upon the front cover of the circular we have extracted the following:

William Allan Neilson, President, Smith College.
Howard W. Odum, Professor of Sociology and Director School of Public Welfare, University of North Carolina.
William F. Russell, Dean, Teachers College, Columbia University.
H. W. Tyler, General Secretary, American Association of University Professors.

Under the influence of the sponsors a substantial number of young people set sail in June, 1935, for Russia on a ship which had been provided but when they reached there, they found that no provision had been made for an American section of the summer school at Moscow University and they not only had wasted their travel money but many had great difficulty in obtaining passage back home.

Apparently the entire plan, for educating a group of American boys and girls for a part in the revolution which Stalin had predicted, was conceived in the United States but the sponsors had failed to obtain the approval and cooperation of Stalin.

Howard W. Odum, like the editor of this publication, is old enough to know how the Negro was used by ward heelers when he did vote freely in the South, and knows also the many troubles politics brought upon him.

He knows that since the Negro ceased to be active in politics, his lot has been much better and he has been much happier.

Howard W. Odum and some of his friends recently organized the Southern Regional Council with himself as president. The vice presidents are P. B. Young, Negro, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and chairman of the trustees of Howard University; Homer P. Rainey, president of the University of Texas; and Carter Wesley, Negro, editor and publisher of the Houston Informer.

Meeting in Atlanta, they urged Negroes to register and vote and since then there has been an organized effort to get Georgia Negroes to register.

Few Negroes have any desire to vote and but for the urging of a Northern group of white men and women, plus a few Odums, would continue to develop in their own way and would avoid the friction and troubles which are certain to come to him.

Far more important to the Negroes than voting is to retain the good will and cooperation of the white people of the South. There will never be social equality for Negroes until the day comes that white men marry Negro women.

There are a few isolated cases of white women marrying Negro men but we have never heard of a white man marrying a Negro woman. Very seldom does the marriage of a white woman and a Negro man last mor than a few months.

Self-respecting Negroes in the South have no desire for social equality with whites.

They prefer to associate with their own people, to have their own churches and their own schools and their own moving picture houses.

In years past, expecially when the Negro was voting and being the tool of unscrupulous ward heelers, they did not always receive justice in the courts, but today they have little reason to complain.

The self-appointed "Guardians of the South" and such men as Howard W. Odum and Will Alexander may be expected to continue to criticize and to continue to try to stir up trouble, but 25 years from now the position of the Negro in the South will be almost exactly as it is today.

John H. Kerr, speaker of North Carolina House of Representatives in the 1943 Legislature, said in making the keynote speech of the recent North Carolina Democratic Convention:

> North Carolina wants no socialistic government; it does not propose to become a test tube for the trying out of communistic schemes, either in the educational, economic or political life of the state.
>
> His statement met the overwhelming approval of the people of North Carolina and of every state in the South.

GBS

What about this for a wide-distribution pamphlet on the South's Reaction? Suggestions? F.

July 11 '44

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to GBJ — MF

7/11/44

Suggestions for further pamphleteering:

A BC's for Southerners.

Reactions?

Suggestions?

R.

S
R
C

A B C's
for
S O U T H E R N E R S

A PRIMER OF SOCIAL ACTION

THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

A B C's for Southerners

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A B C's
for
S O U T H E R N E R S

THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN PRIMER
HERE AND NOW

A AGRICULTURE, our agricultural product of cotton and tobacco lead the world, Yet 22 million acres of our land has been ruined beyond repair. Furthermore, this section of the nation which has only one-fifth of its income, pays three-fifths of its fertilizer bill.
(Absentee landlords, Agrarians, Aristocracy)

B BIRTHRATE, our birthrate is in excess of that of any other region. The most fertile source for replenishing the population of the United States and the people do leave in great abundance going some place. The drag of talent from the South has been one of our foremost problems.
(Babbits, Barons, Big House, Black Code)

C CREDIT, the high cost of credit in the South is one of its greatest problems, both in the city and the country. Small loan laws do not operate and the high rates of interest under which our farmers operate help create a very important problem. As Louis XIV said, "Credit support agriculture as the rope supports the hanged." (Liberty)
(Civil War, Class Awareness, Colony, Cotton, Chaingang)

D DEPRESSION, (Demogogues, Democracy)

E EDUCATION, this section of the nation educates one-third of the nations children, with one-sixth of the nations school revenue. (employment)(Evolution)

F FARM, we have the smallest farms in the nation. The tenant system, and the sharecropping system identify the Southern agriculture most singularly. Our farmers grow at home less than one-fifth of the agricultural commodities they use.
(Farmers, Fertilizer, Fundamentalism)

G-?

H HOUSING, by a most conservative estimate, four million Southern families should be rehoused. This means that more than one-half of all the families in the South have inadequate housing. (History, Human, Hypocracy)

I INCOME,
(Intolerance, Industrialism

J JOB, the lack of opportunity in the South has created one of the most unusual job competitinnsproblems in the world.
(Jews, Joking Relationship, Juke house)

K KLU KLUX KLAN, symbol of other shirt organizations throughout the world. (Kinship)

L LABOR,
(Land,Land, Legend, Lynching, Law, Labor)

M MIGRATION,

(Machine, ministers, miscegenation, morality)

N NEGROES, NUTRITION

(Negro, New South)

O OPPORTUNI TY, and Opportunism?

P POLITICS

(Patriotism, Plantation , politics, Poor whites, Poll tax Progress, Police)

Q QUESTION, this is the question: Shall we build a new South

(Quarter-tenants)

R RACE,

(Rape complex, Reconstruction, Religion, Republicans, Ruling class)

S SICKNESS,

(Sharecroppers, Strikes, Stretch-out)

T TAXES, eight years ago taxes in the South averaged $28.88 per person as compared with $61.04 throughout the nation. In the South Taxes are piled on the back of those people less able to pay.

(Tenants, Tuskegee)

U UNION,

(Umemployment)

V VESTED INTEREST,

(Voilence, Voting)

W WAGES, Wages of the South are the lowest in the United States.

(white supremacy, war, women)

X XENOPHOBIA, the hatred of foreigners and the outside capital has been one of the earmarks of the South.

Y YOUTH,

Z ZEALOT

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

710 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

FROM: Ira De A. Reid

DATE: July 17, 1944

I am of the opinion that the Southern Regional Council would be taking a very significant step if it decided to push the test case in the Georgia White Primary. I am very much afraid that there is going to be some dalliance on the part of the N.A.A.C.P. in this city. If we push the situation far enough and lend them our support in this connection, I believe we can bring the matter to issue in a quicker time than if we played hands off.

If you approve of this, what line of action do you suggest?

Ruth Alexander
for Ira De A. Reid

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
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SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

710 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Guy Johnson and Miss Margaret Fisher

FROM: Ira De A. Reid

DATE: August 23, 1944

SUBJECT: "Southern Frontier" for September

The September issue of the Southern Frontier might carry the following articles: 1. A report on Fisk's Institute of Race Relations. This report is already on hand. 2. A summary of the pamphlet "The Police and Minority Groups." This has already been written. 3. The column "Text and Pretext" by Dr. M. Ashby Jones. We have his permission to use this article. 4. The front page might be entitled "How to Organize for Social Action." Miss Fisher states that she is going to work on some of these suggestions for organizing the local community. This might be the basis of our lead article. 5. We might do the analysis of the article I mentioned sometime ago, written by the Southern Industrialist. This would be entitled "How to Read Data on Race Relations." The material might be used for pamphlets later on if it is so desired. 6. The editorial might be on the problem of police and race relations. Would Dr. Johnson care to write this editorial? 7. I suggest that we carry on the last page a column or a section entitled "Southern Concerns", in which we would commend or deplore certain things that have happened in the South during the previous month. However, the column would not only say "We Commend", and "We Deplore", but also "We Suggest", which would indicate certain actions that might be taken by members of the Council in connection with the items we have listed.

8. I suggest that we also carry in the September and October issues of the Frontier, a headline entitled "Vote in November!"

May I have your suggestions and comments on this memorandum?

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to Dr. Guy B. Johnson

The following information was based upon our conversation with Dr. W. W. Alexander. It refers to the names of persons in the several states, who may be called upon to help in the financial effort of the Southern Regional Council. The list follows:

North Carolina: Max Gardner, Shelby, North Carolina; Dr. Odum might see him. C. P. Spaulding and Mr. Hanes, Durham, North Carolina. In South Carolina I was to contact a Dr. Stewart in Columbia for the purpose of securing names. A letter might also be written to Mr. Blanton.

In Virginia, we might ask Mr. Jaffee to see what help he might be in securing the appropiate names.

In Georgia, it was suggested that R. L. Foreman, Jr. be considered, also the name of Armand May might be helpful in approaching the business and industrial groups.

It was also suggested that Mr. Haas or Mr. Shulhafer might be helpful in getting the names of Jewish persons or groups who might want to aid in this effort. It was also suggested that Mr. Kendall Weissiger might be helpful in this connection.

It was suggested that Mr. Milton might see Malcolm Bryan, the economist at the Federal Reserve Bank.

It was suggested that you might see Mr. Mitchell of the Georgia Power Company.

It was suggested that a Mr. Gelderstadt, Vice-President of the Citizens and Southern Bank, might be particularly helpful.

In Florida, it was suggested that Mr. Matherly and Mr. Bridges might help find the persons we would want to have tied in with this movement in that state. The organization would also contact its member, Mr. Rogers in Tampa. He might be asked about the availability of the vice-president of the Telephone Company in Tampa who, according to Dr. Alexander has worked quite helpful in many race relations movements.

In Alabama, it was suggested that the President of the First National Bank in Birmingham and, the officials of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company would be helpful. Dr. Raymond Paty should be able to give us quite a bit of help in this connection.

Dr. Alexander also suggested that Col. Ayers of the Anniston Star was a geniune person and worth cultivating. In Mississippi we might contact a Mrs. J. W. Hudsteth in Independent, Mississippi who may be of some help.

It was suggested that we contact Mark Ethridge in Kentucky. It was suggested that we get the help of Dr. Johnson to work with us in the state of Tennessee.

It was suggested that we use Mr. Dent and Mr. Edgar Stern for this work in Louisiana.

There were no suggestions offered for the state of Texas.

R. A.

August 30, 1944

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to Dr. Guy B. Johnson

I am attaching a preliminary draft of an SRC Strategy Conference to be held in Atlanta in the early winter of 1944-1945. This might be the basis for a conference on the subject.

I attach also copy of an executive letter form which we might use out.

R.

September 5, 1944

Preliminary Draft

SRC STRATEGY CONFERENCE

For agencies working on social problems in the South.

What will be its purpose?

To discuss effective ways and means for promoting social action on special problems in the South.

Who shall be invited?

This will be a closed conference of organization representatives. Admission by invitation and membership. The groups operating in fields covered by our charter and by-laws should be invited. In addition we should ask members of the organization, members of the Board, Fellows, and representatives of Interracial Commissions in the Southern states. Attendance should be restricted to 100 persons.

Where will the Conference be held?

The conference should be held in Atlanta at the Biltmore Hotel or, Atlanta University.

When will the conference be held?

The conference should be held between November 29 and December 16, 1944 on Friday and Saturday of the week selected.

What will be its agenda?

The discussion of problems of SRC interest and steps to be taken in the local communities for ameliorating them. The first conference might emphasize the following:

1. Community Adjustment for Post War Living
2. A. The Returning Soldier
   B. Normal Employment

2. The Police and Minority Groups

3. Household Employment

4. Agricultural Problems of the Region

5. Discrimination in the South

What techniques will be used?

(1) There will be prepared a case book of materials on each subject to be distributed to the conferees. (2) Speakers will be selected to present the basic problems. (3) Discussion leaders will be used to draw out the controversial aspects. (4) Panels will resolve the discussion into action techniques for presentation in confidential reports. (5) SRC will prepare reports for distribution to participating agencies.

Who will be the speakers?

Suggest two opening speeches: President Odum and Vice President Wesley.

Subject 1. (a) Lyman Bryson or Morse Cartwright of American Adult Education Association

(b) Col. Campbell C. Johnson of Selective Service Administration.

(c) Paul McNutt, War Manpower Commission

Subject 2. (a) J. E. Weckler of Amercian Council on Race Relations.

(b) President of National Association of Police Chiefs.

Subject 3. (a) Representative of U. S. Dept. of Labor (Women's Bureau)

(b) Representative of USES

(c) Representative of Union of Domestic Workers.

Subject 4. (a) Representative of Farmers Union

Subject 4 (b) Dr. J. E. Otis, Tuskegee

Subject 5 (a) Lillian Smith

(b) Charles S. Johnson

Who will be discussion leaders?	Select qualified persons from three groups--unions, women Negroes--active at local levels
How will it be financed?	SRC will defray cost of meetings, speakers. Local agencies will defray their own travel expenses to and from Atlanta. Have conference fee of $2.50 to cover cost of report and promotion.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

Thursday Evening:	General Meeting--public speakers: (select one)	
	Judge Hugo Black	
	Paul V. McNutt	
	Henry Wallace	

Friday Morning	8:00 - 9:30	Registration
	10:00 - 10:30	Presentation
	10:40 - 11:10	Presentation
Community Adjustment	11:15 - 11:25	Discussion Leader
	11:25 - 12:25	Discussion

Friday Afternoon	2:30 - 3:00	Presentation
	3:10 - 3:40	Presentation
Police	3:45 - 4:00	Discussion Leader
	4:00 - 5:00	Discussion

Friday Evening	7:30 - 8:00	Presentation
	8:10 - 8:40	Presentation
Discrimination	8:40 - 8:55	Discussion Leader
	9:00 - 9:45	Discussion

Saturday Morning	10:00 - 10:20	Presentation
	10:25 - 10:45	Presentation
Household Employment	10:50 - 11:10	Presentation
	11:15 - 11:25	Discussion Leader
	11:30 - 12:30	Discussion

Saturday Afternoon	2:30 - 3:00	Presentation
	3:10 - 3:40	Presentation
	3:45 - 4:00	Discussion Leader
	4:00 - 4:30	Discussion
	4:35 - 5:30	Conference Summary

P R E L I M I N A R Y A S S I G N M E N T S

JOHNSON	REID	FISHER
Preparation of Budget	Prepare case-book of materials on Problems to be discussed.	Prepare list of agencies to be invited.
Secure place	Prepare materials kits for conferees	Build up prestige of SRC and conference
Secure Speakers	Outline prodedures for speakers and discussion leaders	Secure statements on post-war South.
Call conference through President	Select panel members and define responsibilities.	Advance publicity on problems
Appointment of conference committee from SRC Board and membership		Visit where necessary
		Prepare Exhibit

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

SRC

BRIEFS FOR DIRECTORS

Confidential memoranda to the Southern Regional Council's Board of Directors

710 Palmer Building Atlanta 3, Georgia September 1, 1944

I.	Introduction	Purpose - interim report
II.	Organization	Personnel? Office Space? By-laws? State Units?
III.	Program	What has been done? Speeches? Programs? Frontier? Publications?
IV.	Membership	Number? Distribution?
V.	Problems	Administration? Program?
VI.	Agenda	Meetings planned? Programs to be initiated?
VII.	Things to do	As individuals? As officials?
VIII.	Executive Requests	What we want to know now

WAKE UP!

SOUTH

WAKE UP!

Southern Regional Council, Inc

YOU HAVE WORK

THE SOUTH IS THE REGION OF THE COMMON MAN, THE ONE MA
IT IS THE TESTING GROUND FOR MILLIONS OF SOUTHERNERS--
HERE AND NOW THERE ARE TASKS TO BE DONE.

I

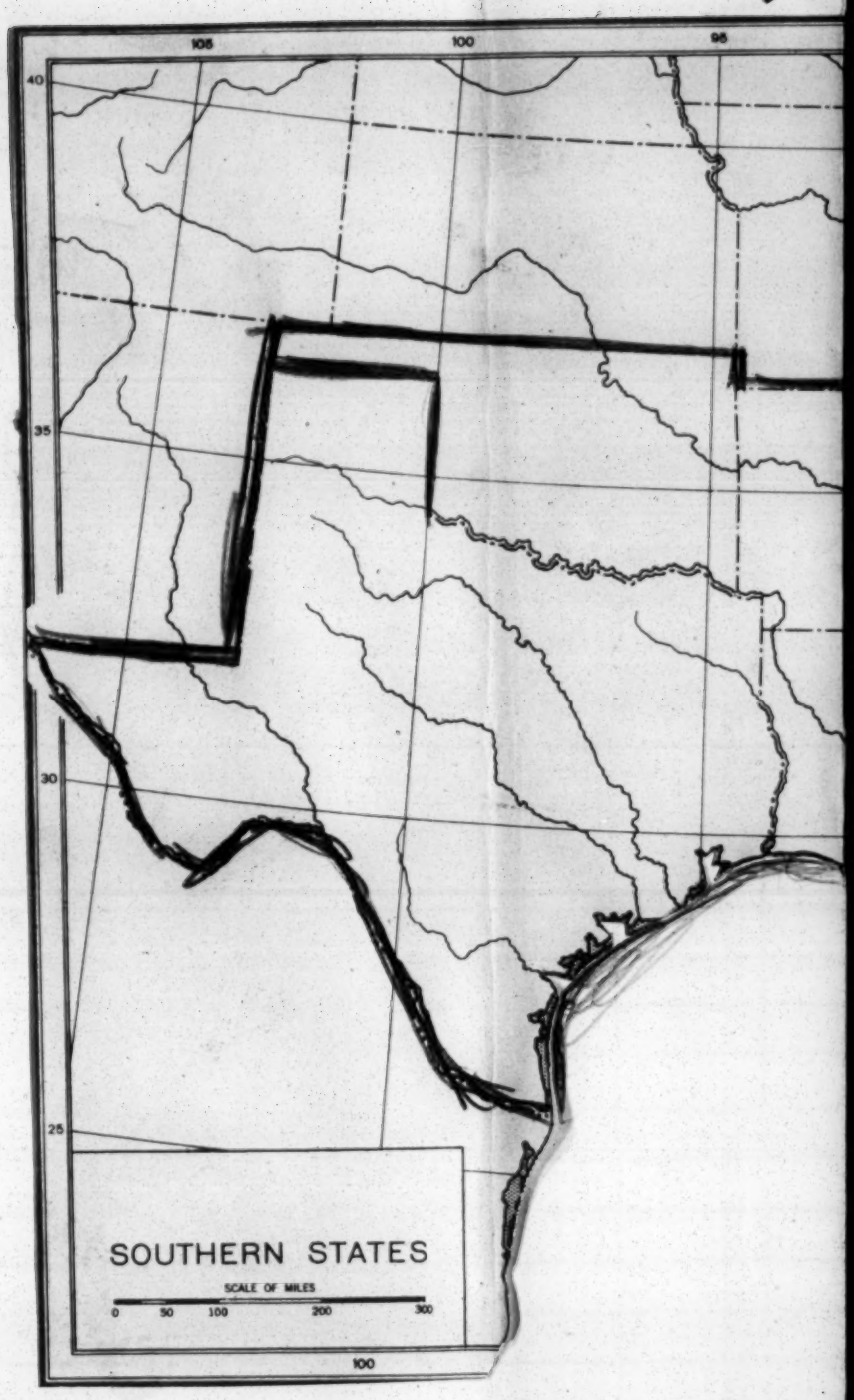
OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS ARE EXPECTING TO FIND A NEW SOUTH IN THE MAKING. THE FEARS OF INSECURITY, POVERTY, EXHAUSTED LANDS, DEPLETED FORESTS AND NAVAL STORES, BOLL WEEVIL, DECAYED PLANTATIONS, THE CRISES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND MINING CAN HAUNT US AGAIN. WAR RECONSTRUCTION, RACE CONFLICT, SECTIONALISM, DEMAGOGUERY, MOB RULE AND ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP HAVE MADE THE STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL AGAINST THE ODDS OF POVERTY AND INEFFICIENCY, A DIFFICULT ONE. MORE FOLK NOW WORK IN THE SOUTH THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY. THAT WORK MAY END SUDDENLY--BEFORE THESE BOYS RETURN. WAR PRODUCTION CONTRACTS IN THE SOUTH ARE FEW. WAR FACILITY CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN MANY--IN THE PAST. BOTH ARE DECREASING. WHAT THEN?

WAKE UP SOUTH! YOU HAVE WORK TO DO!

II

WE MUST BUILD FOR CONSTRUCTIVE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THE SOUTH. THE ONE-PARTY POLITICS WITH WHICH WE ARE OPPRESSED, HAS STUNTED AND DWARFED OUR STATURE IN THE NATION. THE DEFEATIST POLITICAL PRACTISES OF THE WHITE PRIMARY AND THE CONTEMPLATED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS TEST HAVE NOT GIVEN US STRENGTH AND POWER IN THE NATIONAL ORDER. LET US END THESE THINGS AND BUILD ANEW.

WAKE UP SOUTH! YOU HAVE WORK TO DO!



V

THE SOUTH HAS A CHANCE TO BETTER ORDER ITS H
ITS LAND, ITS PEOPLE, ITS INSTITUTIONS ACCORDI
NESS OR, IT MAY BECOME AN "EXTRAORDINARY EXHIB
WOMEN, BROKEN AND DEPRAVED IN THE ONGOINGS OF
BE LOST BY DEFAULT, AS WELL AS BY PURPOSE."

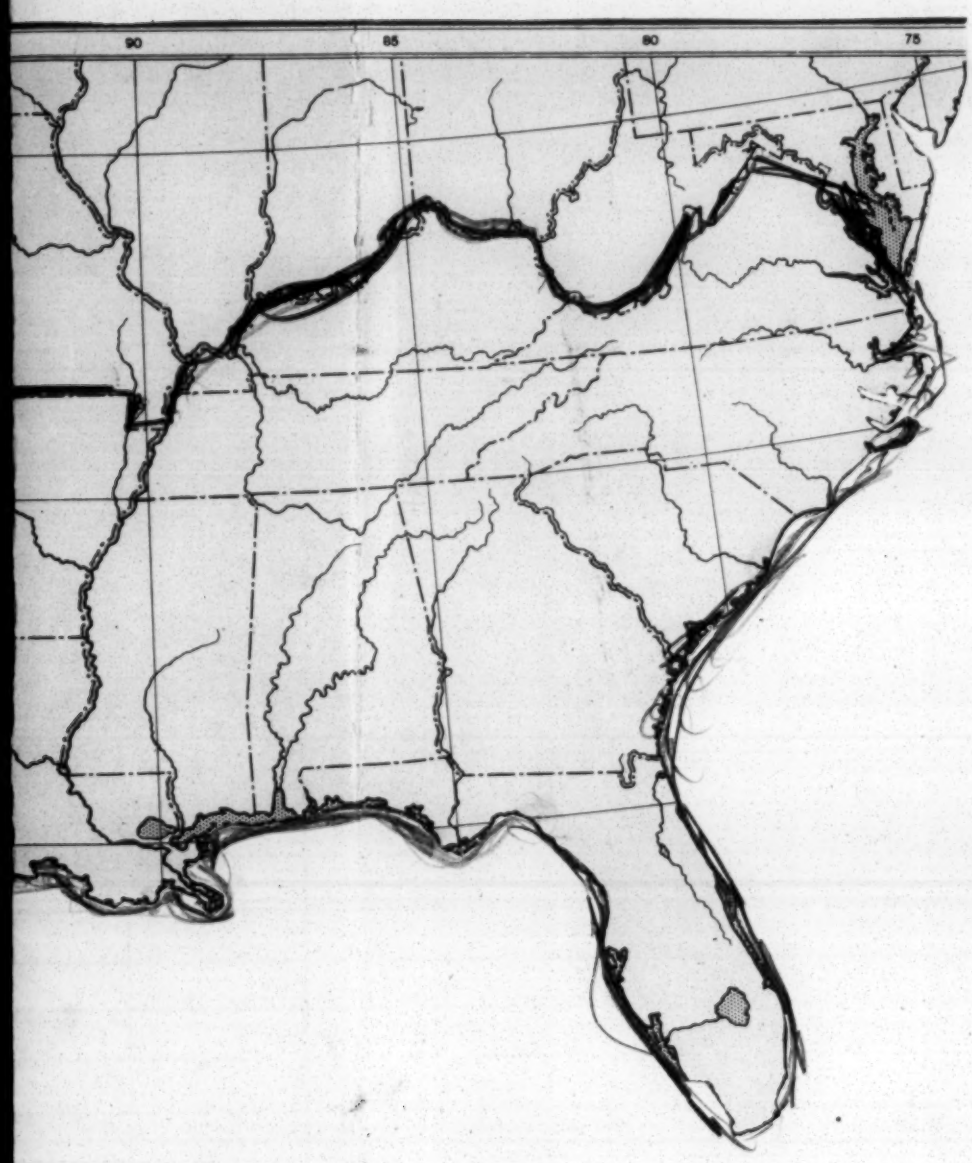
THE SOUTH CAN MAKE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION
ING FORWARD INSTEAD OF BACKWARD. WITH MILLIONS O
MOVING AWAY TAKING BILLIONS OF DOLLARS THAT MI
SOUTH CAN ILL AFFORD TO MAKE MANY MORE MISTAKES

TO DO

OR SYMBOL OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

WHITE AND COLORED.

(Overprint of significant data on the region)



ERITAGE AND ITS PROSPECT. IT MAY REBUILD
NG TO DEMOCRACY S ESSENTIAL SENSE OR RIGH-
IT OF SOCIAL DEGENERACY, OF TRAGIC MEN AND
A GREAT NATION, WHOSE OPPORTUNITIES MAY

TO THE NATION AND THE WORLD THROUGH LOOK-
F PEOPLE BEING BORN HERE, WITH MILLIONS
GHT WELL BE USED IN BUILDING ANEW, THE
.

III

WE HAVE WHINNIED AND WHINED SO LONG ABOUT THE NEGRO THAT RACE OR SO-CALLED RACE PROBLEMS HAVE BECOME AN OBSESSION WITH US. WE HAVE BUILT TWO OF MOST THINGS AND HAVE PROVIDED BUT HALF ENOUGH FOR ANYBODY. WE HAVE ELECTED TO PROVIDE "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL" FACILITIES BUT HAVE ONLY MADE THE INEQUALITIES WIDER AND THE PEOPLE WEAKER. LET'S STOP PRETENDING THAT IT IS THE NEGRO'S FAULT. LET'S ACT LIKE MEN AMONG MEN.

WAKE UP SOUTH! YOU HAVE WORK TO DO!

IV

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMY MUST BE STRENGTHENED. WE ARE SAID TO LIVE IN A REGION OF OVERSEERS--WE MANAGE WHAT OTHERS OWN IN THE SOUTH. MUCH OF OUR ECONOMIC FOUNDATION IS BASED ON NORTHERN CAPITAL, NORTHERN PHILANTHROPY, GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY AND CHEAP LABOR. WHY? MUST IT REMAIN SO?

WAKE UP SOUTH! YOU HAVE WORK TO DO!

WAKE UP!

SOUTH

WAKE UP!

Southern Regional Council, Inc
Atlanta, Georgia

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 26, 1958

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Council Directors

FROM: Fred Routh

RE: Panel of Americans, Inc.

- : -

At the NAIRO Annual Meeting I met Miss Marian Hargrave who is the Associate Director of the Panel of Americans, Inc., 386 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York. They are interested in extending their efforts into the South and we had been recommended to them as a natural channel. I have sent her your name and address. You should be hearing from her before too long.

The Panel of Americans organizes panels of college students who represent minority groups; these panels speak to civic clubs, to college groups, to high school assemblies, and to other respectable organizations. Each panel makes talks about "what it is like to be a Negro, or a Catholic, or a Jew, or a Latino American, or what-not."

This panel has had good results in other sections of the country. We would have to be csreful about its use down here, but new techniques should be welcomed by us all.

- : -

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM June 25, 1958

To: State Chairmen and Executive Directors

From: Harold C. Fleming

Re: Quarterly Reports

Since Fred Routh is out of the office for an extended period, I am writing this brief reminder that July 1 will begin another quarter under our aid program. I'm sure it's unnecessary to point out that we are looking for your quarterly program and financial reports so that action can be taken in accordance with our original agreement for this fiscal year.

We are looking forward to being with the state staff members at the forthcoming Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

Best regards.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

May 31

GSM--

Here is the statement -- approved after much

~~xxxix~~ delay in reaching MAW.

It has gone to the following:news people:

Local papers and wire services (by hand)
Popham (telegraph)
Christian Science Monitor (airmail special)
Journal and Guide (airmail)
Carter Wesley (airmail)
Henry Lesesne (airmail)
Associated Negro Press (airmail)
Herbert Davidson (airmail)
Bem Price (airmail)
Bill Howland (hand)

It has also been sent to members of our board and to chairmen and vice-chairmen of state groups.

I thought~~x~~ you might want to take up copies fordistribution at Camp New Hope.

HCF

Southern Regional Council
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FILE COPY

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SRC PRESIDENT SEES SUPREME COURT

DECREES AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SOUTH

ATLANTA, GA., May 31 -- Following is the full text of a statement issued today by Marion A. Wright, President of the Southern Regional Council:

The Supreme Court's implementation decrees in the school segregation cases are wise, moderate, and workable. Generous allowance has been made for the wide variety of conditions found in Southern communities; opportunity has been provided for every community to work out plans and preparations for orderly compliance.

The choices now to be made by the Southern states are too important to our region, the nation, and the world to be left solely to the judgment of political leaders. It is the obligation of every citizen to study the decrees carefully, to explore their practical implications, and to make his independent judgment known to those in authority.

If thoughtful Southerners adopt this course, we can make the required transition in a way that will command the respect of the civilized world. For we Southerners, no less than other Americans, recognize our duty as citizens to abide by the law of the land. Under our system of government, the Supreme Court is the final arbiter of the law. There is no honorable alternative to observing the law, so defined, in letter and in spirit.

Compliance with this ruling is not, however, merely a moral obligation. If we choose to make it so, it can be a great opportunity to enrich and benefit Southern life. By working together, white and Negro, for orderly transition to integrated schools, we can demonstrate the vigor of the democratic process to our own countrymen and to doubting millions throughout the world. We can realize, at home, resources of skill and public service in the Negro segment of our population that have had little chance for expression in the past. By abandoning the cumbersome and expensive practices imposed by legal segregation, we can release large amounts of money and energy for the progress of the whole region.

Those who claim that our prejudices as a people are too strong to permit such changes, are blind to the great strides already made. There are literally hundreds of examples, drawn from every Southern state, of voluntary desegregation. Church schools and colleges, as well as other private institutions of learning, have opened their doors to students of both races. Professional associations have extended unqualified membership to Negro doctors, lawyers, nurses, ministers, social workers, and other professionals. Many private organizations and agencies have taken the same step in the interest of their own operations. Public libraries have opened their facilities to all, regardless of race. Negro candidates have been elected to office with substantial support from white voters.

These and a host of other changes have not been imposed upon the South; they have been made by the free choice of Southerners who recognized that they were in the public interest. They represent the growing conviction in the South that we will have a stronger, healthier, more productive society if we admit every citizen to unqualified participation in public life. We must now bring this growing insight to bear on the field of public education. The only real obstacles are our own fears and uncertainties. Once these obstacles are overcome, white and Negro Southerners working in full partnership are more than equal to the task.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM June 5, 1959

To: Members and Friends of the Southern Regional Council

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Re: Staff Appointments

:

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, I take pleasure in announcing the appointment of two new staff members.

DR. LESLIE W. DUNBAR recently joined the Council in the newly created position of Director of Research. He is in charge of the Council's varied activities in the areas of reference, research, and fact-finding. At the time of his appointment, Dr. Dunbar was Assistant Professor of Political Science at Mount Holyoke College. He has also served on the faculty of Emory University; for three years was Chief of the Community Affairs Branch, Savannah River Project, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission; and was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1954-55. A graduate of the University of Maryland, he earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Cornell University.

MR. PAUL M. RILLING has been appointed Director of Field Activities, effective July 1. He is presently director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Previously, he was director of a special college project of the Southern Area YMCA; editor of the Gainesville Morning News; field consultant to the Institute of Citizenship, Emory University; and instructor in political science, Mobile Center of the University of Alabama. A graduate of Hiram College, he holds an M.A. degree in political science from the University

of Alabama, and has completed classroom requirements for a Ph.D. at Columbia University. He has also studied at various Southern universities under a fellowship from the Southern Regional Training Program in Public Administration.

In his new position, Mr. Rilling will direct SRC's field work, including cooperation with state councils on human relations, services to community groups and leaders, and liaison with other organizations concerned with human relations in the South.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 21, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: State organizations

FROM: John Constable, Director of Information

RE: Intimidation and violence in connection with civil rights

The Reverend Robert Hughes, executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, recently suggested that a roundup of cases of intimidation and violence in the South in connection with civil rights would be useful. We strongly endorse this.

Indications are that such incidents may be on the increase and a careful documentation of such cases would be helpful in interesting national media in interpreting this angle of the segregation controversy. This information also should be extremely useful to the Federal Government in its continued investigation of civil rights violations. As you know, the Commission on Civil Rights is soon to be impanelled to study such situations as these.

And so we would be grateful if your organization will cooperate with the Southern Regional Council in documenting material for such a report.

Suggestions for such a report are:

(1) The period for documentation of such material should be

from August, 1956, to the present time. All cases of physical violence should be listed. The intimidation listings should include all types of intimidation; such as economic, extensive telephone threats, Klan and other resistance group activity when clearly used as specific threats to a community (the Klan parade in Gray, Ga., to frighten Negroes from using theater there); and the many other examples, both overt and subtle. These will help establish any patterns that might exist. Reason for threat or violence should be included if known.

(2) Each case of intimidation or violence in your state during this period should be carefully documented to make our study as authoritative as possible and to lessen the chance of libel.

(3) Each listing should be based on a newspaper article or a reliable substitute. Verbal accounts should be included, but full details as to source should accompany such reports. Both daily and weekly newspapers in your state should be checked for such incidents. If possible SRC would like the newspaper clipping (which could be returned if necessary). If it is not possible to send clipping, then each incident taken from a newspaper account should include name and date of paper.

(4) Other agencies in your state could be checked for possible knowledge of such incidents.

(5) If your organization decides to cooperate in this project, final report date should be December 13, 1957.

(6) An initial report as to progress and additional suggestions would be welcomed by SRC by November 8, 1957.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM September 28, 1959

To: All Cooperating Agencies

From: Paul Rilling, Field Director

Re: Emergency Educational Crisis in Yancey County, N.C.

During the recent meeting of the Southern inter-agency group in Atlanta, the American Friends Service Committee reported that the AFSC had been working with local people in Burnsville and Asheville, N.C. in an effort to provide some form of interim education for twenty-eight Negro children in Yancey County (Burnsville) who are now out of public school. It was agreed that a memorandum on the situation would be circulated when the specific needs were determined.

An interim educational effort is now under way for these children and the need for funds to maintain it is immediate and urgent. The facts, as reported by Charles Davis of the High Point office of the AFSC are as follows:

1. the twenty-eight children comprise the entire Negro school population of Yancey County. There are several thousand white school children in the county. Yancey County is just north of Asheville, N.C. in the western, mountain portion of the state.
2. There are no public school facilities for these children in the county. Until last year there was a one-room, one-teacher Negro elementary school. The high school students were sent by bus daily to Asheville, some forty miles away. The elementary school was condemned during the summer of 1958. Since that time all Negro students have been sent by bus to Asheville.
3. When the Negro one-room school was abandoned, the parents of the Negro students were promised an up-to-date modern school within a year. As of this fall, no school

building for Negroes had been built and the school board had given no indication of beginning construction.

4. In June, 1959, the parents of the children requested the school board to permit the transfer of their children to the Yancey County (white) public schools. They made their requests under provisions of the North Carolina School Assignment Law and the Pearsall Plan. The board turned down the request. After a hearing and reconsideration, asked by the parents, the school board again refused the request for transfer of the children.

5. The parents decided not to allow their children to be sent to Asheville schools this year. The children have been without schooling this fall. Local public schools opened on August 25. Legal action is expected to resolve the situation by next fall.

6. A group of white and Negro residents in Burnsville and Asheville have organized the Burnsville Educational Project. This group has initiated an educational program and is seeking funds to ensure its continuation throughout the current school year if necessary.

7. The elementary pupils are being taught by a former Asheville teacher who has moved to Burnsville for this purpose. Classes are being held in a local church. The seven high school students are attending Allen High School, a private, Methodist institution for girls at Asheville, (even though four of the students are boys.) They will board in Asheville rather than making the eighty mile roundtrip each day.

8. The effort will require over $5,000 to continue throughout the year. The committee has set a goal of $6,560. This includes $4,760 for tuition for the high school students, $1,800 salary for the elementary school teacher in Burnsville. Additional costs will include room and board for the elementary teacher, books for the elementary classes, fuel for the church rooms, etc.

9. Assistance to the project should go to Burnsville Educational Project, c/o Lola B. McCracken, 13½ Eagle Street, Asheville, N.C. The agency person closest to the situation is Charles E. Davis of the School Desegregation Program, Southeastern Office of AFSC, 1818 S. Main Street, High Point, N.C.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
JOHN Q. SCHISLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATHANIEL F. FORSYTH, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF
CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF ADULTS
M. LEO RIPPY, DIRECTOR
J. GORDON CHAMBERLIN
DORIS P. DENNISON
VIRGINIA STAFFORD
HORACE W. WILLIAMS

810 BROADWAY—P. O. BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

April 7, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We are glad you will be at our conference on guidance for churchmen in civic and political action.

We shall meet

in Wesley Memorial Church, Corner of Auburn and Ivy Street

at 9:30 a.m.

on Monday, April 17, 1944.

Arrangements for lunch will be announced during the conference. We shall probably adjourn about 4:00 p.m.

Sincerely,

Doris Dennison

DD/lo

Wesley ... Meth. Church
4-17-44
9:30 a.m.

PROPOSED AGENDA

FOR CONFERENCE
Re:
CHURCH GUIDANCE IN POLITICAL ACTION

I. Purpose
   A. To help men and women recognize their opportunity in building a more Christian community and world through definite civic and political action
   B. To offer guidance as to ways in which churchmen can fulfill their responsibilities through civic and political action

II. Present situation: The church as an influence in civic and political life
   A. Church leaders avoid political connection
   B. The church talks but gives too little guidance for civic activity
      1. Review of activities now underway through Board of Education
      2. Review of activities now underway through other agencies of The Methodist Church
   C. Some few leaders alone attempt changes through civic and political channels. Reports of how public-spirited citizens have effected changes for the better through political action.

III. Problems for consideration
   A. The function of the church in civic and political affairs
   B. An adequate understanding and a clear statement of the Christian's political responsibility
   C. Community issues
      1. Needs of the community which can be met only through the action of civic and political groups
         a. Public sanitation
         b. Conditions in school system
         c. Conditions in county or city institutions, such as hospitals, juvenile homes, etc.
         d. Other
      2. How to meet community needs through civic and political leadership
         a. How to bring pressure to bear on public officials through editorials, letters to the press, delegations, public announcements, etc.
         b. Interviewing and selecting public-spirited citizens to run for office
         c. Running for office oneself
   D. State and national issues. Selecting and influencing state and national leaders
      1. Influencing public officials on national issues through interview, letter, petition, etc.
      2. Interviewing candidates for office and getting a clear statement of purpose and philosophy on current issues
      3. Discovering public-spirited citizens, insisting they run for office, and ways of supporting them
   E. Facilities for keeping up to date on political developments at each level, community, state, national and international
      1. The local church
      2. Individuals

IV. Procedure for Department of Christian Education of Adults
- A. Challenge and provide guidance for civic influence through one's jobs or vocations
  - 1. Teachers in public school -- Christian ideals
  - 2. Police women -- juvenile delinquency problems
  - 3. Medical -- health situations
  - 4. Other
- B. Challenge and provide guidance to take public office
  - 1. Avocationally -- member of city council, ward committeemen, board of education
  - 2. Vocationally -- full time office
    - a. Appeal to students
    - b. Appeal to young adults
    - c. Appeal to mature men and women
- C. Challenge and provide guidance to influence civic leaders, local, state and national
  - 1. Interviews
  - 2. Petitions
  - 3. Letters

V. Resources for education
- A. Study materials
  - 1. Children
  - 2. Youth
  - 3. Adults
- B. Tracts, leaflets, flyers
  - 1. Human interest stories
  - 2. Leaflets on areas indicated under III A, B, C.
  - 3. Guide book for churchmen based on actual situations in which Christian citizens have effected changes in the community through civic and political activity
- C. Conferences with selected leaders both proved and potential
  - 1. Preliminary conferences
  - 2. Educational conferences -- guidance offered

December, 1943

Meeh Bd

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF
THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
HARRY WRIGHT MCPHERSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC RELATIONS
BOYD M MCKEOWN, SECRETARY

810 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

February 2, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Under separate cover today we are glad to send you twenty-five copies of "Pointed Paragraphs for Race Relations Day Speakers." We are glad that you feel this is usable. We are happy to make these available to you with our compliments.

They are also sending two copies to Mr. Dumont Clarke at the Farmers Federation, Asheville, North Carolina.

Yours sincerely,

Boyd M. McKeown

Boyd M. McKeown

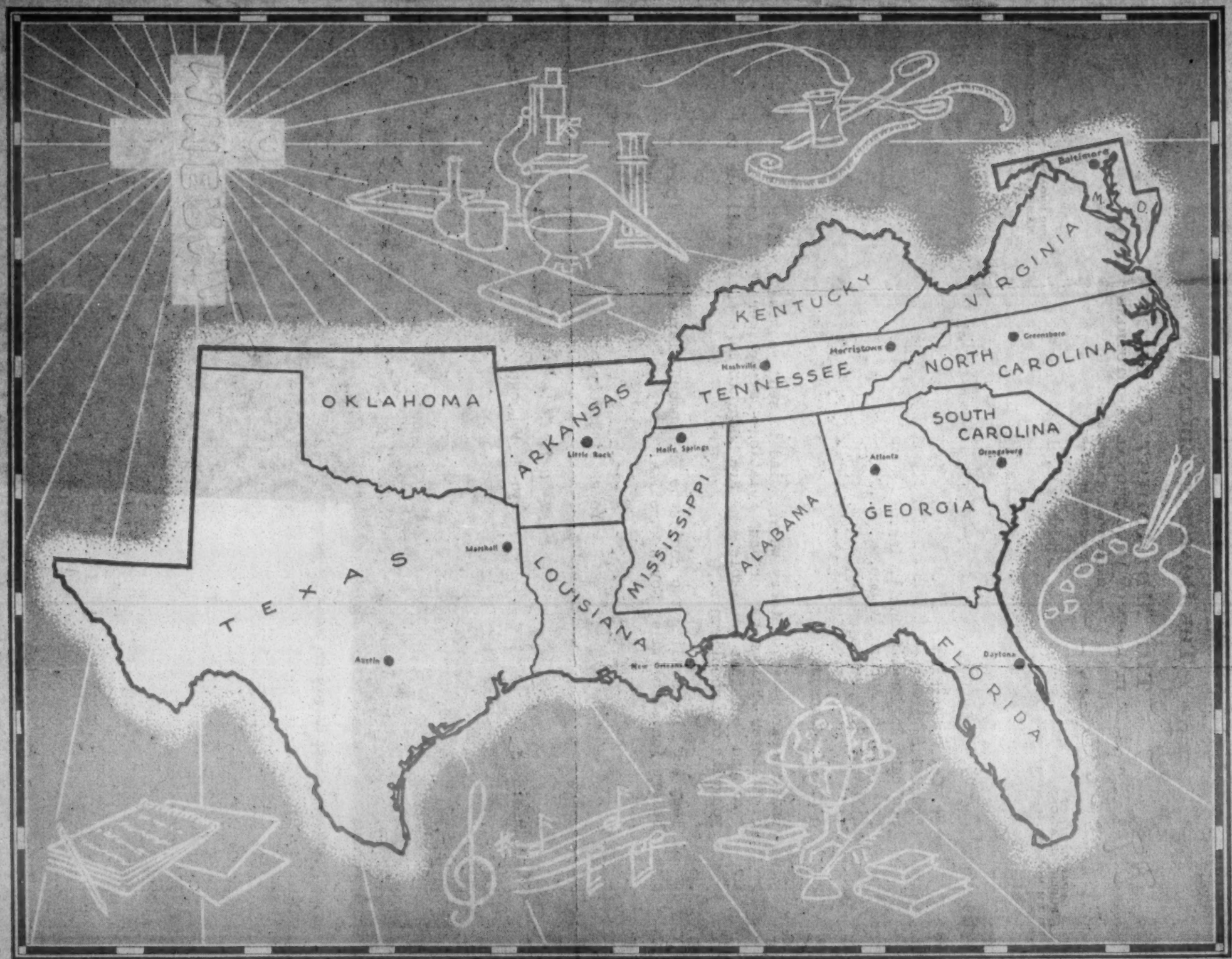
BMM:S

RW -

I saw this piece of stationery when I was looking through the files. Thought you might want to see how they have used the map.

IBT

Right clever idea
Thanks
RW



MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF NEGRO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Tech Cl - Bd of Ed -

December 12, 1945

Mr. Robert S. Steele, Asst. Editor
motive
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Steele:

Your letter of December 6 has come to our attention. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the Council began operation February, 1944.

I have seen one issue of your magazine for students, and I think it is very good. If agreeable to you, let's have an exchange arrangement. We publish a monthly paper, The Southern Frontier and various pamphlets and leaflets.

Please feel free to quote the leaflet What the Bible Tells Me About Race Relations, which was published some years ago by the Commission. Unfortunately, the leaflet is out of print, and it might be wise to mention that fact in case you reprint it. On the chance that you might find something to your liking, which is in print, I am sending you several pieces of our literature. You are welcome to use any of it you like, with credit to the Southern Regional Council.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Packet - separate cover.

motive

810 BROADWAY, NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

THE MAGAZINE OF THE METHODIST STUDENT MOVEMENT

EDITOR: HAROLD EHRENSPERGER ASSISTANT EDITOR: ROBERT SCOTT STEELE CIRCULATION MANAGER: EDDIE LEE McCALL

December 6, 1945

RECEIVED
DEC 7 1945
Southern Regional Council

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

You may not know motive, the new magazine for students in colleges and universities which attempts to present religion in an intelligent and forthright manner. If you do not know motive we would like for you to; we believe we have objectives in common.

We would be grateful to you for permission to reprint in our February issue your leaflet "What the Bible Tells Us About Race Relations." We think this is excellent material and it will make an emphasis which we would like to have in this particular issue. Unfortunately, we can not pay for material. We have never reached this "stage of success" yet.

We would of course give you proper credits and also carry an announcement the leaflet's availability through you.

May we hear from you soon?

Very truly yours,

Robert S. Steele

Robert S. Steele,
Assistant Editor

EDITORIAL COUNCIL: H. D. BOLLINGER, HARVEY C. BROWN, BOYD McKEOWN, ALFRED D. MOORE, EDWARD D. STAPLES, H. W. McPHERSON

December 27, 1945

Meth Ch. - Bd of Ed

Mr. Horace W. Williams
Associate Secretary
Missionary Education of Adults
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Williams:

Your letter of December 21 arrived while we were closed for the Christmas holidays, and we were unable to give you a prompt reply.

We have only file copies of the "Friends and Neighbors" series. As for Repairers of the Breach, we have approximately 500 copies, and we are mailing you three dozen copies today. As far as we can see now, we shall probably not be able to reprint Repairers of the Breach. However, I hope that the 500 copies which we have on hand will go far toward supplying the demand for source material from your missions study class leaders.

We are also sending you a packet of Council pamphlets and leaflets which are available. I hope that you will find one or more of these suitable for your use. We would be glad to make up a uniform packet containing several items and distribute it at the lowest possible price.

You may be interested to hear that our monthly paper, The Southern Frontier, will be issued hereafter in a new format (6 by 9 inches) and with a new name, "The New South". Once each quarter there will be a larger issue devoted to some particular problem. The subscription rate, beginning January, 1946, will be one dollar a year.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS
AND CHURCH EXTENSION

THE BOARD
OF EDUCATION

THE JOINT DEPARTMENT
OF
MISSIONARY EDUCATION
THE METHODIST CHURCH
CORLISS P. HARGRAVES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
810 BROADWAY, NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

HORACE W. WILLIAMS, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
MISSIONARY EDUCATION OF ADULTS

December 21, 1945

Rec. 12/22

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In looking over resource materials to be used in connection with the forthcoming home missions study on Christianity and Race, I have dug up in our files a copy of each of the "Friends and Neighbors" series. The first is an account of the growth and spread of interracial co-operation between the Christian women of the white and Negro races in the South, and bears the date 1934-35. The second is a larger publication of booklet proportions entitled, "Repairers of the Breach." I think both of these will be quite helpful in giving a practical slant to this study.

I should like to know if you can let me have anywhere from three to two dozen copies of each. If so will you please send them by return mail and I will send you a check to cover the costs. I hope very much that you have a stock sufficient to let us have the two dozen.

If it is possible for you to supply either or both of these leaflets in quantities, particularly "Repairers of the Breach," I should like to include it as a recommended piece of source material for missions study class leaders throughout America. It happens that I am writing the leader's manual to be used in connection with the Missionary Education Movement's textbooks in this field and if copies of this booklet is available, I should like to recommend that teachers purchase it. If you have a considerable stock of these, I should be interested in knowing the approximate number in order to know whether it would be safe to list it.

If you do not have these materials on hand in any considerable quantities would you be interested in reprinting "Repairers of the Breach?" I would suggest three to five thousand copies at least.

If you will be kind enough to send a copy of each of the leaflets and booklets which you may have on hand for purchase, I should be glad to have a set. I should like to include as much practical resources in the suggested study plans that will go into the manual I am writing as may seem possible.

Appreciating any help you can give us and with best wishes, I am

Yours cordially,

Horace W. Williams

HWW:az

Methodist Church —

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
JOHN Q. SCHISLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATHANIEL F. FORSYTH, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 871

FLORENCE TEAGUE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

810 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

Board of Education

June 28, 1948

RECEIVED
JUN 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is written to say a special word of thanks to you and your colleagues in the office of the Southern Regional Council for your courtesies to our leaders in the School of Missions recently held at Clark College. That was a very delivious tea, but more delightful still was the spirit of the occasion and the feeling that prompted you to ask us. We all enjoyed it a great deal. I hope this contact with the Council will have good results in the communities represented by our leaders.

With appreciation of the contribution you are making, and with good wishes to all of you in the office there, I am

Sincerely yours,

Florence Teague

Dean of the Central Jurisdiction
School of Missions

FT/b

Methodist Church - Board of Education

GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION--THE METHODIST CHURCH

A WORLD SERVICE AGENCY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

JOHN Q. SCHISLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

NATHANIEL F. FORSYTH
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF ADULTS

M. LEO RIPPY
DIRECTOR

DORIS P. DENNISON
VIRGINIA STAFFORD
HORACE W. WILLIAMS
ROBERT S. CLEMMONS

810 BROADWAY—P. O. BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED
FEB 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

February 23, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of one dollar ($1.00) for the renewal of our one year's subscription to the NEW SOUTH. Please send this to :

Miss Doris P. Dennison
General Board of Education
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

ekH

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Doris P. Dennison
J.T.

jt

Enclosure: check

24- Methodist Church - Bd. of Educ

December 15, 1948

Miss Doris Dennison
Department of Christian Education of Adults
Methodist General Board of Education
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Miss Dennison:

We are delighted to have your letter of December 10. Unfortunately, the next annual meeting of the Council does not come until November 9, 1949. If you will mark it on the calendar, we will greatly hope that representatives from the Board and its staff can come.

During 1948 we established in your state the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council. Its officers and executive board are listed on the attached sheet. I have written the chairman and the secretary about your letter, and asked them to include your group in invitations for any forthcoming Tennessee meetings.

The Council has been having unusual success in the last few months in getting its pamphlets into the hands of people conducting discussion groups. I feel certain that your staff has a complete file of the pamphlets but, as a safeguard, I send along a list of them. Most of them are timely and, as you know, they have all been written with the temperateness and accuracy which should make them useful for serious adult education efforts. If we can be helpful to you in any way in this direction, please let us know.

Meanwhile, we are grateful straight along for the solid support which the General Board of Education gives us. Nothing is more hopeful in

the South of today than the firm stand and effective work of the Methodist Church for what is right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
enclosures

Copies made and sent to: Mr. Alfred Wynders
Mrs. C. R. Matthews
Mrs. McKay

TENNESSEE DIVISION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. Alfred Wynders, Chairman
Editor, The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

President Charles S. Johnson, Vice Chairman
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. C. B. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer
c/o Methodist Parsonage
Donelson, Tennessee

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2307 Elliston Place
Nashville 5, Tennessee

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419 - 4th Avenue, N.
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Rabbi Julius Mark
Vine St. Temple
Nashville, Tennessee

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425½ E. 9th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Ed Barry
Memphis, Tennessee

The Rev. George J. Flanigen

GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION--THE METHODIST CHURCH
A WORLD SERVICE AGENCY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
JOHN Q. SCHISLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATHANIEL F. FORSYTH, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF ADULTS
M. LEO RIPPY, DIRECTOR
ROBERT S. CLEMMONS
DORIS P. DENNISON
VIRGINIA STAFFORD
HORACE W. WILLIAMS
810 BROADWAY—P. O. BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

December 10, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are writing to ask what the dates for your annual meeting for 1949 are.

We wish to know, also, if persons, who are not members of your organization, are welcome in your annual meeting.

As members of a staff of Christian Education of Adults we recognize the importance of understanding the work of other agencies working with adults and the significance of correlating our work wherever possible.

We are considering the possibility of members of this staff attending annual meetings of agencies such as yours. We shall be glad to have information from you.

Sincerely,

Doris Dennison

DPD:jt

Dictated but signed
in absence

24- Methodist Church
Board of Educ.

July 5, 1949

Mr. John Q. Schisler
Board of Education
Methodist Church
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Schisler:

Here is an interesting article by Hodding Carter from the current issue of Collier's which warmly praises the S.R.C.

We deeply appreciate the interest of the Board of Education.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

24- Methodist Church
Board of Missions

August 10, 1949

Miss Marjorie Minkler
RFD #2
Lebanon, Missouri (Laclede County)

Dear Miss Minkler:

My apoligies for getting you into business in the midst of your vacation.

This is a particularly trying spell with us financially, and I simply did not know where to turn to meet our payroll coming up August 15. A happy recollection about the difference in the fiscal years in your Board and our Council gave me cause to hope that the Board, through your kindness, might come to our rescue now. I appreciate your understanding cooperation.

We are certain of some quite gratifying resources coming to us reasonably soon, but this was an hour of darkness before the dawn.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

P.S. For the record, our files indicate that your Board's generous check was sent: April, 1946, March 1947, April 1948, and (for your year 48-49) November 48. If your people find it possible to send us the check along about now, that, of course, becomes the 49-50 contribution.

P.P.S Latest New South! Pour encourager...

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

January 15, '54

Dear Mr. Dixon,

Thank you for writing. I look forward to being with you at the meeting at Gammon February 25.

We were much pleased to have this morning an order for 400 copies of Questions and Answers, the Courts and the Schools from the Board of Education of the South Carolina Conference.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Incidentally, you and Mr. Schilser will be glad to know that your example in getting a supply of Q and A has been followed by the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, the Board of Social Missions of the United Lutheran Church, the Presbyterian Church in the U.S., the Disciples of Christ, the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the American Friends Service Committee, the American Jewish Committee, and the Catholic Committee of the South!

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church

THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
JOHN Q. SCHISLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY • NATHANIEL F. FORSYTH, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE SOUTH

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL CHURCH SCHOOL WORK
WALTER TOWNER, DIRECTOR
LUKE BEAUCHAMP
ERNEST T. DIXON, JR.
BLANCHE CARLTON SLOAN

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

January 12, 1954

RECEIVED
JAN 13
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In a recent letter President Harry V. Richardson of Gammon Theological Seminary informed me that you have kindly consented to serve as guest speaker on Thursday, February 25, 1954 at 10:00 A. M. during the District Superintendents' Seminar which will be held at Gammon Seminary February 23 - March 4, 1954. A suggested theme for your presentation is "The Schools and the Courts". However, you may feel perfectly free to select a theme of your own for discussion.

On behalf of the planning committee for the Seminar, may I express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to you for accepting the invitation. You may expect to receive further information from me concerning the program for the Seminar. If you have any questions regarding your particular responsibility please write me.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

ETD/ja

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

JOHN Q. SCHISLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 23, 1954

RECEIVED
FEB 24 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Replying to yours of February 9, it is altogether possible that you are correct. I would like to confer with Miss Jones, or rather, refer your letter to her for answer because she knows more about the children's reactions in matters of this sort than do I.

You will be interested in knowing that we had a meeting of about thirty citizens here in middle Tennessee the other day to consider the segregation problem. We spent from noon one day to noon the next day in discussing this important question. I am greatly encouraged about the reaction of the group. They seemed to think that it will be possible for us to make the transition from a segregated public school situation to a non-segregated situation without too great difficulty. They are keenly aware of the problems that are involved and of some opposition, but they seem to feel that it can be done.

Sincerely yours,

J. Q. Schisler

JQS:ET

John Q. Schisler

February 9, 1954

Mr. John Q. Schisler, Executive Secretary
General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
1001 Nineteenth Avenue South
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Schisler:

Somewhere in my recent travels I fell into conversation with a minister whose idea has grown with me as the weeks have passed. He said that the people who think they know something about human relations have been too easily assuming that in cases in which unsegregated schools appear, the children themselves will make a ready and pleasant adjustment. He said that quite to the contrary, most children would reflect whatever prejudices their parents had, and that we all had the extraordinarily difficult but positive task of encouraging parents to say to their children, "Jackie, now you be nice to those new little children." It seems to me the man was right.

Now of course we all understand that of recent years, teaching of this kind has come into the Sunday School year. And the involvements of Christian conscience in the whole field of race relations are the subject of many sermons. But I doubt that locally a positive connection has been seen between religion and what parents will say to their children when families are face to face with the issue.

If this whole matter seems to you to have merit, it is to be hoped that it will become the subject of careful thought within your own and other appropriate Church Boards.

So far as I, as the student of things Southern, can see, this is the only force which could accomplish the needed changes to those of Christian conscience. All doctrine is surely on the side of a tolerant and kindly welcome; the problem would be to diffuse a local union of doctrine and positive parental instruction.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Executive-Director

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church

THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
JOHN Q. SCHISLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY • NATHANIEL F. FORSYTH, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE SOUTH

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL CHURCH SCHOOL WORK
LUKE BEAUCHAMP
ERNEST T. DIXON, JR.
LILLA MILLS
BLANCHE CARLTON SLOAN
WALTER TOWNER, DIRECTOR

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1954
Southern Regional Council

March 9, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please accept my sincere gratitude and appreciation for the services you rendered on February 25 in connection with the District Superintendents' Seminar at Gammon Theological Seminary. Your address concerning "The Schools and the Courts" was very interesting and informative and the men thoroughly enjoyed the informal session you had with them following your address.

With best wishes for continued success in your good work, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

ETD/ja

Bd. of Education
Methodist Church
of the Nation

October 27, 1954

Miss Florence Teague
1001 Nineteenth Avenue, S.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Miss Teague:

What a good job you did for me when you planned the luncheon and the conference with Dr. Schisler and the staff! It was a very stimulating occasion for me and gave me an appreciation of my church.

We would like to see a copy of Dr. Schisler's letter to the District Superintendents if it is not presumptious on our part to ask for it.

I hope it will be possible to have the television project as planned.

With every good wish to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rf

December 3, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

FROM: GSM

I telephoned Bishop Love's office in Baltimore, December 2nd, 2:30 p.m. Bishop in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Would secretary check and see what the matter was. She would speak to the Bishop and she doubted not that the Bishop would show a friendly interest. Explained to her that I had written Earl Brown and officially asked for reinstatement.

December 7, 1954

Mr. John Quincy Schisler
P. O. Box 871
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Schisler:

I am meeting Mrs. E. U. Robinson at The Hermitage Friday at 10:00 a.m. I have been to Mississippi and would like to come by and make a report to you of the trip. I will call you when I reach Nashville.

Please let Miss Teague know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work

MET/eab

May 3, 1955

Mr. John Q. Schisler
The General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
Post Office Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Schisler:

We are deeply grateful to the Division of the Local Church for their kind contribution of $300 to the Southern Regional Council, for their fiscal year ending May 31, 1955.

It is just such help which is of the very greatest benefit to us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - official receipt SRC

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE SOUTH
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 7-6400

JOHN Q. SCHISLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

April 27, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 23 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

APR 29 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed is our check for $300 which is the contribution of the Division of the Local Church to the Southern Regional Council for the fiscal year of our board which ends May 31, 1955.

With appreciation of the work which your council is doing, I am

Cordially yours,

J Q Schisler

JQS:ET

John Q. Schisler

turn being put in general receipts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND FINANCE
WOODROW A. GEIER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

The Board of Education

DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
JOHN OWEN GROSS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE METHODIST CHURCH

BOX 871 • NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE
TELEPHONE 7-6400

JUN 7 1955

June 6, 1955

Miss Katherine Stoney
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Stoney:

Our Board is planning to issue a brochure which will go to some 25,000 ministers of The Methodist Church. This brochure will interpret the work of our Church in the field of higher education for Negroes. We would like very much to make use of your map entitled "Percentage of Non-White Population in Counties of Southern States." You will remember that this map was pasted into the pamphlet entitled "Answer for Action--Schools in the South."

Could this map be obtained in quantities of 25 to 50,000? What would be the price?

In the event the colored map is too expensive, we would like to make our own version of the map in black and white.

Thank you for this information--and much appreciation for the attractive publications of your organization.

Sincerely yours,

Woodrow A. Geier

25,000 - 664.00 + stx
50,000 - 1200.00 + stx
Notified 6/9/55
HCF

Signed in absence.

cpy

December 20, 1956

Dr. Leon M. Adkins
General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
1001 Nineteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Adkins:

In years past when the Board of Education could find the money it has generously helped the Southern Regional Council. Truth to tell you have been self-starters in this matter, and have never needed a letter from me to prompt you! I suppose that when the time came around to look at what was in the barrel somebody remembered the needs of the Southern Regional Council. And this has been year after year.

It so happens that I move on now and give up the job of Executive Director. An excellent man named Harold Fleming takes over January 15, 1957. We continue with Mrs. Ruth Alexander as Secretary-Treasurer.

Before I go I would like to say thank you for your strong force at our backs; and I bespeak your continuing kind aid to us.

The Board of Education has accrued a mountain of obligation from the Southern Regional Council. If ever we can serve you in any way, half an inch rise in a little finger will fetch us at once.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P. S. Here is an audit for our queer fiscal year ending September 30, 1956.

February 20, 1956

Mr. Leon M. Adkins, Executive Secretary
The General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
The Division of the Local Church
1001 Nineteenth Avenue South
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Adkins:

The older I get the more I admire the Methodist Church and the General Board of Education. I had the firmest cause to admire Dr. Schisler and shall expect to transfer my appreciation to you.

To tell the truth I have known for many years that when the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation found no place in its 1944 reorganization as Southern Regional Council for Dr. Eleazer, it was the Methodist Church in Nashville and I suppose the General Board of Education which graciously found substantial use for his great abilities - and I have deeply praised that wise and good act.

We continue most grateful for your new help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

RECEIVED FEB 16 1956

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE SOUTH

LEON M. ADKINS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

February 14, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 23 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On November 1 Dr.John Q. Schisler retired as executive secretary of the Division of the Local Church of the Board of Education of The Methodist Church and I have been elected to succeed him.

Dr. Schisler has informed me that in the past this division has made a small contribution to your organization as an evidence of our interest in the cause it represents. I am pleased to enclose our check for $300.00 which is the amount in our budget for the work of the Southern Regional Council for the fiscal year of our board which ends May 31, 1956.

With every good wish for the continued success of your organization especially in such days as these, I am

Cordially yours,

Leon M. Adkins

LMA:T

Leon M. Adkins

January 7, 1958

Dr. Leon M. Adkins
General Secretary
The General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
Division of the Local Church
1001 Nineteenth Avenue, South
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Adkins:

The generous support of the General Board of Education of The Methodist Church has meant a great deal to the Southern Regional Council over the years. As the new year begins, we hope you will feel that the work of the Council merits your continued support.

The past year has been marked by critical developments on the Southern scene. Many of these, especially the Little Rock experience and the scattered outbreaks of violence throughout the region, have been discouraging. However, less publicized developments have given grounds for hope. There is a growing awareness and expression amo[illegible] responsible community leaders, the dedicated clergy and [illegible], that law, order, and decency must prevail. Within th[illegible] the Southern Regional Council continues its work.

These positive forces ha[illegible] source of much encouragement to us. There is every ev[illegible]t the church people of the South will play a decisive p[illegible]lving our racial problems. It pleases us, as I am su[illegible] you, that Methodists in the South are so frequently in th[illegible]nt of Constructive efforts.

We are enclosing three of our recent publications: "The South of Promise" which briefly describes the current work of the Council; New South of November 1957, which includes a statement by 80 Atlanta ministers; and a special report, "Religious Bodies and The Supreme Court Decision." Also enclosed is a current list of Board Members.

Among the enclosures is a copy of our proposed budget for the current year, with an estimate of income expectable and income to be raised from new sources. As in years past, we face a sizeable fund-raising task during 1958. It is a far less formidable task, however, because of the support of our long standing friends. We are especially grateful to be able to include in this category the General Board of Education of The Methodist Church.

With kindest regards and good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures: South of Promise
NEW SOUTH, November/1957
In The Hearts of Men
"Religious Bodies and the Supreme Court Decision"
List of Board Members
Proposed Budget for 1958

January 10, 1958

Mr. Leon M. Adkins
Executive Secretary
The Board of Education of the
Methodist Church
P. O. Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Adkins:

Mr. Fleming has asked me to acknowledge receipt for the $150 contribution, representing payment on appropriation, from the Board of Education of the Methodist Church toward the work of the Southern Regional Council for the current fiscal year.

We are indeed grateful for your interest and support of confidence in the Council.

Please extend our warmest thanks to the Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure (SRC official receipt)

May 16, 1958

Dr. Leon M. Adkins
Executive Secretary
The Board of Education of the
Methodist Church
P. O. Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Adkins:

This is to acknowledge, with warmest thanks, receipt of the second and final installment of the Board of Education's annual contribution to the work of the Council.

We cherish our strong ties to The Methodist Church and the friendship and confidence which this contribution represents.

I hope we will soon have another opportunity to meet and discuss our mutual concerns. Meanwhile, our appreciation and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Official Receipt)

MEMO	REF.	AMOUNT	DISCT.	NET
BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION		150.00		150.00
P.				

Total $300.00

February 24, 1959

Dr. Leon M. Adkins
General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
1001 - 19th Avenue, North
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Adkins:

I take pleasure in sending you the enclosed copy of our annual report of program activities.

This gives me an opportunity to reaffirm our deep gratitude for the friendship and support of the General Board of Education and our hope that the Council's work will merit your continued confidence and support.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

info
returned
To HCF

February 2, 1960

The Rev. M. Earl Cunningham
P. O. Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Cunningham:

I am complimented by your invitation to address the Atlantic Coast Area Leadership School on August 9 at Clark College and am happy to accept. While I can't speak with much authority on Christian education, perhaps my comments on the changes taking place in the South will be suggestive to the group.

I shall look forward to receiving the brochure for the 1960 school and will welcome any further information or advice as to my proposed presentation.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm

Suspend till Aug 1, 1960

Answered 2/2/60

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church

THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
LEON M. ADKINS, GENERAL SECRETARY

TELEPHONE: CYPRESS 1-6930
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF LEADERSHIP EDUCATION
M. EARL CUNNINGHAM, DIRECTOR
J. IRVIN McDONOUGH
AILEEN M. SANBORN
ELMER A. THOMPSON
JENNIE YOUNGBLOOD

January 27, 1960

Dr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

On behalf of the Board of Managers of the Atlantic Coast Area Leadership School, I am writing to invite you to speak to the school on Tuesday evening, August 9, 1960. We would like to suggest as the subject for your address "Our Changing South and Its Implications for Christian Education."

The 1960 session of the school will be held at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, August 8-13. We anticipate that there will be in attendance between 150 and 175 workers from the conferences in the Atlantic Coast Area of our church.

In order that you may have fuller information about the persons who will be attending and the nature of the program and I am sending herewith a copy of the bulletin for the 1959 school. As soon as the brochure for the 1960 school is printed I shall be glad to send you a copy.

Trusting that you will be able to accept this invitation, I am

Sincerely yours,

M. Earl Cunningham

M. Earl Cunningham

MEC:rr

P. S. A self-addressed envelop is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

M.E.C.

ATLANTIC
COAST
AREA

LEADERSHIP SCHOOL

CENTRAL JURISDICTION
THE METHODIST CHURCH

●

AUGUST 10-15, 1959

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

●

"Enlistment for Christ and His Church"

COURSES OFFERED

I. Laboratory Section

KINDERGARTEN ..... Miss Vera Zimmerman

PRIMARY ..... Mrs. W. C. Pectol

JUNIOR ..... Mrs. Harry L. Mitcham

II. General Section

GUIDING INTERMEDIATES ..... Mrs. Hoyt Tatum

GUIDING SENIORS AND OLDER YOUTH
Rev. Richard Hunter

YOUNG ADULT WORK IN THE CHURCH
Rev. Allen J. Moore

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN THE YEAR OF ENLISTMENT ..... Rev. Warren M. Jenkins
(For pastors and church school superintendents and commission on education chairmen)

THE WORK OF THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT IN THE YEAR OF ENLISTMENT
Rev. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

MUSIC IN THE CHURCH ..... Dr. Daniel L. Ridout

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

District Superintendents and Pastors
Conference and District Directors of Children's Work, Youth Work, and Adult Work
District Directors of General Church School Work
Selected Church School Superintendents and Teachers in Local Churches
Choir Directors, Organists, and Chairmen of Music Committees
Chairmen of Conference Boards of Education
Executive Secretaries of Conference Boards of Education

REGISTRATION

The conference executive secretaries are responsible for securing the enrollment of conference staff members and for sending their names to Bishop Bowen. Each district superintendent is expected to secure the registration of workers from his district and to send their names to Bishop Bowen.

REGISTRATION FEE

The registration fee for each person includes insurance to cover accidents and illness that may occur in connection with attendance at the school. This insurance includes two days' travel in each direction. The total registration fee is $3.50, payable upon arrival at Bethune-Cookman College.

ROOM AND MEALS

The cost of room and meals for the entire period of the school will be $18.00 beginning with supper on August 10 and closing with lunch on August 15. Bed linens will be furnished by the college.

HOW TO GET THERE

From South Carolina and Georgia. Enter Daytona Beach on U. S. Highway 1 via Jacksonville.

From Alabama. Enter Daytona Beach on Florida State Highway 100 via Lake City. The college is located at the corner of Second Avenue and McLeod Street within a half mile of the Daytona Beach shopping centers.

THE SCHEDULE

MONDAY

It is important that all delegates arrive on Monday, August 10, in time to complete registration during the afternoon.

2:00 P.M. ..... Meeting of faculty and staff
3:00-5:00 ..... Registration
5:30 ..... Dinner
7:30 ..... Welcome from President Richard V. Moore
Opening Address, "Our Expectations for This School," Dean J. Echols Lowery

TUESDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

Morning

7:00 A.M. Morning Watch—Rev. A. S. Dickerson, Chairman; Rev. Frank W. Cambridge, Rev. J. S. Dial, Rev. O. R. Flournoy
7:30 Breakfast
8:30- 9:30 } Classes
9:40-10:40 }
10:45-11:45 Group Work growing out of the classes
11:55-12:20 Individual study in the library
12:30 Lunch

Afternoon

1:30- 3:30 Rest and study
3:30- 5:00 Interest Groups:

- Enriching Family Life—Rev. Allen J. Moore
- Recreational Leadership—Rev. Richard Hunter
- Music and Hymn Appreciation—Dr. Daniel L. Ridout
- Using Audio-Visuals in the Church—Mrs. Shirley B. Lee

5:30 Dinner

Evening

7:30 Tuesday —"The Teaching Ministry: Our Opportunity"—Dr. George A. Foster
Wednesday—Banquet at dinner hour
Address: "Enlistment for Christian Vocations"—Bishop J. W. E. Bowen
Thursday —A trip to the beach in the afternoon with carefully selected audio-visual previews in the evening—Rev. J. Echols Lowery and Mrs. Shirley B. Lee
Friday —Music and Hymn Festival—Dr. Daniel L. Ridout, Leader

SATURDAY

7:00 Breakfast
8:00-8:50 } Final Class Sessions
9:00-9:50 }
10:00 Closing Service of Communion and Dedication —Bishop J. W. E. Bowen
11:30 Lunch

WHO'S WHO

BOWEN, BISHOP J. W. E., Atlanta, Ga., Bishop of Atlantic Coast Area

CAMBRIDGE, REV. FRANK W., Palm Beach, Fla., District Superintendent, Atlantic District, Florida Conference

CUNNINGHAM, REV. M. EARL, Nashville, Tenn., Director, Department of Leadership Education, General Board of Education

DIAL, REV. J. S., Greenville, S. C., District Superintendent, Beaufort District, South Carolina Conference

DICKERSON, REV. A. S., Atlanta, Ga., District Superintendent, Atlanta South District, Georgia Conference

DIXON, REV. ERNEST T., JR., Nashville, Tenn., Department of General Church School Work, General Board of Education

FLOURNOY, REV. O. R., Tuscaloosa, Ala., District Superintendent, Huntsville District, Central Alabama Conference

FOSTER, DR. GEORGE A., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Minister, Park Temple Methodist Church

HUNTER, REV. RICHARD, Nashville, Tenn., Youth Department, General Board of Education

JENKINS, REV. WARREN M., Florence, S. C., Executive Secretary, South Carolina Conference

JOHNSON, REV. CUBELL, Orlando, Fla., Executive Secretary, Florida Conference

LEE, MRS. SHIRLEY B., Daytona Beach, Fla., Audio-Visual Education Department, Bethune-Cookman College

LOWERY, REV. J. ECHOLS, Mobile, Ala., Executive Secretary, Central Alabama Conference

MITCHAM, MRS. HARRY L., Atlanta, Ga., Specialist in Children's Work

MOORE, REV. ALLEN J., Nashville, Tenn., Department of Christian Education of Adults, General Board of Education

MOORE, DR. RICHARD V., Daytona Beach, Fla., President, Bethune-Cookman College

PECTOL, MRS. W. C., Knoxville, Tenn., Director of Children's Work, Church Street Methodist Church

REDDICK, REV. JOSHUA, Savannah, Ga., Executive Secretary, Georgia Conference

RIDOUT, DR. DANIEL L., Baltimore, Md., Administrative Secretary, Baltimore Area

TATUM, MRS. HOYT, St. Petersburg, Fla., Specialist in Youth Work

ZIMMERMAN, MISS VERA, Nashville, Tenn., Department of Christian Education of Children, General Board of Education

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen
Rev. J. Echols Lowery, *Dean*
Rev. Warren M. Jenkins, *Manager*
Rev. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr., *Treasurer*
Rev. Joshua Reddick, *Chairman of Registration Committee*
Rev. M. Earl Cunningham, *Director*
Rev. Cubell Johnson

THE PROGRAM

Plans for the Atlantic Coast Area Leadership School have been developed under the general direction of Bishop J. W. E. Bowen and the Board of Managers composed of the conference executive secretaries of the Area and representatives of the staff of the Division of the Local Church of the General Board of Education.

~~Suspend to Aug. 1~~

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church

THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
LEON M. ADKINS, GENERAL SECRETARY

TELEPHONE: CYPRESS 1-6930
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF LEADERSHIP EDUCATION
M. EARL CUNNINGHAM, DIRECTOR
J. IRVIN McDONOUGH
AILEEN M. SANBORN
ELMER A. THOMPSON
JENNIE YOUNGBLOOD

March 16, 1960

Rec'd
3/17/60

Dr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

The brochures giving the program for the 1960 Atlantic Coast Area Leadership School have come from the printer. You will find copies enclosed.

The list of the courses to be offered and the program for the afternoons and evenings give you further information about the purposes of the school. Also, the list of persons who are expected to attend will give you further information about the audience to whom you will be speaking on Tuesday evening, August 9.

As you will note by reviewing the program, the members of our Planning Committee were convinced that it would be quite important to have your address early in the week on the changes that are taking place in the south and the implications as you see it for Christian education. Perhaps in the light of your letter of February 2 you would prefer to emphasize the problems or the challenge presented to the church in the light of these changes. We leave this matter entirely in your hands because we know that you will bring the type of address that will be very informing and stimulating to those who are in attendance at the school.

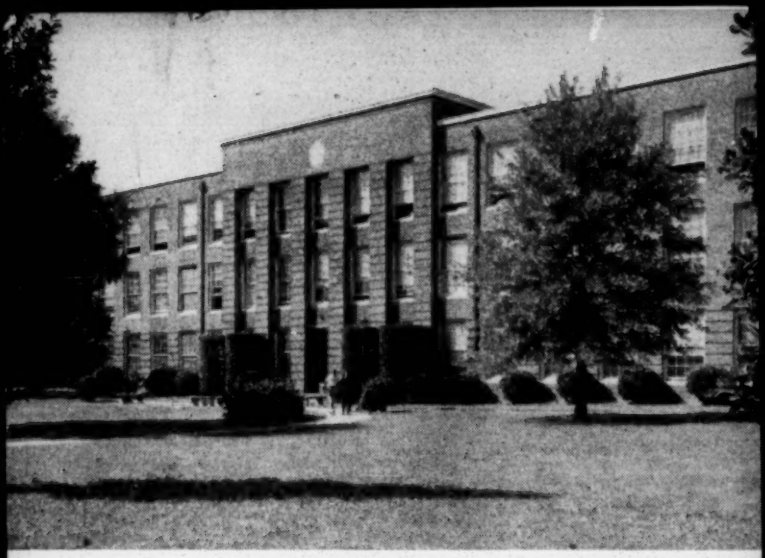
With appreciation of your willingness to render this service and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

M. Earl Cunningham

M. Earl Cunningham

MEC:rr



ATLANTIC COAST AREA

LEADERSHIP SCHOOL

Central Jurisdiction
THE METHODIST CHURCH

August 8-13, 1960

CLARK COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

"Frontiers in Christian Education"

COURSES OFFERED

1. WORKING WITH CHILDREN IN THE SMALL CHURCH ..... Mrs. Pauline Abel
   (Primarily for new workers)
2. HOME AND CHURCH WORKING TOGETHER FOR CHILDREN ..... Miss LaDonna Bogardus
   (Primarily for advanced workers)
3. THE METHODIST YOUTH FELLOWSHIP
   Mrs. E. M. Hurley
   (Primarily for new workers)
4. COUNSELING YOUTH ..... Rev. L. Porter Anderson
   Advanced course dealing with principles and methods of counseling and guiding youth as individuals and in groups
5. NEW FRONTIERS FOR ADULTS Mrs. Barbara Pittard
   New approaches in young adult and adult work; responsibility of adults for serving children, youth and other adults in the total life of the church
6. MUSIC IN THE CHURCH
   Prof. J. de Koven Killingsworth
7. CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN THE LOCAL CHURCH IN THE NEW QUADRENNIUM
   Rev. Warren M. Jenkins
8. CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT IN THE NEW QUADRENNIUM ..... Rev. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

District Superintendents and Pastors
Conference and District Directors of Children's Work, Youth Work, and Adult Work
District Directors of General Church School Work
Selected Church School Superintendents and Teachers in Local Churches
Choir Directors, Organists, and Chairmen of Music Committees
Chairmen of Conference Boards of Education
Executive Secretaries of Conference Boards of Education

REGISTRATION

The conference executive secretaries are responsible for securing the enrollment of conference staff members and for sending their names to Bishop Bowen. Each district superintendent is expected to secure the registration of workers from his district and to send their names to Bishop Bowen.

REGISTRATION FEE

The registration fee for each person includes insurance to cover accidents and illness that may occur in connection with attendance at the school. This insurance includes two days' travel in each direction. The total registration fee is $3.50, payable upon arrival at Clark College.

ROOM AND MEALS

The cost of room and meals for the entire period of the school will be $18.00 beginning with supper on August 8 and closing with breakfast on August 13. Bed linens will be furnished by the college.

HOW TO GET THERE

Clark College is located on the west side of Atlanta on Chestnut Street between Greensferry Avenue and Fair Street. The best streets to get to Clark are Fair and Hunter Streets. Chestnut crosses Fair and Hunter.

THE SCHEDULE

MONDAY

It is important that all delegates arrive on Monday, August 8, in time to complete registration during the afternoon and attend the assembly and Monday class sessions.

12:00 Noon ..... Luncheon meeting of faculty and staff

2:00-4:30 ..... Registration

5:00 ..... Dinner

6:15 ..... Opening Assembly, Rev. J. Echols Lowery, Dean, Presiding

6:45-8:45 Classes

9:00 Communion Service—The Bishop, assisted by the Dean and the following district superintendents: Rev. J. H. Taggart, Rev. O. R. Flournoy, Rev. W. M. Stokes and Rev. S. S. Robinson

TUESDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

Morning

7:00 A.M. Morning Watch—Rev. E. M. Hurley, Chairman; Rev. C. J. Booker, Rev. T. R. Frierson, Rev. E. W. McMillan

7:30 Breakfast

8:30- 9:30 } Classes
9:40-10:40 }

10:45-11:45 Group work growing out of the classes

11:55-12:20 Individual study in the library (Conference delegations will meet on Tuesday)

12:30 Lunch

AFTERNOON

1:30- 3:30 Rest and study

3:30- 5:00 Interest Groups:

- Recreational Leadership—Rev. J. Echols Lowery, Coordinator
- Music and Hymn Appreciation—Prof. J. de Koven Killingsworth
- Using Audio-Visuals in the Church—Rev. LeRoy Davis
- District Staff Meetings (Thursday and Friday only)—The District Superintendents

5:30 Dinner

EVENING

7:30 Tuesday —"Our Changing South and Implications for Christian Education"—Dr. Harold Fleming

Wednesday—"New Frontiers in Higher Christian Education"—Dr. James P. Brawley

Thursday —"Music and Hymn Festival"—Prof. J. de Koven Killingsworth, Director

Friday —Closing Service of Worship and Dedication—Bishop of the Atlantic Coast Area

8:45 Tuesday through Thursday—Fellowship and Recreation

Friday —Reception honoring Bishop and Mrs. Bowen and the new bishop and his wife.

SATURDAY

7:00 Breakfast

Final adjournment

WHO'S WHO

ABEL, MRS. PAULINE, Bamberg, S. C., Specialist in Children's Work

ANDERSON, REV. L. PORTER, Nashville, Tenn., Interboard Committee on Christian Vocations

BOGARDUS, MISS LADONNA, Nashville, Tenn., Department of Christian Education of Children, General Board of Education

BOOKER, REV. C. J., Birmingham, Ala., District Superintendent, Birmingham District, Central Alabama Conference

BOWEN, BISHOP J. W. E., Atlanta, Ga., Bishop, Atlantic Coast Area

BRAWLEY, DR. JAMES P., Atlanta, Ga., President, Clark College

CUNNINGHAM, REV. M. EARL, Nashville, Tenn., Director, Department of Leadership Education, General Board of Education

DAVIS, REV. LEROY, Dare, Va., Pastor, Providence Methodist Church

DIXON, REV. ERNEST T., JR., Nashville, Tenn., Department of General Church School Work, General Board of Education

FLEMING, DR. HAROLD C., Atlanta, Ga., Executive Secretary, Southern Regional Council

FLOURNOY, REV. O. R., Tuscaloosa, Ala., District Superintendent, Huntsville District, Central Alabama Conference

FRIERSON, REV. T. R., Sumter, S. C., District Superintendent, Sumter District, South Carolina Conference

HURLEY, MRS. E. M., Jacksonville, Fla., Specialist in Youth Work

HURLEY, REV. E. M., Jacksonville, Fla., District Superintendent, Jacksonville District, Florida Conference

JENKINS, REV. WARREN M., Florence, S. C., Executive Secretary, South Carolina Conference

JOHNSON, REV. CUBELL, Orlando, Fla., Executive Secretary, Florida Conference

KILLINGSWORTH, PROF. J. DE KOVEN, Atlanta, Ga., Professor of Music, Clark College

LOWERY, REV. J. ECHOLS, Mobile, Ala., Executive Secretary, Central Alabama Conference

MCMILLAN, REV. E. W., Atlanta, Ga., District Superintendent, Atlanta North District, Georgia Conference

PITTARD, MRS. BARBARA, Atlanta, Ga., Director of Adult Work, North Georgia Conference

REDDICK, REV. JOSHUA, Savannah, Ga., Executive Secretary, Georgia Conference

ROBINSON, REV. S. S., Gainesville, Fla., District Superintendent, Gainesville District, Florida Conference

STOKES, REV. W. M., Orangeburg, S. C., District Superintendent, Orangeburg District, South Carolina Conference

TAGGART, REV. J. H., Savannah, Ga., District Superintendent, Savannah District, Georgia Conference

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen
Rev. J. Echols Lowery, *Dean*
Rev. Cubell Johnson, *Registrar-Treasurer*
Rev. Joshua Reddick, *Manager*
Rev. M. Earl Cunningham, *Director*
Rev. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.
Rev. Warren M. Jenkins

LWD
thanks!

BOARD OF EDUCATION • THE METHODIST CHURCH

DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

LEON M. ADKINS, *General Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL CHURCH SCHOOL WORK
WALTER TOWNER, DIRECTOR
RANDLE DEW
ERNEST T. DIXON, JR.
GLENN S. GOTHARD
WAYNE M. LINDECKER, JR.

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

file

February 21, 1963

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I regret that a prolonged absence from the office has caused me to delay sending a reply to your letter of January 11. May I express my sincere gratitude and appreciation for your acceptance of our invitation to have a representative speak at the Central Jurisdiction District Superintendents' Seminar to be held in Atlanta.

In accordance with your recommendation, we have scheduled Mr. Paul Anthony for a presentation on Wednesday evening, February 27, 7:00 - 8:30 p.m. It is our hope that Mr. Anthony will make a formal presentation and then provide an opportunity for the men to engage in an informal discussion with him. The session will be held in the Administration Building, Old Gammon Campus, 9 McDonough Avenue.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and interest in the seminar. I trust that I will have an opportunity to meet you personally during my stay in Atlanta next week.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

ETDjr/jh

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

CENTRAL JURISDICTION

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS' SEMINAR

OLD GAMMON CAMPUS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FEBRUARY 26—MARCH 2, 1963

Sponsored by the
Division of the Local Church
General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
with the co-operation of the
Central Jurisdiction College of Bishops

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

Afternoon

3:00 Registration

Evening

5:30 Dinner

7:00 - 8:30 Opening Session—Bishop M. L. Harris, presiding
Period of Worship
Introductions
Greetings—Dr. H. V. Richardson
—Dr. M. J. Wynn
Orientation—Dr. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.
Address—Dr. Leon M. Adkins

8:45 - 9:45 Get Acquainted Period

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

Morning

7:00 Breakfast

8:00 Worship—Bishop E. A. Love, leader

8:30 - 12:00 Consideration of THE NATURE AND MISSION OF THE CHURCH—Dr. Howard Grimes

Afternoon

12:30 Lunch

2:00 - 5:00 Continuation of morning session—Dr. Grimes

Evening

5:30 Dinner

7:00 - 8:30 Presentation—Southern Regional Council
—Mr. Paul Anthony
Discussion Period

8:45 - 9:45 Preview of Selected A-V Resources

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28

Morning

7:00 Breakfast

8:00 Worship—Bishop E. A. Love, leader

8:30 - 12:00 Consideration of APPROACHES TO LEADERSHIP AND PROBLEMS OF HUMAN RELATIONS
—Rev. Thomas Van Loon

Afternoon

12:30 Lunch

2:00 - 5:00 Continuation of morning session—Mr. Van Loon

DULE

Evening

5:30	Dinner
7:00 - 8:30	Presentation—Protestant Radio and TV Center —Mr. Heyward Siddons
	Discussion Period
8:45 - 9:45	Preview of Selected A-V Resources

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

Morning

7:00	Breakfast
8:00	Worship—Bishop M. W. Clair, Jr., leader
8:30 - 12:00	Consideration of GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS OF THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT —Leaders: Dr. James Dial Dr. John Greene Dr. Dennis Fletcher

Afternoon

12:30	Lunch
2:00 - 5:00	Continuation of morning session —Drs. Dial, Greene, and Fletcher

Evening

5:30	Dinner
7:00 - 8:30	Gammon Theological Seminary Presentation —Dr. M. J. Wynn
8:45 - 9:45	Preview of Selected A-V Resources

SATURDAY , MARCH 2

Morning

7:00	Breakfast
8:00 - 10:45	Informal Discussion Period led by Central Jurisdiction Bishops—Bishop C. F. Golden, presiding Questions and Answers regarding relationships and responsibilities Seminar evaluation Plans for follow-up
11:00	Closing Service of Worship—Bishop Noah W. Moore, Jr.

Afternoon

12:30	Lunch
	Adjournment

LEADERS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

Dr. Leon M. Adkins, General Secretary, Division of the Local Church, General Board of Education

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr., St. Louis Area

Dr. James Dial, District Superintendent, South Carolina Conference

Dr. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr., Department of General Church School Work, Division of the Local Church, General Board of Education

Dr. Dennis Fletcher, Director Section of Church Extension, Division of National Missions, Board of Missions

Bishop Charles F. Golden, Nashville-Birmingham Area

Dr. John Greene, District Superintendent, Lexington Conference

Dr. Howard Grimes, Professor of Christian Education, Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

Bishop Marquis L. Harris, Atlantic Coast Area

Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore Area

Bishop Noah W. Moore, Jr., New Orleans Area

Dr. H. V. Richardson, President, Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Heyward Siddons, Program-Sales Co-ordinator, Protestant Radio and Television Center, Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Thomas Van Loon, Director, Staff Services, Division of the Local Church, General Board of Education

Dr. M. J. Wynn, President, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia

File
Rel. orgs
Thru Methodist Church
"Board of Education"

27 May 1964

Mr. Thomas J. Van Loon, Executive Secretary
Board of Education of The Methodist Church
Division of The Local Church
Post Office Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Van Loon:

Mr. Dunbar asked me to thank you for your recent check for $150. We greatly appreciate your continued support of the Council.

An official receipt is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/js

MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

RHA
gr
Ck # 150.00

May 22, 1964

Mr. Thomas J. Van Loon, Executive Secretary
Board of Education - The Methodist Church
Division of The Local Church
Post Office Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Van Loon:

We wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation your valuable assistance given to the Council and for your strong moral support of our work and objectives.

We are forwarding your check of $150.00 enclosed in your letter of May 15 to the Atlanta Office of the Council from which you will receive an official receipt.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wheeler
J. H. Wheeler P

JHW/p

cc: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar

COPY

Recd 10/28/64

BOARD OF EDUCATION • THE METHODIST CHURCH

DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

SECTION OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
WALTER TOWNER, *Executive Secretary*

MARGIE MCCARTY
DIRECTOR, COUNCIL ON CHILDREN'S WORK

LEON M. ADKINS, *General Secretary*

TELEPHONE 291-6930
POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37202

October 27, 1964

Mr. L. W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Brewer "The Community economic -

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

In checking over our plans for a regional meeting with conference staffs to be held in the Piedmont Hotel beginning the morning of November 4 through November 8, I find that I have not had word from you indicating your ability to confirm the possibility of a person representing the Southern Regional Council to participate in that conference.

State groups: S.C. Ala. Ga.

In my letter of October 13 and our telephone conversation of the same day you indicated that you would investigate the possibility of either providing a staff member or someone who would represent your staff as a listener during the day on the 4th and on Saturday morning, the 7th, and as a reactor on Saturday afternoon, November 7.

I wonder what success you have had in securing someone to help us at this point? I would appreciate a word from you.

tonight 2pm -

Sincerely,

Margie McCarty

Margie McCarty

Sect a.w.

MM/mm

NOV 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

THE METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

150 FIFTH AVENUE (UNOFFICIAL) NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
Tel. WAtkins 9-7530

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EDITOR, SOCIAL QUESTIONS BULLETIN
ALSON J. SMITH

PROMOTIONAL SECRETARY
JAMES A. MOSS

OFFICE SECRETARY
RHODA RUDBARG

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JACK RICHARD McMICHAEL

Nov. 5, 1946

Dear Federationist:

This is an urgent invitation to the first National Membership Meeting of the Methodist Federation for Social Service since the 1944 General Conference and the Federation's reorganization. Place: Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, Illinois, just outside of Chicago. Dates: December 31 - January 2.

We can and must make this meeting the high point of Federation history. We expect representatives from all of our Conference and local chapters across the country.

You can confidently expect at this meeting: 1. Enriching fellowship, 2. Unforgettable inspiration, 3. Weapons for the prophetic and democratic struggles; new, important facts; and new, important interpretations and analyses. Material here for sermons, forums, articles. An incisive picture of the world in which we strive, plus a vision of the new and better world which we yet can build as co-workers with our fellows and with God. New vision of the reign of God on earth. New strength to live in terms of His purposes and new techniques for that living in this challenging moment of history. 4. An opportunity to share with others in molding Federation program for this decisive period.

We will work for: A Truly Democratic And Brotherly People's World Three major emphases are: 1. Race Relations, especially within Methodism; 2. The Organized Labor Movement and the Church's relation to it; 3. International relations with emphasis on relations with the Soviet Union, with China, and with colonial peoples - all in the framework of our Atomic Age.

We will have the best resource leaders attainable: Bishop L. O. Hartman; Miss Thelma Stevens; Dr. Harris Franklin Rall, long Vice-President of the Federation in earlier days and outstanding Biblical authority; Professor Harry F. Ward, great pioneer of the social gospel; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane; Dr. Albert Barnett, great Southerner and officer of our strong and standard Alabama Conference Chapter; Dr. Willard Uphaus and Dr. Jerome Davis of the Religion and Labor Foundation; Rev. Richard Morford, recent Executive Secretary of the UCCD. Other leaders have been invited. There will be leaders of the Kingdom whose names you will learn for the first time - from Alabama, New Hampshire, California - from our Chapters across the land.

The cost of the Conference is at a minimum. Registration fee is $1.00. Lodging: approximately 85¢ per night; Meals: $1.75 a day.

For those who wish to participate, there will be a travel pool to help equalize travel costs. We have selected centrally located Evanston further to assure widest possible distribution of delegates. Return to us quickly the enclosed registration postcard. The first 100 registrants can be housed in the Garrett dormitory. Other registrants will be housed elsewhere in the community.

Fraternally yours,
Jack R. McMichael

REGISTRATION
Methodist Federation For Social Service
Membership Meeting, Evanston, Ill.
December 31 - January 1-2

Name.....

Address.....

Do you wish to be housed at Garrett?.....

How many nights?.....

Registration fee of $1 enclosed.

Mrs Tilly

24 — Methodist Church
— Board of Missions

Mrs. Tilly has seen
7/7/49
MEJ

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES

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MRS. CHARLOTTE R. FRENCH
ELSIE PETERSON

CHAIRMEN OF RESOURCE COMMITTEES

LOCAL CHURCH AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS
MRS. G. HAVEN CALDWELL
912-28TH STREET
GALVESTON, TEXAS

CHRISTIAN WORLD ORDER
MRS. EARL FOSTER
825 N.W. 41ST STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS
MRS. J. G. LAW
MANAWA, WISC.

INTERRACIAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS
MRS. RECTER W. JOHNSON
1735 MADERA STREET
BERKELEY, CALIF.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER NARCOTICS
MRS. DAVID M. ENSELL
1531 MCFARLAND ROAD
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY
MRS. SALMON C. MYERS
7045 CHALFONTE AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

June 1, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. (Room 432)
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This little note is to express my appreciation for the visit of you and Mr. Williams to this office last week. I greatly appreciated you taking the time in your busy schedule in New York to visit this Methodist office. It is always with the sense of great pride and joy that I listen to the good work the Southern Regional Council does, and I am remembering with appreciation my day in Atlanta last year when you had your workshop on civil rights.

I have read the issue of New South which has to do with the roundup of pronouncements of southern church bodies. Thank you for sending the extra copies to this office. I shall keep them for use and send some of them to the South Central Jurisdiction School at Mt. Sequoyah. It is good to have them and we will make good use of them. I do not think at this time that I will make a request for additional copies for I am not sure to what extent Mrs. Tilly has distributed such copies in the South and I do not think it is necessary to duplicate, but the number you sent will be valuable resource documents for us as we move around. Thank you for sharing this helpful information.

With deep appreciation and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma Stevens

TS:ep

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1949
Southern Regional Council

181

24-Methodist Church
Board of Missions
6/9/49

June 9, 1949

Miss Thelma Stevens
Executive Secretary
Department of Christian Social Relations
and Local Church Activities
Woman's Division of Christian Service
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Miss Stevens:

We send you right away twelve copies of the manual for the "Home Town Self-Survey".

This edition is a mimeographed job, but a careful one, and we expect after more experience with this one to get out a printed edition.

They are twenty-five cents apiece and we are, therefore, sending with this a bill for three dollars.

We are delighted that you can help us get them into circulation. We hope to get a great many towns to make surveys of this kind.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CHAIRMAN
MRS. W. H. RATLIFF
SHERARD, MISSISSIPPI

STAFF
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
THELMA STEVENS

ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES
ELEANOR NEFF
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OFFICE SECRETARIES
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ELSIE PETERSON

CHAIRMEN OF RESOURCE COMMITTEES

LOCAL CHURCH AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS
MRS. G. HAVEN CALDWELL
912-28TH STREET
GALVESTON, TEXAS

CHRISTIAN WORLD ORDER
MRS. EARL FOSTER
825 N.W. 41ST STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

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1735 MADERA STREET
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MRS. DAVID M. ENSELL
1531 MCFARLAND ROAD
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY
MRS. SALMON C. MYERS
7045 CHALFONTE AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

June 7, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I note a leaflet in my folder which advertises the "Home Town Self Survey". Is this available in printed form? If so, will you have sent to me a dozen copies of same and send the bill and we will forward the check as soon as we know what the amount is. I shall greatly appreciate it if you will hurry this item along as speedily as possible.

With good wishes always and gratitude for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma Stevens

TS:ep

Will you send these special so I'll get them in time!!

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

August 18, 1949

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Woman's Division of Christian Service of the
Board of Missions and Church Extension of
The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Mrs. Ratliff:

Mrs. Simpson has, I hope, found the figures you want.

It works out at a little better than a fifth of the children and a little less than a twelfth of the money.

Our very warmest regards to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

24- Methodist Church
Board of Missions

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE — NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

August 15. 1949

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CHAIRMAN
MRS. W. H. RATLIFF
SHERARD, MISSISSIPPI

STAFF
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY
MRS. SALMON C. MYERS
7045 CHALFONTE AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:-

I was sorry to miss you at Tisk in July. My schedule made it impossible for me to be there the second week.

Could your office furnish the following figures for me?-

Percent of Nations Children + " " " Income in the nine S. E. States - Kentucky, North + South Carolina, Tennessee Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi. Florida and Virginia.

See Attached 1ps

From some source I have 2/5 of Nations Children and 1/8 of Nations income in this area. But I need to have figures as recent as possible.

I will be grateful for this help.

Sincerely

Lera R. Ratliff-

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24 - Methodist Church
Board of Missions

October 21, '49

Miss Thelma Stevens
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Miss Stevens,

Thank you a lot for writing about Race in the News. It has been popular, and I am trying very hard to get local follow-up action, through one-time committee visits to local editors. That works, and makes improvement come quickly.

I have written at length to Mrs. Weaver, and asked her cooperation in getting her local Societies to make full use of the little green book. I also wrote, similarly, to Miss Matilday Saxon, in New Jersey, and Mrs. Ralph Dunn, in So Louis.

If you can back me up on getting appropriate parts of the Society to order it in bulk and get it out I will be most grateful.

I don't know how to help on the general publicity thing you wrote about. A manual on it isn't apt to catch on, and if too much circulated will stand a chance of offending rather than pleasing the press people. Mr. Fleming, who does our work with the papers, says there is no secret but just taking trouble to tell the newspaper people ahead of time what is up, and giving them as much help as they may ask for when thenews is made. I do believe the regular press, and the radio stations, will be eager for news of local Church action groups. If you see a particular job for us to do, let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY
MRS. SALMON C. MYERS
7045 CHALFONTE AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

October 14, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your letter of September 26 with the enclosed pamphlet of the Council on newspaper publicity. That is certainly a good compilation of coverage and I am glad to see a copy of it. I hope that it can be used widely throughout the South. I am sure you have already sent a copy to Mrs. Herbert Weaver, our new Jurisdiction Secretary of Christian Social Relations, successor to Mrs. Tilly. Possibly Mrs. Weaver might be able to publicize it for widespread use within the bounds of her Jurisdiction. I certainly hope so.

Congratulations to the Southern Regional Council over the grand success of your recent meeting in Atlanta at which time Mrs. Roosevelt was your principle speaker. The publicity that Mrs. Tilly sent, which came from the Atlanta papers, was wonderful. I don't know that I have ever seen such adequate coverage. Of course, the New York papers carried good coverage too, but not comparable to the Atlanta papers. You have done an excellent job at this point as well as at all others. I wish we could somehow together put on some intensive educational campaign to help our local groups across the nation know how to get and use the right kind of publicity. I believe it would do more to help us do the job we are trying to do than any one thing. Can't you initiate some intensive effort at this point and maybe the Methodist women might cooperate in such a project. I simply mean to gear a program on techniques for publicity that would be helpful in the average local community where small town papers, county papers, weekly papers, and small radio stations have the monopoly of the minds and thoughts of the people. This to me is a very important direction in which we must move more speedily than any of us have moved before.

With gratitude for your good leadership, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma Stevens
EP

RECEIVED
17 1949
Southern Regional Council

TS:ep

181

WHAT IS THE METHODIST CHURCH THINKING ABOUT IN THE FIELD OF THE RURAL CHURCH?

•

"The concern of the church is for the richness of the land and the salvation and welfare of the people who live on the land."

•

The

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM AND ARRANGEMENTS

for the

NATIONAL METHODIST RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE

The
COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM AND ARRANGEMENTS
for the
NATIONAL METHODIST RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Bishop James C. Baker
125 East Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles 12, California

Bishop Edward W. Kelly
4160 Enright
St. Louis 8, Mo.

Bishop J. Ralph Magee
77 West Washington Blvd.
Chicago 2, Illinois

Bishop W. C. Martin
810 National Bank of Topeka Bldg.
Topeka, Kansas

Bishop James H. Straughn
Methodist Center
Smithfield at 7th
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bishop W. T. Watkins
1820 Casselberry Road
Louisville 5, Ky.

Dr. T. S. Buie
Regional Conservator
Soil Conservation Service
Spartanburg, S. C.

Dr. Ralph A. Felton
Department of the Rural Church
Drew Theological Seminary
Madison, N. J.

Dr. David E. Lindstrom
Professor of Rural Sociology
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Dr. Clarence W. Lokey
Executive Secretary
Section of Home Missions
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Rev. Ray Magnuson
President
Methodist Rural Fellowship
Waverly, Neb.

Dr. A. W. Martin
Department of the Local Church
Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Raymond W. Sayre
Ackworth, Iowa

Rev. James W. Sells
Extension Secretary
Southeastern Jurisdictional Council
404 Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. C. E. Tatum
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Board of Missions and Church Extension
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Committee, which had been appointed as a result of a special meeting of rural workers called by the Bishops Committee on Rural Work which had met in Chicago July 23, 1945, was organized with the following officers:

Chairman, Bishop William C. Martin
Vice-Chairman, Dr. C. W. Lokey
Secretary, James W. Sells

Members of the Committee present were: Bishop W. C. Martin, Bishop W. T. Watkins, Dr. C. W. Lokey, Dr. David Lindstrom, Dr. Ralph A. Felton, Dr. T. S. Buie, Dr. A. W. Martin, Rev. Ray Magnuson, Rev. James W. Sells.

Others present were: Rev. Elliott Fisher, District Superintendent of Sacramento, California, representing Bishop Baker; Rev. Clyde Rogers, executive secretary, Commission on Town and Country Work, Nebraska Conference; and Rev. Ed Murphy, president of the Nebraska Conference Methodist Rural Fellowship.

The Committee on Program and Arrangements for the National Methodist Rural Life Conference spent two days discussing the program outlined at the special meeting of rural workers held in Chicago and how the interest of the Methodist Church might be awakened to the need of the rural churches of Methodism.

ACTION

It was decided that there are eight areas of study which should be pursued by the church during the years 1946 and 1947; that seminars, workshops, rural life conferences, and various types of study groups should discuss the aspects of these eight areas of study during this period of time; and that in July 1947 a National Methodist Rural Life Conference should be held where all of the leaders of Methodism might meet for two and a half days and discuss the vital needs of rural Methodism.

BACKGROUND

At the Princeton meeting of the Council of Bishops, a Committee on Rural Work, composed of six bishops, was appointed to give serious consideration to the great needs of the churches in the small towns and open country.

The Committee on Programs and Arrangements (which was appointed by the Bishops Committee on Rural Work) requested Bishop W. C. Martin to present officially the aims and objects of this meeting of the Committee to the Council of Bishops at their next meeting and to secure approval from the Council. for immediate action. The Section of Home Missions of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension through the Department of Town and Country Work will finance the major portion of the expenses of the National Methodist Rural Life Conference.

STUDY GUIDES

It was decided by this Committee that brief study guides to certain eight areas of study be prepared for use throughout the church.

The material composing these study guides is to be introduced by a statement on

THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY OF RURAL LIFE

This foreword and introductory statement is to be written by Bishop W. C. Martin.

AREAS OF STUDY

AREA No. 1

The Rural Church, the Family and Home Life

To be prepared by James W. Sells

AREA No. 2

The Rural Church and the Community

To be prepared by Dr. David E. Lindstrom

AREA No. 3

Land Policy and Church Stability

1. Soil Conservation and Soil Building
2. Land Ownership

3. Land Tenure
4. A Christian Attitude Toward the Land

To be prepared by Dr. T. S. Buie

AREA No. 4

The Ministry and the Rural Church

1. Selective Enlistment
2. Training
3. Assignment
4. Support
5. Tenure
6. Nature and Scope of Parish

To be prepared by Dr. A. W. Martin

AREA No. 5

Cooperation with Other Churches

1. Denominational
2. Inter-denominational

To be prepared by Dr. Ralph A. Felton

AREA No. 6

An Adequate Program for the Local Rural Church

To be prepared by Rev. Ray Magnuson

AREA No. 7

A Christian World View of Rural Life

1. Farm Peoples of other lands and their problems
2. An evaluation of our foreign missionary activity

To be prepared by Bishop W. T. Watkins

AREA No. 8

A National Church Policy for Rural Life

1. General
2. Jurisdictional
3. Area
4. Annual Conference
5. Local Church

To be prepared by Dr. C. W. Lokey

COOPERATION

The Committee requested Bishop W. C. Martin, Bishop W. T. Watkins, and Dr. C. W. Lokey to present the report of this Committee to the various Boards and Commissions of the

Church and to seek cooperation in pursuing these plans looking toward a National Methodist Rural Life Conference.

It was decided to request specific help from the following Boards, Commissions, and groups:

1. Board of Missions and Church Extension
2. Board of Education
3. Board of Lay Activities
4. Board of Evangelism
5. Commission on Ministerial Training
6. Methodist Rural Fellowship

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

In an effort to secure wider representation and understanding throughout the Church the following persons were named as associate members of

The Committee on Program and Arrangements:

Dr. Earl R. Brown, Board of Missions and Church Extension

Dr. J. Q. Schisler, Board of Education

Rev. Joe Bell, Board of Education (youth group)

Dr. George L. Morelock, Board of Lay Activities

Dr. James S. Chubb, Board of Evangelism

Dr. William K. Anderson, Commission on Ministerial Training

And in addition to these:

Dr. W. F. Quillian, Southeastern Jurisdictional Council

Dr. Paul Womeldorf, South Central Jurisdictional Council

Dr. Ezra Cox, Pacific Coast representative, Board of Missions

Rev. Glenn Sanford, Conway, Arkansas

Rev. Elliott Fisher, vice-president, Methodist Rural Fellowship

Miss Sarah McCracken, Durham, N. C.

ACTION PROJECTS

In order to properly present the needs of the rural churches, the following action was taken by the Committee on Program and Arrangements:

1. The Board of Education is requested to work out a project for the Methodist Youth Fellowship to use certain of the prepared materials in the eight areas of study during 1946 and 1947 and to formulate a Youth statement for use in the 1947 Rural Life Conference.

2. The Section of Home Missions is requested to cooperate with the Seminaries in bringing to the Seminaries two men from each annual Conference—preferably representatives of the Town and Country Commission—for one term of the summer quarter with the purpose of preparing these two men to conduct district seminars and rural life conferences in their own annual conferences.

3. The Commission on Ministerial Training is requested to prepare a course on this Eight Point Rural Study Program for use in each of the 1946 Pastors Schools.

4. That each Annual Conference, through the Board of Ministerial Training and the Town and Country Commission, be requested to bring in a statement on each of the eight areas of study and that these reports be written for presentation to the meeting of Methodist rural workers to be held at the Convocation on the Town and Country Church which is scheduled to be held in Des Moines, November 12, 13. 14, 1946.

5. The Board of Education is requested to present the matter of this National Methodist Rural Life Conference to the Editorial Department of the Board and to request the cooperation of the Department in presenting material on the rural church and its needs through the Church School publications.

6. Mrs. C. E. Tatum is requested to present the report of this Committee to the Woman's Division of the Board of Missions and Church Extension and to secure the cooperation of the women of the church through the Woman's Society of Christian Service in studying the needs of the rural church through this eight point study program.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following members of the Committee on Program and Arrangements were named as the Executive Committee: The three elected officers of the Committee together with Bishop Baker, Bishop Kelly, Dr. Felton, and Dr. Lindstrom.

RESEARCH

Dr. Ralph Felton was named as chairman of a Committee on Research and Content and will name others who are to work with him in this field.

TENTATIVE DATES

The tentative date for the

NATIONAL METHODIST RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE
was set for
July 29, 30, 31, 1947

The next meeting of the Committee on Program and Arrangements will be on call of the Chairman, after clearance with the Executive Committee, and tentative date and place were suggested: July 25, 26, 1946 at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

The Secretary of the Committee on Program and Arrangements was authorized to print a report of the actions of this Committee and distribute it to the Church.

•

Order additional copies
from
James W. Sells
404 Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 9, 1955

Mr. Rufus E. Clement
President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Rufus:

Your letter is simply perfect.

We will type them up and get them out to you for signature.

Warm appreciation for a job beautifully begun. It will take follow-up from both of us, but I am satisfied that it will prove to be a substantial resource to us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

JUN 9 1955

Call re Shakespeare

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 8, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have at last been able to assemble an up-to-date list of the Negro Methodist Bishops of the various denominations. I am herewith sending the list and a copy of the letter which, if your office will write to the individual Bishops, I will be glad to sign.

I certainly hope that we will get favorable responses from most of these people.

Cordially yours

Rufus

REC.C
Enclosures

See -

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Indefinite

committments

COPY

Office of the President
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 2, 1955

Bishop Willis J. King
The Methodist Church
631 Baronne Street
New Orleans 12
Louisiana

Dear Bishop King:

I appreciate your letter of June 28 and I understand the situation in your church with respect to making contributions to outside groups.

We will, of course, be delighted to have your individual contribution for the work and will greatly appreciate your efforts to have others support the work of the Council.

With kind regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

REC:c

C O P Y

THE SECOND EPISCOPAL DISTRICT C. M. E. CHURCH

H. P. Porter, Presiding Bishop

Home Office
817 West Chestnut Street
Louisville 3, Kentucky

June 28th, 1955

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Clement:

This comes to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated June 20th, 1955, soliciting funds for the Southern Regional Council Inc. Doctor I am in deep sympathy with your appeal for this worthy program but having so many needs in my Episcopal District, and calls from my general church and similar organizations as the Southern Regional Council, I have already gone beyond my resources for such contributions for this year. Perhaps later I can find a way to give some assistance.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ H. P. Porter

H. P. Porter

COPY

THE METHODIST CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS AREA
Willis J. King, Resident Bishop
631 Baronne Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

JUL 5 1955

June 28, 1955

President Rufus E.Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear President Clement:

I have your letter of June 20th relative to the fund raising campaign being made by the Southern Regional Council to match funds being given by other organizations. I am sure I need not tell you how deeply interested I am in the work of the Southern Regional Council, and how much I appreciate the point you make that so few of our own people are helping in this effort. I am glad to know that there is such a campaign on, and I shall be glad to make my individual contribution to it.

I doubt, however, the feasibility of having our annual conferences to write into their budgets an annual appropriation for the budget of the Council. I think there is an unwritten rule that we do not write into our regular conference budgets items of this kind, for the reason that once it is begun, we would be overwhelmed by requests of this kind and it would be difficult to know the agencies to include and which to leave out. Our ploicy, therefore, is to encourage our individual members and ministers to make individual contributions on their own, but not to pledge the funds of the conference as such for these agencies.

As I said before, I shall be glad to make my own individual contribution for the work of the Council, and to encourage, as far as my influence goes, similar contributions from others of our people; but for the reasons I have stated above, I do not feel that we can write the item into the budgets of the annual conferences.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Willis J. King

Willis J. King
Resident Bishop

WJK:k

Churches
Methodist
GC

January 8, 1956

Mr. Edgar A. Love, Bishop
The Methodist Church, Baltimore Area
828 N. Carrollton Avenue,
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Mr. Love:

Mighty grand of you to help get our needs and views around and we are grateful to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

EDGAR A. LOVE
BISHOP
PHONE: MADISON 3-3224
DANIEL LYMAN RIDOUT
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
PHONE: MADISON 3-5509

THE METHODIST CHURCH
BALTIMORE AREA
828 NORTH CARROLLTON AVENUE
BALTIMORE 17, MD.

CONFERENCES
DELAWARE
EAST TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1955

RECEIVED JAN 7 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Let me thank you for your letter of December 16th, setting forth the fine work which has been and is still being accomplished through the Southern Regional Council. I am glad you have sent a copy to Dr. Earl R. Brown. I am writing, also, to the Reverend Charles F. Golden who is my successor in the Division of National Missions, asking him to study the document so as to be in a position to give support to any presentation made by Dr. Brown.

With the Season's Greetings and best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Love

EL:w

Edgar A. Love

November 4, 1955

Bishop H. B. Shaw
520 Red Cross Street
Wilmington, North Carolina

Dear Bishop Shaw:

Mr. Clement sent us on your $25.00 contribution from the Georgia Conference of the AME Zion Church. We are deeply grateful to the Conference, to the Church, and to you for this heartwarming evidence of interest in the Southern Regional Council and its work.

I assure you that we are devoted to the purposes of your Church, and will wish to be of assistance to your members and their purposes in every way that we can.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - SRC Official Receipt $25.00
cc: Mr. R. E. Clement

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 1, 1955

NOV 2 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

NOV 2 1955

Dear George:

I am pleased to enclose with this letter a check for $25.00 representing a contribution to the Southern Regional Council from the Georgia Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church. A note of thanks should be addressed to Bishop H. B. Shaw, 520 Red Cross Street, Wilmington, North Carolina.

ck
Rha
O.K. for New South

Sincerely,

Rufus

REC:1

Enclosure

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

July 15, 1955

Bishop John W. Martin
4550 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Bishop Martin:

Mr. Clement sent us today that very kind check from your Conference, and we have sent an official receipt to Dr. W. A. Hilliard in Detroit, as Treasurer of the Conference.

The staff in this office and out in the Southern states who work with the Southern Regional Council need just the assurance of faith and support which your contribution gives.

I hope you will call on us for whatever service we can render to you or your friends anywhere.

Appreciatively and Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mr. Clement

July 15, 1955

Dr. W. A. Hilliard
690 West Chicago Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Dr. Hilliard:

Mr. Rufus Clement has sent on to us the check for $100 which Bishop John W. Martin so kindly arranged for as a contribution to the Southern Regional Council from the Michigan Annual Conference of the A.M.E. Zion Church.

We are exceedingly grateful for this help.

Nothing gives us more confidence in carrying along than the support of church bodies for our work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - Official Receipt $100

cc: Mr. Clement

C O P Y

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

Second Episcopal District

Bishop John W. Martin, Presiding

4550 South Michigan Avenue

Chicago 15, Illinois

Telephone: Drexel 3-5873

June 27, 1955

Doctor Rufus E. Clement
President, Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Clement:

In answer to your letter of June 20th concerning the Southern Regional Council, I am in hearty accord with its efforts. The Ohio and Michigan Conferences were close when I received your letter. If however, you will inform me to whom the check shall be made, I will request the treasurer of the Michigan Conference to send the $100.00. It will be necessary to assertain from the treasurer of the Ohio conference if the request can be complied with at this time.

Kindest regards to your family.

Sincerely yours

/s/ J. W. Martin

J. W. Martin

Ruth — did you get?

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 12, 1955

Mr. George W. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta
Georgia

JUL 14 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

ck pho

I am enclosing a check for $100 representing a contribution from the Michigan Annual Conference of the A.M.E. Zion Church. Bishop John W. Martin, 4550 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois, is the Presiding Bishop of the Conference and the gentleman who is to be thanked for this underwriting of our work. The receipt for the money, however, should be sent to Dr. W. A. Hilliard, 690 West Chicago Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, the Treasurer of the Conference.

2, get complimentary New South

I am sure that there will be more money coming in from this source and from Bishop Martin's other conferences beginning this Fall.

ck pho

I am also enclosing my personal check for $100 representing my contribution.

With kind regards.

Cordially yours,

Rufus E. Clement

REC:c
Enclosures

cc: KS. ✓
per attached list

June 20, 1955

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bishop Bowen:

I should like to ask your help in a very important matter.

Two years ago, the Fund for the Republic, in recognition of the crucial racial situation in the South, made a grant to the Southern Regional Council to permit it to organize an overall regional program looking toward the improvement of race relations in this region. One of the conditions of the grant provided that the Council would secure outside support from Negro and white people in order to claim money from the Fund for the Republic. It was further anticipated that the Southern Regional Council should become a self-perpetuating group financially. I am enclosing a little brochure giving you a bird's-eye view of the work of the Council.

We are now at the point where we must begin to raise upwards of $50,000 from outside sources annually. I am pleased to tell you that numerous individuals and many white organizations and churches have contributed to our operating fund and will continue to do so. However, we have received only a nominal amount of support from Negro people and organizations. This has disappointed us, particularly in view of the fact that the Southern Regional Council is now and always has been, in membership and staff, an integrated bi-racial organization.

This letter comes to you with the plea that you will see the importance, at this time particularly, of underwriting the program of a strong Council and in agreeing to support it financially. I have been asked to urge you to place the Southern Regional Council in the budget of each of your Annual Conferences by underwriting its program with an annual appropriation of at least $100.00; more if possible, from the larger Conferences under your jurisdiction. We hope that you are sympathetic with this work and that you may be able to get your Northern as well as your Southern Conferences to help us in this way.

The Southern Regional Council, operating as it does in twelve Southern states and with a program covering the region in which racial matters will be of paramount importance during the next five to ten years, is one of the very best organizations through which we can work out equality of citizenship for all Americans and final acceptance of all the laws of our land.

The Council will greatly appreciate a favorable reaction to this request, and I will be deeply grateful to you personally. May I not hear from you at your earliest convenience?

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Rufus E. Clement

President

An original of the attached ltr to:
(dtd 6/20/55)

✓ to check with conferences

A.M.E.
Bishop S. L. Greene
Bishop D. Ward Nichols
Bishop A. J. Allen
Bishop George W. Baber
Bishop D. Ormonde Walker
Bishop Frank M. Reid
Bishop H. Thomas Primm
Bishop I. H. Bonner
Bishop Joseph Gomez
Bishop Carery A. Gibbs
Bishop W. R. Wilkes
Bishop Eugene C. Hatcher ✓ 6/24/55 (oct. & nov.)
Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.

FILE COPY

AME ZION

Bishop William Jacob Walls
Bishop John William Martin ← $100 Michigan conference 7/12/55
Bishop William Cornelius Brown ✓ 6/27 (oct.)
Bishop Walter William Slade
Bishop Raymond Luther Jones
Bishop Hampton Thomas Medford
Bishop Herbert Bell Shaw ✓ 6/28
Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood
Bishop William Andrew Stewart

C.M.E.

Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, Sr.
Bishop H. P. Porter → perhaps later can contribute (6/28/55)
Bishop W. Y. Bell
Bishop Luther Stewart
Bishop F. L. Lewis
Bishop B. W. Doyle — 7/27/55
Bishop A. W. Womack
Bishop B. J. Smith
Bishop J. C. Allen

Methodist Church - Atlantic Coast Area

Bishop Edgar A. Love ✓ 7/27
Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr.
Bishop Willis J. King generous own contribution + urging of others, but not (6/28) conference budget
Bishop Alexander P. Shaw
Bishop J. W. E. Bowen

(For addresses see "Lists - General" file folder)

cc of ltr to KS and copy of this list

EAB/

June 20, 1955

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bishop Bowen:

I should like to ask your help in a very important matter.

Two years ago, the Fund for the Republic, in recognition of the crucial racial situation in the South, made a grant to the Southern Regional Council to permit it to organize an overall regional program looking toward the improvement of race relations in this region. One of the conditions of the grant provided that the Council would secure outside support from Negro and white people in order to claim money from the Fund for the Republic. It was further anticipated that the Southern Regional Council should become a self-perpetuating group financially. I am enclosing a little brochure giving you a bird's-eye view of the work of the Council.

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This letter comes to you with the plea that you will see the importance, at this time particularly, of underwriting the program of a strong Council and in agreeing to support it financially. I have been asked to urge you to place the Southern Regional Council in the budget of each of your Annual Conferences by underwriting its program with an annual appropriation of at least $100.00; more if possible, from the larger Conferences under your jurisdiction. We hope that you are sympathetic with this work and that you may be able to get your Northern as well as your Southern Conferences to help us in this way.

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The Council will greatly appreciate a favorable reaction to this request, and I will be deeply grateful to you personally. May I not hear from you at your earliest convenience?

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Rufus E. Clement

President

COPY

Office of the President
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EP

JUL 28 1955

July 27, 1955

Bishop Bertram W. Doyle
Sixth Episcopal District
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
1702 Heiman Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Bishop Doyle:

I greatly appreciate your letter of July 22 and your promise to get your conferences to contribute to the budget of the Southern Regional Council. I know that the conference budgets for the 1955 year is already made up and, hence, we may have to rely on special collections from them for the current year.

With deep appreciation of your promise to include us in your annual conference agenda, and with kind personal regards, I am

Cordially,

Rufus E. Clement

REC:t

cc: Mr. George Mitchell

COPY

Office of the President
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 30, 1955

AUG 1 1955

Bishop Edgar A. Love
The Methodist Church
828 North Carrollton Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Noted
EAL

Dear Bishop Love:

Thank you for your kind letter of July 27. We would be delighted to have your spring conferences make contributions to the annual operating budget of the Southern Regional Council. This will not, in any way, be too late to help us.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially,

Rufus E. Clement

REC:t

cc: Mr. George Mitchell

To check with Annual Conferences

C O P Y

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH
Ninth Episcopal District
Bishop Herbert B. Shaw, Presiding

520 Red Cross Street
Wilmington, North Carolina

June 28, 1955

Noted
CAP

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Clement:

Thank you so very much for your letter of June 20th, which I received this morning. I have read it very carefully and with great interest.

May I inform you that I will take this matter up with our Annual Conferences and will advise that they do as much as possible for the support of this great organization. I will clear all remittances through your office.

I sincerely hope that you and Mrs. Clement are enjoying the best of health and success in all your work.

Yours in Christ,

/s/ H. B. Shaw

The Right Reverend Herbert Bell Shaw
Presiding Bishop of the Ninth Episcopal District,
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

HBS:fea

C O P Y

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH
Bishop William Cornelius Brown
Fourth Episcopal District
1455 Carroll Street
Brooklyn 3, New York

June 27, 1955

Noted
RWC

Pres. Rufus Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pres. Clement:

Your interesting letter concerning "Funds for the Republic" has received my undivided attention.

My Annual Conferences do not meet until October. I am meeting some committees sometime week after next. I shall try to remember to put this matter before them. I do believe we could do something to help at the Annual Conference, or before if we will see our opportunities to help a good cause.

You may be assured I shall continue to further the matter to the interest of its future conclusions. With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Bishop W. C. Brown

Bishop W. C. Brown

WCB:bs

COPY

Office of the President
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 25, 1955

JUN 27 1955

Bishop E. C. Hatcher
African Methodist Episcopal Church
1200 Sigler Street
Nashville 4
Tennessee

Dear Bishop Hatcher:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 24 and to thank you for your promise to present the Southern Regional Council to your Annual Conferences for possible inclusion in their budgets.

Looking forward to hearing from you in the fall and with deep appreciation and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rufus E. Clement

REC:c

COPY

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS
The Rt. Rev. E. C. Hatcher, D.D., LL.D., K.C.
Presiding Bishop

Home Address
1200 Sigler Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee
Telephone 6-8471

JUN 27 1955

June 24, 1955

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Noted
REC

Dear President Clement:

This comes to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 20th. I have read the contents carefully.

In reply, I wish to state that I shall present it to my Annual Conferences when they convene. I shall do my best to help the Southern Regional Council, but I cannot make any promises until the Conference approve one way or the other. You may expect to hear from me during the months of October and November.

With every good wish to you, I am

Yours truly,

/s/ E. C. Hatcher

E. C. Hatcher
B i s h o p

ECH:c

July 13, 1965

Dr. William H. Jones
449 Chelsea Circle, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Jones:

Please accept my apology for not having included you in the mailing to receive the attached document. It was an oversight.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

The attached Mailee
7/8/65

Mk folder
Policy obj.
file in Methodists

LIST
Members of the Glenn Memorial Commission on Christian Social Concerns - July 1965

1. Mrs. Frank Asbury
914 Clifton Road
Atlanta, Georgia

2. Mrs. Alvin V. Beatty
1010 Liawen Court, N. E.
Atlanta

3. Mr. Earl Brewer
991 Liawen Court, N. E.
Atlanta

4. Mr. Marion T. Clark
465 Chelsea Circle, N. E.
Atlanta

5. Dr. John Doby
304 Heaton Park Drive
Decatur

6. Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin
772 Houston Mill Road, N.E.
Atlanta

7. Mrs. Alden D. Eddy
1138 Oakdale Road
Atlanta
(At Lake Junaluska during this summer)

8. Dr. E. Clinton Gardner
2504 Tanglewood
Decatur

9. Dr. John Bodwin
1164 Springdale Rd. N. E.
Atlanta

10. Dr. Quentin Hand
2667 Foxhill Drive
Decatur

11. Mr. Ira H. Hardin
2046 Ponce DeLeon Avenue
Atlanta

12. Mr. Charles Hounshell
267 Heaton Park Drive
Decatur

13. Mrs. Glenn McCormick
426 Landover Drive
Decatur

14. Mrs. Stanley Johnslin
822 Houston Mill Road
Atlanta

15. Miss Susan Leonard
205 Columbia Drive
Decatur

16. Mrs. E. G. Mackey
1825 Clifton Road
Atlanta

17. Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
1529 Berkeley Lane
Atlanta

18. Mrs. M. E. Richardson
755 Park Lane
Decatur

19. Dr. David W. Robinson
1433 Council Bluff
Atlanta

20. Mr. B. B. Stokes
368 Chelsea Circle
Atlanta

21. Dr. Trawich Stubbs
1287 Oakdale Road, N. E.
Atlanta

22. Mrs. H. B. Trimble
772 Houston Mill Road
Atlanta

23. Mrs. John Outlar, III
2325 Henderson Mill Court
Atlanta

24. Mr. Scott Houston
1825 Clifton Road
Atlanta,

25. Mrs. Judson C. Ward
1534 Emory Road, N. E.
Atlanta

26. Dr. W. Tate Whitman
1533 Emory Road, N. E.
Atlanta

27. Mrs. W. K. Zeis
2596 Tangle Wood Road
Decatur

28. Dr. & Mrs. Eli Zubay
1079 Mason Wood Drive
Decatur

29. Mr. Rodman Porter
502 Lakeshore Drive
Atlanta

30. Dr. Eugene T. Drinkard
(ex-officio member)
1652 North Decatur Road
Atlanta

31. Mr. Paul H. Anderson
(ex-officio member)
31 Lafayette Drive
Atlanta

32. Mrs. Eugene Branch
(ex-officio member)
621 Ridgecrest Road
Atlanta

33. Mr. John Thibadeau
1384 Ranier Falls Drive
Atlanta
(ex-officio member)

34. Mrs. Douglas Barbour
1235 North Decatur Road
Atlanta

35. Miss Nancy Blount
2022 Briarcliff Road, N. E.
Atlanta
(ex-officio)

36. Mr. David Numan
115 Clifton Road, N. E.
Atlanta
(ex-officio)

37. Dr. William H. Jeans
449 Chelsea Circle, N. E.
Atlanta

REPORT OF THE HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE
GLENN MEMORIAL COMMISSION ON CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS

Spring 1965

Because of general concern with the responsibilities of Glenn members, both as Christians and as residents of DeKalb County, the Commission on Christian Social Concerns created a sub-committee to lead a study of the housing needs of our Negro citizens.

The sub-committee consisted of Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin, Dr. Marion T. Clark, and Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar (chairman).

Three programs were brought to the full Commission. In February, a presentation by Mr. Glenn Bennett, director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, assisted by a member of his staff. In March, a presentation by the Reverend Joseph L. Griggs of the Gordon Street Presbyterian Church, discussing the Sewell Road situation. In April, a presentation by Mrs. Frances Pauley, director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, discussing the Kirkwood situation.

From these discussions, the sub-committee has assembled the following conclusions to help the Commission and the church in further thought.

Some Background Statistics For Considering the Housing Needs of Negroes

Population*

	Atlanta			Metropolitan Atlanta			DeKalb County		
Year	White	Negro	% Negro	White	Negro	% Negro	White	Negro	% Negro
1900	54,100	35,700	40	142,500	72,000	34	14,100	7,000	33
1910	102,900	51,900	34	204,200	87,200	30	19,500	8,400	30
1920	137,800	62,800	31	266,500	100,700	27	34,200	9,900	23
1930	180,300	90,100	34	348,800	130,200	27	58,200	12,100	17
1940	197,700	104,600	35	409,100	149,700	27	73,000	14,000	16
1950	209,900	121,400	37	554,300	172,700	24	122,000	14,300	11
1960	300,600	186,300	38	785,300	231,600	23	234,400	22,400	9
1964 (est)	298,900	207,300	41	889,200	253,800	22	271,200	29,800	10

*Source: U. S. Census; Metropolitan Planning Commission

These figures point to several important trends:

1. Although the number of Negroes in the Atlanta Metropolitan area has more than tripled since 1900, there has been a steady decline in their percentage of the total population: 1/3 of the people of the area were Negro in 1900; only 1/5 are today.

2. Within the city of Atlanta, on the other hand, the percentage has been increasing since 1920. In fact, since 1960 the white population of the city has apparently declined.

3. Although the Negro population of DeKalb County has quadrupled since 1900, there has been a drastic fall-off in percentage, from 1/3 to 1/10. However, since 1960, and for the first time this century, there has been a small up-turn, from 9% to 10%. This we know is due to the Kirkwood transition, which represents also the first in-migration of middle-class Negroes to the county.

NEGRO HOME OWNERS DEKALB COUNTY*

	Homestead Exemptions
1940	430
1942	442
1944	442
1946	486
1947	692
1949	754
1951	1142
1953	1224
1955	1228
1958	1102
1961	1923
1963	1877

*Source: Ga. Department of Revenue, Statistical Report

FARM ACREAGE OPERATED BY NEGROES IN DEKALB COUNTY*

	Owned	Partly Owned	Total
1934	1482	447	1929
1940	1804	64	1868
1950	1299	256	1555
1954	638	34	672
1959	304	0	304

*Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

Some Guideline Considerations Affecting the Housing Needs for Negroes

1. Several factors combine at the present time to induce residential shifts of Negroes in the Atlanta area. Among these are:

   (a) Dislocations caused by urban renewal and other re-building and growth projects;

   (b) Increased income of Negroes, encouraging more to seek better accommodations for their families; e.g.:

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME*

	ATLANTA			METROPOLITAN ATLANTA			DEKALB COUNTY		
	All Families	White	Negro	All Families	White	Negro	All Families	White	Negro
1949	$2664	$3811	$1427	$2936	$3618	$1413	$3539	$3807	$1286
1959	5029	6212	3069	5758	6414	3033	6873	7188	2823

*Source: U. S. Census, 1950 and 1960.

   (c) Increased educational levels of Negroes, encouraging more to seek better accommodations for their families, e.g.:

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED
PERSONS OVER 25*

	METROPOLITAN ATLANTA			DEKALB COUNTY		
	All Persons	White	Negro	All Persons	White	Negro
1950	9.6	10.7	6.4	11.4	12.0	5.5
1960	10.8	11.6	7.6	12.3	12.8	6.7

*Source: U. S. Census, 1950 and 1960.

   (d) The stimulus of the civil rights campaign;

(e) The spread of "fair-employment," bringing Negro professionals and technicians to outlying installations such as Lockheed and the Communicable Disease Center, and, in time, to such installations as Emory University, the new VA Hospital, the Doraville General Motors plant, and the new office park on the Northeast Expressway;

(f) The federal requirement of teacher integration under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act will presumably result in the non-racial assignment of teachers who will presumably wish to live close to their schools;

(g) Negro parents, as do white parents, choose neighborhoods so far as possible that have good schools.

2. Few truly integrated neighborhoods exist, North or South. (Recall the discussion of the Sewell Road area by the Rev. Griggs.)

3. The usual pattern of housing change has been for an entire neighborhood to pass from white to Negro occupancy in a relatively short time (or, through means such as urban renewal, for the reverse to occur; we do not have data, but quite possibly more Negroes in the Atlanta area have been displaced recently than whites have been displaced by Negro "invasions"). Once transition from white to Negro occupancy starts, it is hastened by the policies and practices of realtors and lending firms. It is also expedited by the decision of churches to sell and move and by decisions affecting public schools. (Recall the discussion of the Kirkwood area by Mrs. Pauley.)

4. The frequent pattern is that the first whites to sell get prices for their houses higher than previous market value. Prices frequently fall as the transition progresses, and frequently panic selling begins. Usually, once a transition begins, no whites buy into the neighborhood.

5. The practically inevitable outcome of this process is that the "inner city" will become predominantly Negro. This has already occurred in Washington, despite the fact that the percentage of Negroes who live in the entire Washington metropolitan area is declining.

6. A few neighborhoods, including some that are middle-class and upper middle-class, of the North have accepted small numbers of Negro residents, and remained stable neighborhoods. The spread, North and South, of this practice, enabling Negroes to scatter freely throughout the metropolitan area is, given the needs and pressures for more and better housing by Negroes, the only likely alternative to neighborhood-by-neighborhood transition.

Make folder — Rel. Orgs: Methodists

LIST
Members of the Glenn Memorial Commission on Christian Social Concerns - July 1965

1. Mrs. Frank Asbury
914 Clifton Road
Atlanta, Georgia

2. Mrs. Alvin V. Beatty
1010 Liawen Court, N. E.
Atlanta

3. Mr. Earl Brewer
991 Liawen Court, N. E.
Atlanta

4. Mr. Marion T. Clark
465 Chelsea Circle, N. E.
Atlanta

5. Dr. John Doby
304 Heaton Park Drive
Decatur

6. Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin
772 Houston Mill Road, N.E.
Atlanta

7. Mrs. Alden D. Eddy
1138 Oakdale Road
Atlanta
(At Lake Junaluska during this summer)

8. Dr. E. Clinton Gardner
2504 Tanglewood
Decatur

9. Dr. John Godwin
1164 Springdale Rd. N. E.
Atlanta

10. Dr. Quentin Hand
2667 Foxhill Drive
Decatur

11. Mr. Ira H. Hardin
2046 Ponce DeLeon Avenue
Atlanta

12. Mr. Charles Hounshell
267 Heaton Park Drive
Decatur

13. Mrs. Glenn McCormick
426 Landover Drive
Decatur

14. Mrs. Stanley Johnslin
822 Houston Mill Road
Atlanta

15. Miss Susan Leonard
205 Columbia Drive
Decatur

16. Mrs. E. G. Mackey
1825 Clifton Road
Atlanta

17. Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
1529 Berkeley Lane
Atlanta

18. Mrs. M. E. Richardson
755 Park Lane
Decatur

19. Dr. David W. Robinson
1433 Council Bluff
Atlanta

20. Mr. B. B. Stokes
368 Chelsea Circle
Atlanta

21. Dr. Trawich Stubbs
1287 Oakdale Road, N. E.
Atlanta

22. Mrs. H. B. Trimble
772 Houston Mill Road
Atlanta

23. Mrs. John Outlar, III
2325 Henderson Mill Court
Atlanta

24. Mr. Scott Houston
1825 Clifton Road
Atlanta,

25. Mrs. Judson C. Ward
1534 Emory Road, N. E.
Atlanta

26. Dr. W. Tate Whitman
1533 Emory Road, N. E.
Atlanta

27. Mrs. W. K. Zeis
2596 Tangle Wood Road
Decatur

28. Dr. & Mrs. Eli Zubay
1079 Mason Wood Drive
Decatur

29. Mr. Rodman Porter
502 Lakeshore Drive
Atlanta

30. Dr. Eugene T. Drinkard
(ex-officio member)
1652 North Decatur Road
Atlanta

31. Mr. Paul H. Anderson
(ex-officio member)
31 Lafayette Drive
Atlanta

32. Mrs. Eugene Branch
(ex-officio member)
621 Ridgecrest Road
Atlanta

33. Mr. John Thibadeau
1384 Ranier Falls Drive
Atlanta

(ex-officio member)

34. Mrs. Douglas Barbour
1235 North Decatur Road
Atlanta

35. Miss Nancy Blount
2022 Briarcliff Road, N. E.
Atlanta
(ex-officio)

36. Mr. David Numan
115 Clifton Road, N. E.
Atlanta
(ex-officio)

37. Dr. William H. Jones

June 29, 1965

Dr. Marion T. Clark
465 Chelsea Circle, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Marion:

You will recall that our committee was supposed to prepare some notes to guide the further thinking of the Commission on the housing question. I am two months late in doing so, but enclosed is a draft.

As soon as you have had a chance to examine it, could you give me a call either at home or at the office? Perhaps we could have this draft revised before the July meeting of the Commission.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure = 1.

File
Dev. Pres. Campaign

June 29, 1965

Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin
772 Houston Mill Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Duskin:

You will recall that our committee was supposed to prepare some notes to guide the further thinking of the Commission on the housing question. I am two months late in doing so, but enclosed is a draft.

As soon as you have had a chance to examine it, could you give me a call either at home or at the office? Perhaps we could have this draft revised before the July meeting of the Commission.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

Mildred:

1. please stencil (or have Janet stencil) the Glenn memo with the attached paragraph inserted
2. Call Dr Jones, either at the number written on the memo or at the Emory Univ. Chemistry

(1)

~~Thanks a million~~

Mildred - insert this paragraph under the heading

Because of general concern with ~~the~~ the responsibilities of Glenn members, both on

department, for names
& addresses of all
members of Commission

3. mail copy memo
to each member, in
time to read item
by Saturday.

(2)

Christian & as residents
of DeKalb County, the
Commission on Christian
Social Concern created
a sub-committee to
lead a study of the
housing needs of our
Negro citizens.
The sub-committee

committee of ~~Com~~ Mrs. Mary
Nate ~~Chairman~~ Dunkin,
Mr. Marion T. Clark, &
Mr. Archie W. Chambers (Chairman).

Three programs were
brought to the full Commission.
In ~~August~~ February, a presentation by
Mr. Glenn Bennett, Director of
the Metropolitan Planning

discussing the Marlinwood
situation.

From these discussions
the sub-committee has
assembled the following
conclusions to help the
Commission & its church
in further thought. ~~of the~~
~~[illegible]~~

Commission, ~~some of his~~
assisted by a member of his
staff. In March, a
presentation by the Rev. ? ?
Griggs of the - - - Church,
discussing the Sewell Road
situation. In April, a
presentation by Mr Frances
Pauley, director of the Georgia
Council on Human Relations,

whites have been displaced by Negro "invasion"). Once the transition from white to Negro occupancy starts, it is hastened by the policies + practices of realtors + lending firms. It is also expedited by the decision of churches to sell + move + by decisions affecting public schools. (Recall the discussion of the Kirkwood area by Mrs. Pauley.)

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6. A few middle-class and upper middle-class neighborhoods of the North have accepted small numbers of Negro residents,

and remained slotted neighborhoods. The spread, North + South, of this practice, enabling Negroes to scatter freely throughout the metropolitan area is, given the needs + pressures for more + better housing by Negroes, the only likely alternative to neighborhood by neighborhood transition.

Because of general concern with the responsibilities of Glenn members, both Christians and as residents of DeKalb County, the Commission on Christian Social Concerns created a sub-committee to lead a study of the housing needs of our Negro citizens.

The sub-committee consisted of Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin, Dr. Marion T. Clark, and Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar (chairman).

Three programs were brought to the full Commission. In February, a presentation by Mr. Glenn Bennett, Director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, assisted by a member of his staff. In March, a presentation by the Reverend Joseph L. Griggs of the Gordon Street Presbyterian Church, discussing the Sewell Road situation. In April, a presentation by Mrs. Frances Pauley, director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, discussing the Kirkwood situation.

From these discussions, the sub-committee has assembled the following conclusions to help the Commission and the church in further thought.

Rev. Wm. H. Jones - 449 Chelsea Cir, N.E. Atl.
377-2212
377-2411 x557

July 11

REPORT OF THE HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE
GLENN MEMORIAL COMMISSION ON CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS,
SPRING 1965

Some Background Statistics For
Considering the Housing Needs of Negroes

Population*

	ATLANTA			METROPOLITAN ATLANTA			DEKALB COUNTY		
	White	Negro	% Negro	White	Negro	% Negro	White	Negro	% Negro
1900	54,100	35,700	40	142,500	72,200	34	14,100	7,000	33
1910	102,900	51,900	34	204,200	87,200	30	19,500	8,400	30
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*Source: U.S. Census, Metropolitan Planning Commission

These figures point to several important trends:

1. Although the number of Negroes in the Atlanta Metropolitan area has more than tripled since 1900, there has been a steady decline in their percentage of the total population: 1/3 of the people of the area were Negro in 1900; only 1/5 are today.

2. Within the city of Atlanta, on the other hand, the percentage has been increasing since 1920. In fact, since 1960 the white population of the city has apparently declined.

3. Although the Negro population of DeKalb County has quadrupled since 1900, there has been a drastic fall-off in percentage, from 1/3 to 1/10. However, since 1960, and for the first time this century, there has been a small up-turn, from 9% to 10%. This we know is due to the Kirkwood transition, which represents also the first in-migration of middle-class Negroes to the county.

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*Source:
Ga. Department of Revenue, Statistical Report

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Some Guideline Considerations Affecting 38
The Housing Needs for Negroes

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   a. Dislocations caused by urban renewal and other re-building and growth projects;

   b. Increased income of Negroes, encouraging more to seek better accommodations for their families; e. g.:

June 19, 1961

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director
United Church Women
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. MacLeod:

Mr. Dabbs had forwarded to me your letter of May 3rd with the request that I reply to you. Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of our staff, will be in Attendance at the Assembly of United Church Women at Miami Beach and will represent, as only she can, the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Dabbs wanted me to tell you that he himself would like to attend, and would, except that he will be studying at the University of North Carolina at that time, as he works at his next book.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:a

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

MET - are you planning
to attend?

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 7, 1961

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Les:

In regard to the enclosed letter, I have written Mrs. MacLeo that I have referred the matter to you, with the hope that we shall have someone representing us at the Miami meeting.

I should be happy to go myself, except for two things: I shall be studying, probably at the University of North Carolina, at that time, and I don't feel I have the money to spend in that way.

Perhaps Mrs. Tilly's going anyway, but she would be the logical person to represent us, and since she is on a budget she could do this in a sense without added expense to the Council. If for any reason she could not go, and you want me to go, I of course would do so--with whatever help the council felt it could give.

Will you kindly let Mrs. MacLeod know what disposition you make of this matter?

With kindest regards,

~~Sincerely,~~

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs
President

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

J. IRWIN MILLER, PRESIDENT REV. ROY G. ROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
CHAIRMAN

MRS. W. MURDOCH MACLEOD
GENERAL DIRECTOR

May 31, 1961

Dr. James McBride Dabbs, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, S W
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dabbs:

The ninth triennial Assembly of United Church Women will be held in Miami Beach, Florida, October 9-12. 1961. Our theme will be " The Church Ecumenical - Its Oneness, Its Mission, Its Ministries." We expect an attendance of some three thousand women from every state and from several countries abroad.

Mrs. William Sale Terrell, our chairman, joins me in extending to the Southern Regional Council a most cordial invitation to send a fraternal delegate to this great gathering of church women. We hope that you, yourself, may be able to be present, but we shall welcome anyone that you may name.

We hope fraternal delegates will plan to attend all the sessions of the Assembly, but we covet particularly their participation in the afternoon sessions, which will be in the form of small luncheon meetings with group discussion following. The discussion will be based on the morning Bible studies of Bishop Chandu Ray of Pakistan. The evening sessions will stress our three areas of work - world relations, social relations and world missions, with outstanding speakers, panelists and special features.

We look forward to hearing from you about your organization's representation. Full information will be sent to the person named.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy MacLeod

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director

DSM:sd

MRS. CLARENCE M. WESTON
2052 EDINBURGH TERRACE, N. E.
ATLANTA 7, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1963

July 29, 1963.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Exec. Director, Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar;

I am enclosing the letter I read to you last night over the 'phone.

Perhaps the "foot notes" may have clarified my position a little, without making the statement too long.

I had hoped by this to "get through" to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and should appreciate any use that you may suggest, after you have had a chance to read it.

Very sincerely,

Nestlen H. Weston
(Mrs. C. M. Weston)

United Church Women

CONCERN OVER THE CURRENT WAVE OF VIOLENCE IN CONNECTION WITH RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS AND CRITICISMS OF "THE CHURCH."

As a well-known radio advertisement puts it - "We have absolutely no obligation - except to those we love," but - because of some things that are happening in Savannah, Albany, and could even happen in Atlanta, Ga. - to those I love, both white and Negro - I am deeply concerned.

I have read the "Letter from Birmingham City Jail" by Martin Luther King, Jr., who is thoroughly convinced that he is justified in "disobeying unjust laws" because they are not God's laws. He even argues that there is a "moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws."

When a man is in jail and has suffered as he has, and believes he is justified in creating tension because he hopes to force a solution of the problem, without waiting longer - my heart goes out to him in respect and appreciation for cleansing himself from hate through love, and purposing non-violence.

But, - I do not agree with him that the creation of tension, even without hate - is God's will - when there is so much at stake. God's judgment was pictured by Jesus as being withheld lest the fire destroy the wheat with the burning tares.

And "Who am I to disagree?" - Only one, who, by the grace of God, has patiently worked and agonized over the slowness with which solutions work out, but who has seen a number of miracles come forth when purpose was aroused; who has worked earnestly for the encouragement of that purpose, slowly and painfully emerging in Georgia; and who DOES NOT WANT TO SEE IT PULLED UP AND CAST INTO THE FIRE WITH THE TARES! AT THE VERY BEGINNING OF ITS SOLID GROWTH! - NOT EVEN BY ONE WHO SUFFERS FRUSTRATION, BECAUSE HE CAN SEE ONLY PART OF THE PICTURE AND NOT THE WHOLE!

I know what bad-will can do. I have seen the effects of a hate that bombed the Jewish Temple. (Our Church exchanges Thanksgiving Day observances each year alternating places of worship, and the year the Temple was bombed, we were guests of their congregation soon after the bombing.) I attended the trial of some of those accused of doing it. One saw prejudice in its evil ugliness, so deep that one never wanted to see it again in Georgia. One knows that when great changes are taking place some pockets of hate are likely to continue, but to prevent these from being broadly condoned and building up - would seem to be the real obligation. Ways of growth in understanding must be found that do not cost the price of hate in others, such as is happening now in Savannah and different parts of our country.

I have sat in the Legislature and heard politicians express a great determination to close the public schools of Georgia before even one Negro child should enter, yet, after much soul-searching, much consideration of self-interest, and much dedicated work - the Legislature did what needed to be done. That growth is too precious to be lost! (But in the last few days I have heard one staunch friend of the Negro's position, who contributed much toward the change in climate of thinking, cast doubt about the wisdom of his present pressures, and I have heard another effective contributor to the rising tide of good-will toward solution of Negro problems, express new concern over demonstrations which make him draw back rather than push the Negro forward under such circumstances.

Growth does not come easily - but it comes. It came through the Sibley hearings. I was one of those ridiculed as were Negro participants, yet

those hearings had much to do with the "changing climate of opinion" as they were heard in 10 districts of the State. In Atlanta attitudes are "different" because of the sum total of effort by many earnest people, and have prevailed against extremists.

Growth has come to many Churches. Churches, made up of people who have grown into the habit of not expecting as much from the mass of Negro citizens, have been confused about Negroes' new desire to worship with them. To many, it was a new idea that they should want to - and they asked "Why?" We were not always understanding or aware of the Negroes' need to feel at one in Christian worship. The understanding has been slowly growing. The resisting Churches who "have not walked long enough in another's shoes," make news, but there has been much growth in understanding. For many months for instance, Negro young people have been visiting the Church which I attend, and most of us are glad that God has helped us to become aware and find it natural. Last Sunday there was a special glow of appreciation for the acceptance of two of the Emory University Negro summer school students who shared communion, coming down to the front of the Church as is the custom with Methodists. This understanding has been slowly growing - and it would be a painful tragedy if it should be broken because SOME COULD NOT SEE THAT THERE HAS BEEN GROWTH - (a little, but a lot) AND BECAUSE IT WAS NOT ADVERTISED, COULD ONLY EXPRESS DISAPPOINTMENT WITH "THE CHURCH."

God did not make spirits in adult form, but gave even His Son time for 30 years to grow before He went out with understanding to teach! We have all had much growing to do before we were ready to demonstrate that we could carry the load of responsibility which gave us rights of opportunity. Several years ago, in Little Rock, Ark., when undertaking to work out a Church bi-racial effort for a Negro Girl Scout troup, I remember after weeks of preparation, built on faith that my Negro leader counterpart would carry through, that there was last minute failure when she left town on a personal mission, and I was left to answer to top white leaders the charge that "Some people just hadn't learned to be dependable - and so I could see for myself," they told me, "why others hadn't been willing to do what I had tried to do." For years "The Church" has been giving opportunities in bi-racial experiences which could build equality of respect, and further opportunity. (1)

Living in Savannah, Ga. for six years, brought further experience. There are many wonderful Church people there, but some things have set acceptance against liberal ideas, and successful liberal growing together is slower than in many other cities. They tend to react against "outside" influence like the man in Aesop's Fables upon whom the wind blew. The harder it blew to force him to take off his coat, the tighter he wrapped it around him. (Even I, who am white, and had a State-wide Church office, had to win my way. It finally was generously given.) They have reason to be careful. They are aware of Communists in their midst. While there I was annoyed by about a dozen anonymous letters from some Communist organization, which only finally were stopped when I complained to postal authorities. I pray that enduring growth may not be hindered by recent demonstrations in Savannah, and that doors that have opened may be recognized and appreciated. (2)

Threats of Muslim extremists are not good. Neither is the renewed voice of the KKK in the name of "self-protection." Vigilance is equally necessary against both - together with accepted responsibility to prevent growing sympathy toward either.

Since the Change in Climate of Opinion in favor of justice for the Negro was substantially begun through slow acceptance of "abiding by the law of the land," I believe no disobedience of law can now be demonstrated without damage to that climate of opinion.

The moral emphasis has been coming in quietly through the Church and Press. Emphasis should be placed on the amount of co-operation from Churches that is coming - without naming them except with their consent - rather than singling out un-cooperative Churches. Reporting and seeking publicity through picketing Churches is a sad mistake because -

1 - No group of people (and a church congregation is a group of people) in a changing climate of opinion is 100% either in favor or not in a controversial situation. So, those who are against the idea for reasons which to them may not seem at all like moral compulsion - immediately announce that so and so is not speaking for them. This only emphasizes dissent, while the majority may be understanding. General acceptance often comes where antagonism is not stirred up.

2 - Where a minority of influential people in a congregational controversial situation get the feeling of being forced against their judgment - "justification" becomes important, and loving reason is drowned out. Contrary "conviction" deepens with repetition of their stand, yet the quieter and equally convinced number are there- but those who are uncertain are not given a chance to grow and change the total impact.

In more ways than one, this issue is not simply black or white. To put it in another way - one church may quietly come to accept a changing climate of understanding, but may react against becoming a statistic. If it is publicly challenged, at least part of its people who are trying to listen for God's "still small voice of conscience" - in a new set of circumstances, may be antagonized by testing Negro church visitors, which procedure they believe to be unChristian. Deep down some may feel that such testing is "playing God" - and the effect may be to hold back, rather than help understanding and growth.

If we are going to be able to grow into one people, above the level of adversaries, Negro leaders will need to give the feeling that their objective is more than singleness of purpose. Some people may feel uneasy about this after reading quoted criticism of President Kennedy who has actually jeopardized his own political interest in his stand for broad justice. Criticism quotes may or may not be accurate, but some reassurance seems needed that Negro leaders are also trying to be understanding.

As we said in the beginning - these observations have been prompted "without obligation, except to those we love," i.e., all who are deeply and sincerely trying to think through a national crisis - and those confused. It is written from a background of objective and applied seeking for solutions in both North and South. The last 29 years have been spent in different parts of the South, 18 in Georgia. Most important, this has been done from a depth of Church experience and commitment.

Begun July 10, 1963
July 28, 1963

Lestine H. Weston
(Mrs. C. M. Weston)
2052 Edinburgh Ter. N.E.
Atlanta 7, Ga.

Foot Notes:

(1) - Second Page (Little Rock incident) was written to show:

a - that the Church has been offering natural bi-racial opportunities for some time.

b - that the will to make them work is a "two-way street." and the pride

There is hope and expectation that the new determined young Negro college leaders will take special pride in earning a responsible public image and superior integrity along with the right and ability to freely mingle in public accommodations. On our part, I hope we may keep showing that expectation.

(2) - Second Page (Savannah)

a - I hope the difficulties of "outside" Savannah leadership, hoping to accomplish quicker negotiations, may be understood - and a return be made as soon as possible to the "quiet approach."

Walter H. Weston

File
Relig. Orgs:
Natl Council of
Churches

via air mail special April 28, 1966

Mrs. Jean L. Powers
Program Assistant
National Council of the Churches of
Christ
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Mrs. Powers:

The publication to which you refer in your letter of April 26th is Robert Coles', The Migrant Farmer: A Psychiatric Study. Single and quantity prices are .30 and .20 respectively.

I trust this information reaches you before you go to print, and if we can be of further assistance to you, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

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475 riverside drive, new york, n. y. 10027 telephone: 870-2297

bishop reuben h. mueller, president r. h. edwin espy, general secretary

rev. e. russell carter
director

April 26, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We wish to list the booklet THE LIVES OF MIGRANT FARMERS by Robert Coles M.B. in a bibliography for Migrant Ministry workers.

It would be most helpful if we could know the price for single copies and in quantities.

Will you please use the enclosed envelope and let us know by return mail if possible. We hope to cut the stencils before the end of the week.

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
Jean L Powers
(Mrs.) Jean L. Powers
Program Assistant

p

Board of Missions of The United Methodist Church

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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027
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WOMEN'S DIVISION
Room 1418

Dec. 16, 1969

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Gentlemen:

As Miss Marguerite Hawkins, former Assistant Treasurer of the Women's Division, has retired, please remove her name from your mailing list.

12-19-69, s

Yours very truly

E. F. Gormly

EFG

April 16, 1962

Mr. Howard N. Meyer
76 Tarence Street
Rockville Centre, New York

Dear Mr. Meyer:

This is in reply to your letter of April 11 to Mr. Dunbar.

Your manuscript, h"Two Gentlemen from Mississippi," has been reviewed by Mr. Dunbar who found it most interesting. Regrettably, the manuscript does not fit into the plans of our Voter Education Project and we are, therefore, returning it to you. It is our hope that Harper's will make a favorable decision about publishing it.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

Rec'd 4/13/62

HOWARD N. MEYER
76 TARENCE STREET
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.
RO 6-5434

April 11, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

Harper's Magazine has expressed an interest in looking at my article "Two Gentlemen From Mississippi" of which I sent you a copy for examination with my letter of March 29.

I have another copy to show them, and am glad to leave with you the copy I sent you for such further consideration as you may want to give it.

In the "long-shot" event that Harper's should want to buy the article, that would not, of course, interfere with such prospective use of it on behalf of "VEP" as was suggested in my March 29 letter - except that they would probably want and be entitled to first publication rights. On this subject I'd be glad to hear your views, because, as important as a first sale to Harper's might be to me, VEP is more important. I hope the two are not incompatible, but this is up to you.

Sincerely yours,

Howard N. Meyer

Howard N. Meyer

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

MLV
WB
SW-file

December 30, 1964

Mr. Howard N. Meyer
76 Tarence Street
Rockville Centre, New York

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I read Burke Marshall's book, and had much the same dissatisfaction you did; he never confronted those who have with seriousness disagreed with him and his superiors. There were also a couple or so small mistakes.

Nevertheless, I do admire the fellow. Not the least of his qualities is that he has held his course, despite criticism from the likes of me and criticism from the other side too. I am glad that he will still be around, working for the Vice-President, and I'll probably continue to disagree with him.

Thank you for the good references to SRC, and for your many other past kindnesses. Do you ever get down this way?

Best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

From the desk of

HOWARD N. MEYER

This will interest
you - especially
as married.
Say "hello" to Mrs. Lowe.

Sincerely

Howard Meyer

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

DECEMBER 11, 1964

THE COMMONWEAL

Can the Justice Department Do More?

Federalism and Civil Rights. By Burke Marshall. Columbia. $3.50.

by Howard N. Meyer

DR. ROBERT COLES, peripatetic civil rights psychologist, once quoted a Louisiana jailer as having taunted him with the challenge, "Y'all could stop a lot of segregation if y'all wanted, but I don't think y'all really mean it." The segregationist senses the indifference, the ambivalence, of the white liberal Northerners, "their fears and dislikes, similar to his," as Dr. Coles suggests, and doubts that he really *must* modify his historic relationship to the Negro. And until he is made to believe that he must, he won't.

A leading critic of the U.S. Department of Justice has charged that its agents have repeatedly permitted federal law to be violated while they looked the other way. The prolonged debate on the milder ameliorations of the Civil Rights Bill, according to Professor Howard Zinn, has distracted attention from the crucial problem of enforcement of existing law. He cites, in *SNCC: The New Abolitionists* (Beacon Press, $4.95), the verdict of the Notre Dame Conference of lawyers and social scientists who agreed that "lawlessness" in "outlaw communities of the Deep South . . . does not pose an issue of federalism." What was needed, declared the Conference, in the Spring of 1963, is "on-the-spot protection of the exercise of federal rights." Three bodies found in a dam in the summer of 1964 retrieved the thesis of the Notre Dame Conference from obscurity.

It was to be hoped that Mr. Burke Marshall, head of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, would join issue with such critics, or furnish at least some plausible explanation for inaction in the face of evil. The publishers' claim for the book (which embodies lectures delivered by the Assistant Attorney General at Columbia in the Spring of 1964) encouraged that hope. One is disappointed to find, with even the writer of the Foreword promising that the answer was here, that Mr. Marshall has declined to join the debate.

Instead he dismisses the Department's critics as primarily "young people" whose "schools and universities have not taught them much about the working of the federal system." The anguished frustrations produced by murder, mayhem, and arson, are attributed to an "immense ignorance"; writing two months before twenty-nine noted law professors decried his then-chief's disclaimer of power to act, Mr. Marshall insists that the Department has been prevented from intervening "by some basic constitutional notions which have worked, and worked well, in other contexts. . . ."

It literally makes no sense, in the context of race relations, to talk with delicacy of intrusion into the "tender area of states' rights." No historian will deny that the Fourteenth Amendment was intended to make civil rights a national responsibility; Mr. Justice Bradley, later to write a most restrictive interpretation of the Amendment, said in 1873 that the Amendment was a response to a "spirit of insubordination and disloyalty," to "intolerance of free speech and free discussion," and sought to provide that "American citizenship should be a sure guaranty of safety," and that "every citizen of the United States might stand erect in every portion of its soil . . . without fear of violence or molestation." Mr. Marshall has no reasoned answer to offer the very distinguished (adult) Southerners who urged, in January *1961*, that the Justice Department must "discharge fully the federal government's duty to preserve the public peace," in the Southern Regional Council's *The Federal Executive and Civil Rights.*

It one accepts Mr. Marshall's basic assumption (and overlooks the passages impatiently dismissing the "young people") it can be agreed that his little book has a useful purpose. That assumption seems to be that our federal system requires tolerance of the denial of federal rights, perpetrated or permitted by state officials, for unspecified periods of grace.

In his discussion of voting rights he furnishes anecdotal and statistical samples of the character of the resistance and concludes that "the federal structure . . . does not now work, because of massive denials of the right to vote." He documents a deeply imbedded double standard in the administration of justice, an "affront to the conscience of the nation." His purpose is to convey the message (with such restraint and subtlety that it may not reach its intended recipients) that if all this goes on much longer, something may have to be done about it—something that will offend believers in his ideas as to our federal system.

It would have seemed more to the point, even if one were to assume limitations on the national power and duty in matters of equal protection of the laws, to have recognized the ineligibility of the lawless regions to partake of the immunities of a federal system. Division of power between nation and state presupposes, at the very least, state governments that have a character of legitimacy. Mr. Marshall furnishes evidence which would justify withdrawal of federal recognition from the existing regime in Mississippi. The federal obligation to guarantee a republican form of government is part of our original constitution, and the potential dimensions of that obligation require discussion. The Citizen's Council representatives do not deserve to be seated at Washington and their legislature may be treated as "bogus" as was the Kansas regime of 1855 founded on corruption of the franchise.

In his conclusion the Assistant Attorney General furnishes a clue and a cue for a national debate, long overdue. The 19th-Century Justice Harlan, who had dissented alone from the now-overruled decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* ("separate but equal") had dissented also, thirteen years before, in the case that gutted the Civil Rights Act of 1875. Mr. Marshall quotes from the great dissent in the *Civil Rights Cases* of 1883 the kernel of the almost unanswerable argument that the nation was obliged to give freedom at least as much national protection as it had given slavery before the war. One deeply regrets that the rest of the book does not accept Mr. Justice Harlan's position, and regrets even more that the Department's brief of January 1964, in *Griffin v. Maryland,* stated "We unqualifiedly accept the fundamental distinction laid down by the *Civil Rights Cases.*" As SNCC leader John Lewis asked, which side are they on?

The Bar and the political science and history faculties have overlooked the need to induce the Department of Justice to strive to make Justice Harlan's 1883 dissent prevail—in the same way that the NAACP carried the fight to enable his dissent in *Plessy* to "overcome." That victory will remain a paper one until full national responsibility for enforcement is assumed and implemented.

Howard N. Meyer, former assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, is the author of a forthcoming book on U. S. Grant.

Rec'd 2/23/66

HOWARD N. MEYER
76 TARENCE STREET
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y. 11570
(516) RO 6-5434

File

February 20, 1966

Dear Mr. Anthony,

We are on the eve of the first anniversary of the crime of Selma,- and the Congress is asked to pass a new bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment.

Meanwhile, despite the Attorney General's own announcement of March 11, 1965, -"I have no question that Federal law was violated" - and despite the identification of the violators on television, there have been no arrests.

This, it seems to me, should be protested by voices from the emancipated South.

Sincerely,

Howard N. Meyer

Mr. Paul Anthony.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1965.

U.S. Will Prosecute Alabama Police For Gas Attack During Selma Negroes' March

U.S. TO PROSECUTE ALABAMA POLICE OVER GAS ATTACK

Katzenbach Holds Crushing of Selma Negroes' March Violated Federal Law

WON'T ACCUSE WALLACE

Law of 1870 Will Be Used to Cite Identifiable State Troopers and Possemen

By JOHN D. POMFRET
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 11—Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach announced today that the Justice Department would prosecute state and local law-enforcement officials and others as a result of the violent suppression last Sunday of an attempted civil rights march at Selma, Ala.

He said that he would not name anyone against whom charges might be brought. The action would be directed against those who took part in the bludgeoning and tear-gassing of civil rights demonstrators, who attempted to march on Sunday from Selma to Montgomery, the state capital, 40 miles away.

"Since last Sunday [department] lawyers and F.B.I. agents have been working around the clock in Alabama to secure evidence of violations of Federal law by state and local officials and others," he said.

"I have no question that Federal law was violated. We are going to bring charges against those whom we can identify as violators, and we are going to do so promptly."

Year in Jail Possible

The Attorney General said that the department would act under a law of 1870 that makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to act under the guise of enforcing laws while depriving another willfully of rights guaranteed under the Constitution or laws of the United States. The maximum penalty is a year in prison and a fine of $1,000.

Mr. Katzenbach indicated that he expected that persons of a higher rank would be charged along with some of the state troopers and members of the sheriff's posse who participated in the suppression of the march.

But he indicated that no charges would be made against Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, who ordered that the march be prevented, but was not at the scene.

"Unless the Governor did something that I am not aware of," Mr. Katzenbach said, "there is no basis for charges against him."

The Attorney General indicated clearly, however, that he believed law enforcement officials at the scene had used "totally unreasonable force" to suppress a march that the demonstrators had had a right to undertake.

Mr. Katzenbach made the announcement of the impending charges at a news conference in his office at the Justice Department.

He described at some length

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

KATZENBACH SEES VIOLATION OF LAW

Will Not Accuse Wallace in Citing Identifiable State Troopers and Possemen

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

what the Government has been doing in Selma—before and after Sunday's aborted march.

The only alternative to these actions, he said, would have been the dispatch of Federal troops to Selma to displace local law enforcement and to take over their functions.

"I have not recommended this course to the President, and I believe that I am right in not doing so," the Attorney General said.

But he did not close the door on sending troops in the future, saying "What will occur in the future I cannot predict."

Sending in Federal troops, Mr. Katzenbach said, does not solve the real problem, which is to get local officials to do their duty.

When asked why a large force of Federal marshals had not been dispatched to Selma, the Attorney General said that this would have been possible only if the Government had had three or four days notice of what was going to happen and had had the assurance that they would be needed for only seven or eight days.

The department does not have the resources to keep a large force of marshals in a community indefinitely, he said.

"I don't know of any way in which the tragic events of last Sunday could have been reasonably predicted and avoided," Mr. Katzenbach said.

He noted that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. had made clear his intention to march from Selma to Montgomery and Governor Wallace had made clear his intention to prevent the march on the ground of public safety and danger on the highways.

Violence Unexpected

"While we knew there would be a confrontation, state and local law enforcement officials were prepared for major disorder. We had no reason to believe that local law enforcement officials would set upon nonviolent and peaceful citizens in the way in which they did," he said. "On prior occasions, this has not occurred. Even so, we had present on the scene a large number of F.B.I. agents and the evening before I had dispatched John Doar, the head of the [department's] civil rights division, to Alabama, to coordinate activities of the Federal Government."

Before Sunday's events, Mr. Katzenbach noted, the Justice Department had filed four suits in Selma seeking to prevent local officials and others from interfering with the right of Negroes to vote.

In addition, the Government had sent representatives of the Community Relations Service, the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to Selma to work to improve the climate.

After Sunday's events, he said, the Government intervened in a suit filed by Dr. King's group in Federal court at Montgomery to forbid state and local authorities from interfering with their right to march peacefully from Selma to Montgomery.

Further, he said, Government officials had remained in close touch with Dr. King and local law enforcement officials in a successful effort to prevent a recurrence of Sunday's events.

"We have sought in every possible way to move bitter and dangerous confrontations off the street and to resolve them in a manner consistent with the constitution and law," Mr. Katzenbach said.

If the court at Montgomery issues an order, he said, "I hope and believe it will be complied with and if it is not complied with, it will be enforced."

The same section of the Federal statutes under which the department plans to prosecute the Alabama officials was partly involved in indictments that the department obtained against 18 Mississippians in connection with the killing of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss., last summer.

United States District Judge Harold Cox of Jackson dismissed the indictments in part. The department is appealing that action to the Supreme Court.

However, Judge Cox did not dismiss the indictments relating to three men who were local law-enforcement officials. They were charged under the same section that is involved in the Selma situation.

ARKANSAS TROOPERS

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Assembly
Inn
Montreat
N. C.

March 1st 1945

Dear Alice and George:

This account of your meeting in N.Y. Times of Feb. 28 delights me. Your position embodies courage, wisdom and foresight. The nation will applaud your stand, tho. in the present hysteria in the South you may expect little mention in the newspapers.

In this Editorial Douglas Freeman shows what a fool of himself the Gov. of Va. is making. The Va. situation is a natural outcome of the Byrd machine.

Mary and Mrs. Clifford leave to morrow. We have had a lovely time together. George C. returns from California Mch. 6.

Morris is to reach Atlanta March 7 in the morning.

My love to each one in your dear home. I hope all goes well with Barbara.

Love, Father

RECEIVED
DEC 15
Southern Regional Council

Miss Ruth V. Milbrandt
Sullins College
Bristol, Virginia

December 14, 1953

Dear Ruth:

I was glad to have your letter of December 9 and to know that the Public Affairs Committee of the Bristol YWCA is planning to make a survey of racial integration in Bristol. I talked with the Southern Regional Council about your request and they sent me three pieces of material for you which I am sending under separate cover. They are:

Your Community Looks at Itself
Greenville's Big Idea
Greenville's Big Idea Grows

The Council suggests, and I certainly agree, that a Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey - Your Community Looks at Itself, is the first piece of material you should start working on. The experience of Greenville will, I am sure, be interesting and helpful.

Doctor Mitchell would be very glad to have you write to him at the Council for any advice after your survey gets underway. I am sure you will find him very helpful to you in this study. Write me again if I can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Florence C. Harris
Field Staff, Southern Region

FCH:ec

CC Dr. George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council
Miss Helen Gardner, Executive Director, Bristol

March 26, 1954

Mr. Arthur W. Mitchell
Box 670
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As I drove along toward Richmond the other day, after our conversation, I fell to pussling about the matter of the check that came in after your and Mrs. Mitchell's trip there on our behalf. Surely, I said, I would have written you and told you of the happy arrival of a five hundred dollar check, all by itself, and plainly, though not statedly, because of your effort.

So I looked into the files, and found my letter of March 26, 1951, to you:

> "We felt pretty certain that a mysterious check coming in from Houston some three weeks ago was your doing, but it came in simply as a check in an envelope by itself, and until your letter came we did not know for sure. It was from Brown and Root -- for $500. We have of course thanked them directly, and we do now most cordially thank you."

Do look back for the whole letter and satisfy yourself that we knew by whose efforts hat help came, and that we were grateful to you as well as to the sender!

We need and value greatly your warm and generous interest in us and in the cause we serve. I will hope that in the future you will let us come back into your full friendship.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mh

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July 8, 1954

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I earnestly want to get some information about the meeting of women church leaders recently held in Atlanta at which the matter of segregation in the South was discussed. I have noted the position which the good ladies took, and I want to get in touch with those members from our state who took part in the meeting. Inasmuch as yours is the only name in the list which I saw where the address was given, I am writing to ask if you can furnish me with a list of the ladies from South Carolina who took part in this meeting. I will appreciate it very much.

With very kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

THOS. R. MILLER

TRM:lh

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

July 12, 1954

Mr. Thomas R. Miller
The Home Insurance Company
Miller and Arthur, Inc.
236 West Evans Street
Florence, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Miller:

I was never furnished with a list of the people who came to the meeting of representatives from United Councils of Church Women in the various Southern states. They were, in most instances, either Chair-women of the state Councils or the Chair-women for Christian Social Relations of the state Councils. I do remember that the woman from South Carolina was Miss Caroline Gillespie, RFD 3, Hartsville, South Carolina.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 3, '54

Dear Mrs Millsaps,

Here's a list of most of our things. You would get much from ANSWERS for ACTION, on what to do about the schools. It costs 20 cents. Hope we can be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1954
Southern Regional Council

Box 35
Daisy, Tennessee
August 2, 1954

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am enrolled in a course at the University of Chattanooga in Race Relations, and I would like very much to have some of your material.

I would appreciate your sending me any information in which you think I would be interested as soon as possible.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Myra B. Millsaps

(Mrs.) Myra B. Millsaps

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

August 28, 1956

Mrs. Spann Milner
New Ocean House
Swampscott, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Milner:

Here is the Urban League's 1954 report on parks and other recreational facilities in Atlanta. The major changes since that time are noted inside.

I am sorry to send you this bulky a document, but it is the quickest way. And I think you will find that the information you want can be quickly and easily extracted from the report.

Best wishes for a good experience.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo
Enc.

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IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

December 8, 1956

Mr. John Miller
National Planning Association
1606 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

I've been painfully conscious of my promise to send you background material and analysis on the "law and order" question by December 10. But, between an extraordinarily heavy staff load these last few weeks and my own struggles with a virus, I am not able to deliver as I intended.

As a poor substitute, I send you the miscellaneous items enclosed as being more or less relevant. If I can get it done Monday, I will also send you then a longer letter setting forth some of our conclusions and suggesting varying types of communities for case study.

In any event, if your committee decides to continue its explorations, we will try to help more substantially with information and suggestions. Meanwhile, I may have a chance for some conversation with George Goodwin.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

Sent
Race & Law Enf.
Henderson Pastor Dismissed
Heresy in the Batt. Schools
March '56 New South
Sept '56 New South
Nov. '55 New South

Current History

The Monthly Magazine of World Affairs
Founded 1914 by The New York Times

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3 January 1957

Mr. Broadus Mitchell
Professor of Economics
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are planning to devote our May, 1957, issue to a study of desegregation and are hoping to persuade you to write on the economic history of the South for this issue. We should like to have a discussion of the special problems of the South since the Civil War; its agricultural difficulties; its progress toward industrialization. It seems to me that in many ways the current difficulties over desegregation and good public education for all reflect the economic difficulties the South has faced in the last 100 years. We should be interested in some evaluation of the status of the poor white as well as the Negroes there.

Other articles in this issue will deal with the position of the Negro in American life today (Oscar Handlin will do this); the historical development of a one-party South (a political article by Dewey W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University); public education in the South; the viewpoint of the Negro today; the viewpoint of the South today (C. Vann Woodward, Johns Hopkins University, will write on this topic); and the story of segregation since the Civil War--its constitutional, legal and philosophical justifications.

The deadline for this issue is March 1 and we can pay you $35 for your article which should be about 3000 words in length. May we please hear as soon as possible whether or not you can write for our May issue?

Sincerely yours,

Carol L. Thompson

Carol L. Thompson
Editor

CT:jb

New Brunswick, NJ
Jan 10/57

Dear George:

Thanks for Alice's letter and yours. We hope to see you when you are pushing off to foreign parts. You may go with assurance that you have accomplished the most difficult part of a long task in the South. Apropos, will you kindly find time to jot down below this (dictate it if you are at your office) a few points that you think I should make ~~fax~~ in the piece asked for on the other side? I have been too long out of this subject, but would like to have this little part in the symposium if I may pick your brains. We look forward to seeing Charlotte and Ellen whenevr they are in passage through NYC.

Love to you both,

Broadus

January 14, 1957

Mr. Broadus Mitchell
49 Barrow Street
New York, New York

Dear Broadus:

Boil it down; what I would say is that freedom and equality for dependent people is a compound of achievement in material circumstances (jobs, farms, homes, schools, health) and achievement in strenuousness of organization toward the objective of freedom.

Different tastes place them in different degrees. I would say that there now the strenuousness is considerably more important than the material achievement; and in any case, the last rushing fifteen or twenty years of industrial progress in the South have stuck the material achievement under them. And what is now going on is long-delayed organization of the Negro community toward freedom.

There is another business, but it hardly enters. The way to speed organization for freedom is to announce proximate dates -- three years or five years hence -- when the responsibility of power will be conferred. Miraculously a people under this pressure grows up to its on-coming responsibility.

When you come to the statistics of proving that the material achievement is here it gets fuzzy.

I send up what can be adduced from our files, by virtue of the labors of a Miss Florence Irving.

Except that our files haven't got the facts on agriculture. Nobody has them. The Census of 1950 is too long ago. I would say, out of keeping a finger on the pulse of it, that small farms, including Negro small farms, are being squeezed out rapidly. Large farms, which are nearly all white farms, are increasing. Farm tenancy is certainly down. Where in the worst of the New Deal years it was nearly fifty per cent in the South, I doubt if it is now more than a third. And the sharecropper has virtually disappeared. He has become a tenant or a day laborer, or holds down a town job. Comparatively few plantations survive in a state little modified from fifteen years ago. The people on them are greatly thinned out.

The real reform that is needed in the South is a transition to long-term written farm leases. That is the way for a people to grow into stature without heavy capital investment. And the shift from cotton, which was the annual crop, to cows, which is a fifteen to twenty year deal, and to other intricately-managed crops, sets the stage for a transition to the written lease. What is lacking is impulse from the sleepy agricultural extension service people; who just don't shove for poor folks.

I usually perk up such a scribble with reference to the difficulty of finding "the Southern Negro in his rags." You've got to go and find the panhandler on the corner to show such a man to Yankee visitors. What you and I knew thirty years ago is gone!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Material from Miss Irving under separate cover.

Return to EA

Glencoe, Argyll, Scotland
April 14, 1957

Dear Harold and the Family,

Various events.

The immigration officer at Liverpool chose to stamp our passports "six-months tourists". This had the magic effect of giving us petrol, and we have been galloping about hunting a spot to light on. It also leaves me the matter of unravelling with the British the matter of my becoming a resident: ho hum.

We uns galloped. The car came through without hitches, and has run ever since on the magnificent fixings of it by a mechanic named Jake Johnson in Atlanta. See him tell him. We were advised that the best way to find a spot was just to go look, so we aimed the nose of the biddie down every crofting road in the Western Highlands, and there are some of them, and some of them are SOME roads. Many miles of single-lane black-top, with supposed passing places, which are seldom there when you encounter a truck a'busting along! We concluded after weeks of looking at crofts that those rather few which had been abandoned had been abandoned wisely, and those which could be replaced or fixed were in use. There is a housing shortage, and the young 'uns have gone into about everything worth going into. Many crofts could have been had, but at the end of thirty miles of difficult road, fifty miles from a rr, few or no stores, etc., etc. So I remembered that an MP we had met in Washington had told me that a man I was with at Balliol ~~with~~ owned some crofts, and hunted up the relict of the man's brother. Nice lady, more or lessthe chieftaness of the McColls. We finally agreed that I might have an indefinate lease on a notably lovely building site a mile and half up Glencoe, above the village by that far. Tis a flat over a low saddle from the Old Glencoe Road. Rushing burrrrn right by the spot to give glorious water; gentle slopes for septics, highland cattle and sheepies to mow the moors; andthree peaklets to climb up on and read book, right in the yard. We have planned two cottages, connected, one for Charlotte andthe company, including SRC, and one for A and G. Charlotte's and yours looks down the glen at the village church-spire and Loch Linnhe, and ours looks up the glen at glowering heights. During all these negotiations we had seven sunny days in a row: unprecedented. I and Alice must do the building , and we have a wheelbarrow for mortar and boards a'coming for the gate, and rocks collected at the house site for the footings. Now we are hung up on permissions, and I negotiate through two wallls of misunderstanding with the Argyllshire County Council for those. Have an architect squirt in Edinburgh who has promisedto draw up blue-prints. Alice is a'drawing in the closets.

Meanwhile by great good luck we found a sopt to rent, to make a roof over our heads while we build. Some guy who comes up to the glen in August let his relatives let us the place. It's 1896 is construction and plumbing and heating (which is coal fires); but it's a roof and we are grateful. So ~~xxxxxfor~~ our address for months to come is Glencoe.

Mrs Ruth RA

James Starnes our neighbour and real estate man did all most beautifully, and so did Jamie Mackey. By the way, will Miss Ruth please save me sixpence and call Jamie's office, and give main news, and thank him for his letter and important info. re the closing of the house matter?

Can't say I greatly miss my ex-responsibilities, and I do continue to delight that they are exercised by HCF. Hear there have been tornadoes, and legislature cut-ups, etc., etc.

Everybody come, soon.

Best George

m

May 2, 1957

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mitchell
Glencoe, Argyll
Scotland

Dear Alice & George:

Your cards to the Vias and other communications to friends and staff have been most appreciated.

The personal news here is good. Margaret, with aid of crutches and braces, has been walking - twelve steps twice daily. She (ex)claims its easy(!). Now she gets out of chair, walks to another, and sits down - it took two weeks to master this. Her target, come-home date, is July 1st. It is next to certain that she will have fairly serious permanent damage, but she continues looking good and we are happy.

E. Via found his way into Emory Hospital two weeks ago - a return of the symptom, should be checked, but no rush. Chest specialist Dr. Van Fleit, who also did some work with Margaret, took me on and worked me over. It was a three day examination with some real dillies that took the starch out. Results: "Can't find a thing wrong; you're in good shape."

Third piece of big news. The Vias are the happy, and jounced-around, owners of a Volkswagen Micro Bus. Lots of fun. The curiosity piece of South Georgia. I call it the Friendly Target - it's big and slow moving so I follow natural inclination and expediency and wave to everyone. There are some places, such as Americus, when one wonders who will cast the first stone; after all, these folks know that they have no Volkswagen in their eye.

More news, yet. Margaret has a painting in a very good show in Chicago. Fine reports on how it stands out among the others. I have just entered two pieces in a largish Atlanta show - the Painting of the Year Exhibition. We'll know in two weeks if MJV got in. Margaret will be represented in the Arts Festival the middle of this month, even though we are short on recent works.

David continues well. More and more little boyish. From time to time shows Daddy's temper. Grandaddy says Morgan and Margaret sure were different from this one. D. actually carries on conversation with others - back and forth; with loved ones, he still expects to be repeated after, to assure communication, and stutters a little. He spent one whole weekend with us alone in Warm Springs. The result was encouragingly disturbing - more interest in us, more anxious to stay in Warm Springs, keen on Daddy's taking him back to Macon, but the upsets of still having to separate then and on subsequent weekends.

Your tarrying place sounds terrific. Allowing time and energy for reading "the books" may help keep the two of you from knowking yourselfesubut. I've watched (nearly helped) couples build houses before - it's a back-breaker

and needs much tempering with good sense and moderation. End of Sermon.

Best wishes to you in all nex experiences and settlements. Yell if there is anything I can do stateside.

Love,

Emory

EV:

The following labor magazines were subscribed to by Dr. Mitchell; in a letter dated December 4 he asked each of the publishers to change the subscription to HCF's name, c/o SRC:

(1) IUD Bulletin - Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO

(2) Education - News & Views - AFL-CIO

(3) Georgia Council Spotlight - Georgia State Industrial Union Council - AFL-CIO

(4) International Affairs Bulletin - AFL-CIO

Dr. Mitchell did subscribe to the following, but cancelled them in a letter dated Dec. 4:

(1) The Journal of Labor

(2) Georgia Labor News Digest

(3) GM&O News (labor magazine?)

(4) Steel Facts (Labor magazine?)

MM

Minnesota, University of

June 6, 1957

112TSM6

Mr. Walter H. Uphoff
Head of Workers Education
University Extension Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Walter:

It was good to talk with you by phone the other day, and I look forward to being with you in August.

You asked what courses I would like to teach; I'll give you three groupings of courses and you fit the ones in that suit your over-all program best.

The first group would be along the line of Southern problems, race relations in unions in the South, problems in Southern union organization, survey of race relations progress and problems, or just unions in the South. A whole course could be made up of several of these "topics" pulled together or you could fit in special sessions or workshops along these lines.

The second group of courses of interest to me center around government, political science, or constitutional law. Topics such as unions and the Constitution, structure and function of American government, the legislative process, and parties and politics in the U.S.

The third grouping consists of more standard workers education fare. Included here are American labor history, parliamentary procedure (where there is time for discussing it in broader terms of democratic process), discussion leadership and/or use of visual aids, effective union committees. Topics such as grievance handling and stewards training and other basic union courses interest me but my handling of them is best for elementary groups or a specific union that I have some insight into.

Best personal wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

P.S. The sooner I see your definite program and know what you expect from me the better.

EFV:mm
Dictated but not read by Mr. Via;
Signed in his absence,

June 10, 1957

Dr. A. C. Miller
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Miller:

Enclosed, you will find an editorial from the Atlanta Constitution. I know bouquets belong to you for the action of the Southern Baptist Convention. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me a full copy of the Statement. I can certainly make good use of it.

With the best of wishes for you--a great friend and a great christian.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:cj

enclosure:

RECEIVED JUN 24 1957

As from: 15 Center Knolls,
Bronxville 8,
New York.

June 19th, 1957.

Dear Mr Fleming,

Thank you very much for your letter of June 11th and for the exciting list of addresses -- I shall certainly make use of at least some of them. I'll try to get to Nashville sometime on July 2nd and shall look forward to seeing you there. If for any reason I don't get there in time I shall, as you say, see you in Atlanta the following week.

Sincerely,

Michael Millgate

Michael Millgate

Mr Harold C. Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

June 11, 1957

Mr. Michael Millgate
c/o Mrs. Isle
2625 Romona
Palo Alto, California

Dear Mr. Millgate:

Since I last wrote you, it appears that I will be speaking at the Fisk Race Relations Institute on the morning of July 3rd and will probably be leaving for Atlanta that evening or, at the least, the following morning. I hope that this does not mean that I will miss seeing you, though that would not make a great deal of difference since I will be seeing you in Atlanta. In any case, I shall be traveling by air.

I can suggest a few people that you might find it worthwhile to look up in the other cities that you will be visiting. Their names and addresses follow:

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Executive Secretary
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Professor James Silver
University of Mississippi
Oxford, Mississippi

Mr. Lucius E. Burch
Attorney-at-Law
Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. J. A. McDaniel
Executive Secretary
Memphis Urban League
546 Beale Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Gene Cox
933 Chambliss Road
Memphis 16, Tennessee

We can talk about further stops on your itinerary when you are here.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED JUN 3 1957

1332 Geddes,
Ann Arbor,
Michigan.

See p. 2

May 30th, 1957.

Dear Mr Fleming,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of May 16th. The Fisk Race Relations Institute seems an excellent place for me to visit, and I am planning to spend at least two days there towards the end of the first week. I shall probably arrive on July 4th or 5th. I shall look forward tosseeing you then, and am just wondering whether there might be any chance of getting a lift with you down to Atlanta whenever you leave. Don't let me bea nuisance, though: I can easily find other means of transport. I was thinking of calling in at Highlander, in Monteagle, a nd possibly at Sewanee, so perhaps I might get a lift from you part of the way. Myles Horton won't be at Highlander then, and there won't be an Integration Workshop in session, but the children's camp will be under way and it might be interesting to look in anyway.

Before coming to Nashville I expect to have visited New Orleans, Greenville, Miss. (some doubt about this, as Hodding Carter won't be there), Oxford, Miss., and Memphis. If you can suggest anyone whom I might profitably visit in any of these places, or in any other places along the general route (remembering always that I don't have a car!), I should be most grateful. Norman Mackenzie mentioned Gene Cox in Memphis, but couldn't remember his address: at the moment I have no one to see there, and am expecting only to pass through (which may be all I shall have time for anyway). After leaving Atlanta, somewhere around the middle of that second week in July, I plan to go on to Knoxville (where I hope to see Paul Christopher and William Shafer) and thence to Charlottesville, Va. I have an invitation to Florida, but don't think I can make it. Are there any really glaring gaps, do you think?

Since I shall be leaving here at the end of next week, I suggest that you should write to me c/o Mrs Isle, 2625 Romona, Palo Alto, California — which is the only definite address I shall have between leaving here and meeting you at Fisk. Only I shan't be at Palo Alto after about June ~~28th~~. 19th.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Michael Millgate

Michael Millgate.

Mr Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

April 2, 1958

Dr. Broadus Mitchell
Department of Economics
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It was thoughtful of you to write me so kind and encouraging a note. I value your good opinion of the Progressive article.

We hear periodically from George and Alice. Their latest letter brings us the good tidings that their house is near completion. As you may know, George's influence in this field continues undiminished, thanks to the film he did on "The Face of the South." This is proving to be an enormously valuable and popular program tool.

I recall our brief encounter with pleasure and hope that there may be others.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED MAR 21 1958

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
The State University of New Jersey
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

March 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am obliged to you for sending me the Progressive with your candid illuminating article, which gives me much satisfaction and which I am sharing with my students. My brother George has an easy mind because you have taken over. You will be

also to know that he, Alice, & Charlotte are driving on this Glencoe hillside. hope to be in their own home shortly. With warm wishes, yours faithfully

Rowden Mitchell

Mrs H. C. Fleming
Aslantal Ga.

NEWSLETTER
of the Commission on Human Rights
City of Milwaukee

Vol. 2 - No. 3 May - June, 1958

New Integrated Housing Corporation

The March - April, 1958 issue of Trends in Housing, which is published bimonthly by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, reports the formation of a new corporation whose primary aim will be to speed the process of open occupancy patterns in the field of housing. The highlights of the report are:

"Money and advice for developers of new integrated housing will be provided by a national corporation now in formation as 'a business venture with a social goal.'

"Modern Community Developers,Inc., proposes to interest large investors to help finance open-occupancy housing projects throughout the country on a business basis. Organized by builder Morris Milgram, it is based on the successful financial experience of backers who invested $100,000 in his integrated Concord Park development.

"Fifteen thousand shares of stock in the corporation are to be issued at $100 per share for a total stock sale of $1,500,000. The corporation will begin business operations when $250,000 has been subscribed. In early April,about one-half this amount had been reached.

"The corporation's Board of Directors, now in formation, includes Frank C. Montero, Mrs. Marietta Tree Morton S. Grossman, David H. Scull and Albert Sprague Coolidge.

"Milgram reports growing interest throughout the country in open-occupancy housing. During the past year he was called on for consultation by builders and citizen groups in 22 cities. In almost every case, interested persons expressed a need for information and assistance on special problems of site selection, financing and marketing. Financing appeared the most serious block, he reports.

"Modern Community Developers proposes to lend to builders of integrated housing a portion of the capital they need on good security. It will also offer management services and other assistance on a contract basis.

"The corporation is being set up as a commercial rather than a nonprofit venture, Milgram says, because of his belief that integrated housing can succeed on a wide basis only if it repeatedly is shown to be commercially practical."

For further information contact: Modern Community Developers, 84 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

Opportunity Fellowships

The John Hay Whitney Foundation recently announced the awarding of Opportunity Fellowships to 52 outstanding young men and women. Included among the winners, were Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Spanish-Americans, residents of the Appalachian Mountain region and of U.S. Territories, American Indians, Chinese-Americans and Japanese-Americans.

The Fellowships are designed to give opportunity for advance study to young Americans of superior promise who, because of racial or cultural background, region of residence or other artificial barriers, might not be able to attain their full development or make their most complete contributions to society.

Twenty-five fields of study are represented, including music, the fine arts and creative writing, theology and philosophy, history and political science, the social sciences, language and literature, education and psychology, medicine, law, the natural sciences, engineering, and mathematics. A central purpose of the Opportunity Fellowship program is to open doors as broadly as possible to young men and women of ability in America. Frequently the Fellowships have provided a source of inspiration and leadership to groups and a stimulus to individuals in areas where higher educational attainment is considerably below the national average.

Applications for next year's awards should be submitted to the John Hay Whitney Foundation, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York, no later than November 30, 1958.

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

A May 19 Joint Memorandum of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith reports the creation of a Council on Human Relations to assist the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia in its policy against discrimination.

On April 9, 1958 the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Board Governing the nation's capital, issued an order establishing a Council on Human Relations.

The order declares that the Council on Human Relations is created in keeping with the Board's policy order of 1953 prohibiting discrimination in the District of Columbia government "and with the public policy of the United States to encourage harmonious relations among the residents of every community and to encourage the granting of equality of opportunity by persons engaged in private business."

The purpose of the Council according to the order is to assist the District Commissioners in carrying out fully and impartially the Commissioners' policy of non-discrimination in District government employment, employment by contractors with the District government, and in the use of District-owned facilities. In addition, the Council is to assist the Commissioners "with the approval of persons and corporations concerned" in promoting good human relations among the residents of the District of Columbia, and equal employment opportunities for persons employed in private industry within the District.

The functions of the Council, which consists of seven members selected by the Board of Commissioners, are purely advisory. It may make recommendations to the Board of Commissioners relating to policy statements on non-discrimination and procedures to be prescribed to assure compliance with the non-discrimination clause in local government contracts. The Council may recommend plans to educate District government officials in improving human relations practices. Further, it is authorized to study employment practices of departments of the District government and report findings and recommendations before the Commissioners.

Segregation Costs

The Wall Street Journal, in a recent issue, reported that segregated facilities are increasing the operating costs of some business enterprizes by as much as 50 per cent. The author of the story states that:

"Businessmen in the South are feeling new twinges of pain from a chronic economic sore -- the cost of doing business in a segregated society.

"Each new incident of racial conflict, whether it's over school integration in Little Rock, bus segregation in Tallahassee, Fla., or Negroes' right to vote in Tuskegee, Ala., sharpens the pains that are hitting a growing number of Dixie Businessmen in the pocketbook.

"Southern businesses cope with a number of segregation-caused costs and inconveniences unknown in other parts of the nation. For example, facilities especially in the service trades, often must be duplicated to uphold regional racial mores. Manufacturers planning new plants may have to reject good sites because of white residents' objections to Negro workers nearby. Many Southern cities must forego revenue from conventions of 'mixed' delegates. And many regional retailers, especially in cities where there have been race flareups, watch former Negro customers take their business elsewhere in retaliation against discrimination."

AVAILABLE AIDS

CIVIL RIGHTS IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

In an effort to cope with problems faced by persons seeking accommodations in motels and resorts in the state, the Governor's Commission on Human Rights of Wisconsin has published very informative pamphlet entitled "Your Rights and Your Duties." Pertinent sections of the state statute dealing with Denial of Rights are given prominent mention. Most important are the suggested procedures to be followed by those wishing to vacation in Wisconsin without fear of refusal of accommodations because of race, color or religion.

The pamphlet appeals to all citizens, whether patrons, owners of public places or church and community leaders to solve real or fancied problems of discrimination through mutual respect and cooperation.

Copies of this very timely pamphlet can be obtained from the office of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights, 419 East, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

* * * * * * * * *

City of MILWAUKEE
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
811 NORTH BROADWAY
MILWAUKEE 2, WISCONSIN

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

November 26, 1958

Mr. Corneff R. Taylor, Secretary
City of Milwaukee, Commission on
Human Rights
811 North Broadway
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Dear Corneff:

Thank you for your letter of November 24 with the kind words about my participation at the NAIRO Conference last week.

I asked our Research Assistant, Miss Marge Manderson, to dig up what material we had on the relation of American race relations to American foreign policy and international relations. I am sending along what is available. Actually there is more here than I had imagined.

Somebody did a research project for the Fund for the Republic on this question, but we do not have a copy; the American Jewish Committee proposes a full-blown study in this area. It is not yet complete, but what we are sending you should be of help to the lawyer who is to speak on Human Rights Day, December 10.

Because of the air lines strike I am sending this first class. It should reach you Monday, December 1.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure

City of MILWAUKEE

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
811 NORTH BROADWAY • MILWAUKEE 2, WISCONSIN
BROADWAY 6-3711, EXT. 367-368

FRANK P. ZEIDLER
Honorary Chairman
MRS. RICHARD KRUG
Chairman
REV. FRANKLYN KENNEDY
Vice-Chairman
MRS. WILLARD DOWNING
Secretary-Treasurer
CORNEFF R. TAYLOR
Executive Secretary

November 24, 1958

Dear Fred:

It was a real pleasure seeing you in action during the summit session of NAIRO last week. I feel certain that I express the feelings of a great majority, if not the total membership, when I say that the future for NAIRO is bright indeed.

Frequently I receive requests for information to be used in special material at one level or another. Immediately following my return from Pittsburgh, I received an inquiry from a lawyer who is being groomed as a candidate for the Wisconsin State Supreme Court. He is scheduled to make a talk on a Human Rights Day observance program on December 10, and would like to know of the availability of an analysis made by any organization dealing with the difficulties being experienced in the seven "hard core" states, and relating these difficulties to the foreign relations program of the U. S. In other words, he would like to have any information that shows that our foreign relations program suffers because of difficulties being experienced inrelation to desegregation in our public schools.

Could you either send me what you have or suggest where this type of information might be obtained?

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

MILWAUKEE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Corneff

Corneff R. Taylor

Secretary

CRT/eb

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

via air mail

August 5, 1959

Mr. Corneff R. Taylor, Secretary
City of Milwaukee — file "Mu" Gen.
Commission on Human Rights
811 North Broadway
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Taylor:

With apologies for the several days' delay, here is a copy of our recent report on waiting room practices in 21 Southern cities. The delay was occasioned by a report of an error in our data on St. Petersburg, which had to be investigated and corrected.
g

I hope this will be helpful to you in the preparation of your speech.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

City of MILWAUKEE

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
811 NORTH BROADWAY • MILWAUKEE 2, WISCONSIN
BROADWAY 6-3711, EXT. 367-368

FRANK P. ZEIDLER
Honorary Chairman
MRS. RICHARD KRUG
Chairman
REV. FRANKLYN KENNEDY
Vice-Chairman
MRS. WILLARD DOWNING
Secretary-Treasurer
CORNEFF R. TAYLOR
Executive Secretary

July 30, 1959

RECEIVED JUL 31 1959

Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate very much receiving a copy of a survey relating to racial discrimination in public transportation. A release of this study is carried in the August 1, edition of the Pittsburgh Courier.

I am presently preparing notes for a talk to be given on August 16, and the subject will be "Contemporary Public Policy Governing Race Relations." You can immediately see that such information as you are able to give me will be very helpful.

An early reply from you will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

MILWAUKEE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Corneff R. Taylor

Corneff R. Taylor
Secretary

CRT/eb

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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1960 FEB 29 PM 4 23

R WA404 RX T PD=WASHINGTON DC 29 338PME=

HAROLD C FLEMING=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST

ATLA=

ARRIVING ATLANTA THIS EVENING WILL CALL YOUR OFFICE

EARLY TOMORROW MORNING=

HELEN HILL MILLER.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

BENJAMIN MUSE
Manassas, Virginia

February 27, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Mrs. Helen Miller just phoned to say she is going to Atlanta next week in connection with a piece she is doing for the Harvard Business Review on what Southern representatives of national business firms are doing in the desegregation matter.

She asked if I knew a Carmichael in Atlanta, who is studying the subject -- which I did not. Said she would get in touch with you. I suggested that she contact Les Dunbar if you should not be available.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Ben

January 12, 1960

Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell
1006 South Rolfe Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Mitchell:

Your letter and the enclosed check were much appreciated.

We shall see that both you and Judge Yancey receive New South and other publications of the Council.

I remember pleasantly our meeting of some years ago, and hope you will visit the Council's offices again if you have occasion to come to Atlanta.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MILDRED FLOWERS**

MEMORANDUM

TO: BERNICE COOK
J. CONSTABLE
M. ALBRIGHT - Possibly

Please add the following persons to N. South, L Report and any other list which might guarantee receipt of all important SRC distributions.

Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell
1006 South Rolfe Street
Arlington, Virginia

Judge Roger Yancey
1 Somerset Street, Apt. 3.
Newark, New Jersey

Note: A $6.00 contribution was received from Mrs. Mitchell - 1/5/60.

1006 South Rolfe Street
Arlington, Virginia
Jan. 2, 1960

1/5/60

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auborn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

CR RHA

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is my check for $6.00 for two memberships in the Southern Regional Council. Please, mail the New South and other available materials to the two persons listed:

Judge Roger Yancey
1 Somerset Street
Apt 3
Newark, N.J.

And,

Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell
1006 South Rolfe St.
Arlington, Virginia

I have missed my contact with the Council very much.

With all good wishes and thanks, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Clara M. Mitchell

Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

MF-- Manuscript mailed 4/12/60

Please mail flat, airmail special, to Mrs. Helen Hill Miller, 1299 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

HCF

April 13, 1960

Mr. John Chapman
Harvard Business Review
Soldiers Field
Boston 38, Mass.

Dear Mr. Chapman:

At the request of Mrs. Helen Hill Miller, we are forwarding address tapes for southerners who are directors of industrial corporations in the Fortune list of 500. This is not by any means a complete compilation of all southern directors of these corporations. The tapes include those for whom we have mailing addresses. Mrs. Miller also asked that we give you a list of corporations with interests in the south. After some thought, it seemed to us that the easiest way of doing this would be to mark on the Fortune list of 500 those which have no plants in the south (according to Moodys, 1959). This we have done by circling the 1958 rank number on the enclosed verifax copy of the Fortune list.

For your possible interest, I am enclosing a copy of a paper by Governor Collins which we are distributing this week.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosures: verifax of list
Governor Collins' speech
Tape

Cambridge, Mass.
Wednesday

Dear Harold:—

Here is the carbon of my Harvard Business Review piece. I'm getting, now, the same first-time treatment Russel gave you. They are enchanted, & are going to make a major pre-publication publicity sound out of it. It seems they pick 3 articles per issue, make reprints before publication, & have a personal letter, with reprint attached, in the decks of some 400 people per article, two days before the issue arrives. For this piece, they plan to write the president, & the branch plant managers, of the major corporations with interests in the South.

Would you be willing to help in this way?
1) Read the attached carbon, & send it to me with your corrections of fact and - still more important - suggestions as to where changes in tone or individual words might improve its usefulness. (Do you suppose Mr. Goodwin would be willing to read it too?) I shall be at Charlottesville, Box 3665, through Tuesday; Wednesday in Washington, 1299 Nat'l Press Bldg. If he can get the corrections back here by Wednesday, the piece can get into the July-August issue, which comes out June 28.

2) Would you be willing to loan John Chapman, Harvard Business Review, Soldiers Field, Boston 38 (not Cambridge) Mass. your list of companies with interests in the South & names of their Southern directors? He is a very responsible person, & if he has the list he will write individual letters to those people. Will you write him directly about this?

I asked him if we could get at the piece to make a modest insertion after the Sitting Com. reports & the Judge makes his comments and/or sets a date for desegregation in Atlanta, & he says until May 15, so that ought to do.

Again with thanks to you and the members of your staff and the others whom I saw for all your help in this

Sincerely,

Chas. Wm Miller

April 21, 1960

Mrs. Helen Hill Miller
Box 3665
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Helen:

I'll be glad to see that you get the Sibley report and the Hooper decision post haste.

My piece ran in the New York Times Magazine of April 3. At Mr. Dabbs' instigation, we will have reprints in a few weeks, and I'll see that you get one.

I thought the Stokeleys' piece was well and usefully done.

My best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm

SUSPEND TO MAY 2

Dear Helen:

I'll be glad to see that you get the Sibley report and the Hooper decision post haste.

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I thought the Stokelys' piece was well and usefully done.

My best regards.

Sincerely,

HCP

Rec'd 4/19/60

MRS. HELEN HILL MILLER • BOX 3665 • CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Dear Harold,----

Thank you very much indeed for taking the trouble to go over all of my MSS so thoroughly; I have sent the corrections on to John Chapman and told him that you are sending him the cards directly for his circularization effort.

Lambert Davis tells me what you doubtless already know, that Business Week is giving the Nicholls book a big play, so we ought to get some cumulative impact.

I'll look for your piece in the Times shortly; the Stokelys has been done for some time, so the peg ought to get shorter !

All my best,

Easter 1960

Helen Hill Miller

(over)

P.S. John says we can put in a very few lines on what happens in Georgia on May 1 and May 9. Could you airmail me the Sibley report and the judge's decision ? I assume both will be carried by papers I see, but probably in truncated form. I'll be in Washington.

August 24, 1960

Mr. Alfred B. Lewis
National Businessmen's Council → associated with: Americans for Democratic Action
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Mrs. Ruby Hurley of the regional office of the NAACP forwarded to us your inquiry of August 16.

We were in touch with Helen Hill Miller from the beginning of her research on the Harvard Business Review article, and so had an opportunity to suggest useful distribution of the reprint. Advance copies went to a list of influential business and political leaders in the South. Subsequently, we distributed another 100 copies or so to key people in the region. We also suggested special distributions by the save-the-schools groups in Atlanta and New Orleans. At least in the case of New Orleans -- where the problem is most critical -- the SOS group has undertaken such a distribution to local business leaders.

Wider use of the reprint would undoubtedly be valuable, but its rather high cost has limited it to the distribution just described. I am sure that as school closing threatens later on in other communities, we will be able to stimulate intensive local use of the article.

You may be interested to know that we maintain a mailing list of chamber of commerce officials and selected business men in the South for periodic mailing of suitable materials.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
859½ Hunter Street, N.W.
Room 107
Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone: MUrray 8-8868–9

August 16, 1960

State Sec.
Bd of Directors
Ben Muse

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

We are presuming that Mr. Lewis meant to direct the enclosed letter to your Office. We are indicating to him that it has been transferred to you for reply.

Sincerely yours,

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH/mw
Enclosure

NATIONAL BUSINESSMEN'S COUNCIL
Affiliated with
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
WM. W. BRILL, CHAIRMAN ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
156 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • OREGON 5-7020

01325

AUG 12 1960

Aug 10, 1960

Southern Regional Conference,
859½ Hunter St. N.W.
Atlanta 14, Ga.

Gentlemen

There is an article in the Harvard Business Review by Helen Hill Miller on "Private Business & Public Education in the South" which quotes from your reports, & which seems as though it would be useful in getting business opinion behind the movement to help public schools open in the South even at the price of some integration. Have you any plans, or are you giving consideration to the idea of reprinting it for distribution, say, to Chambers of Commerce or lawyers or teachers in the South?

Very truly yours,

Alfred Baker Lewis

426

9/14/60

1299 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.
DISTRICT 7-7374.

Dear Harold,----

Your very nice letter was among those waiting for me when I returned from Europe day before yesterday, and I want you to know how I appreciate it.

I'll look forward to catching up on where things are in the South; Richmond seems to have taken the step without the skies falling in !

During the summer, I was in Paris doing a piece on "Le Monde" and its editor, Beuve-Mery; it was a very different assignemtn, but a fascinating one.

So now we have an election.

If you're in Washington with a minute free, do let me know.

Sincerely,

Theen

Sept. 11, '60

1299 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.
DISTRICT 7-7374.

Dwora —

Many thanks indeed! I'll be sure you hear all I do about the impact of the piece. If you have any ideas about who should get one with a special letter in addition to the cards you've already supplied, — Do let Mrs Kness.

Warmly

Alice

Friday

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

File

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A CDU174 CCT636 OPH1386 18 PD INTL FR CD LONDON VIA COMMECIAL

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DUNBAR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTHST NORTHWEST ATLA

AWAITING YOUR ARTICLE PLEASE SEND SOON

MINDLIN FORUM SERVICE LONDON

1961 JUL 26 AM 9 50

5.

Paul
H

The Edgar Stern Family Fund

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

MRS. HELEN HILL MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1299 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
DIstrict 7-7374
or
Tel. 3-3928
(home)

Dear Harold,----

Once again, thank you. The last bit has now been added to the HBR piece, and we'll now await preprints, ready, I would suppose, in about six weeks.

The Economist has asked me to do an additional piece on the D.C. experience under desegregation; I was interested to note your comments in your WH speech; I've written for Hansen's reports. The idea is to talk about the scholastic achievement story, mostly.

In appreciation,

May 12, '60

Helen.

Lee-Miller, S.

Sir

Dear People,

Just to let you know that Peter Blaze Miller finally arrived wed. aft. weighing 10 lbs. I'm thinking about asking Bill if I can't borrow the mail basket to haul him

around. He's really quite a remarkable child & I'm sorry you aren't all around to rave over him.

With best wishes,

Sarah

EATON

Rec'd 4/10/62

April 7, 1962

BIRMINGHAM OFFICIALS REFUSE NEGRO COLLEGE PERMIT TO SOLICIT

Miles, a local fifty-year old liberal arts College, was denied permission to collect a "Mile of Dimes" from Negro citizens Saturday, April 7th by the Birmingham City Officials. The solicitations were to become a part of a campaign to meet Southern Association requirements for membership. The College needs 15,000 library books, scientific laboratory equipment and Ph. D. faculty members. One of the reasons given by the officials was the current (boycott) selective buying effort carried on by the Negro citizens of Birmingham.

The President of Miles College wrote a letter dated April 5, 1962 to the Commissioner of Public Safety, Mr. Eugene Connor, asking permission for the students to do a one day collection in an effort to collect a "Mile of Dimes" for Miles College from their friends. The Commissioner's Administrative Assistant, Mr. J. W. Preddy, after considering the request, informed the Business Manager of the College that the Mayor had decided to handle the permit himself. When the Mayor was called, he instructed the College officials to have the President come to his office for a conference. Friday afternoon, between 4:00 and 5:30 o'clock, President Pitts in company with Mr. John Drew, Co-Chairman of the Developmental Campaign for the College, held a conference with Mayor Arthur Hanes. The Mayor, after a general discussion regarding the current selective buying efforts of the Negroes in Birmingham, promised Mr. Drew and the President that he would have the permit issued through the Administrative Assistant of Mr. Connor. He told the representatives of the College that if he did not locate Mr. Preddy that he would issue the order himself.

The students of the College were notified by radio that they were to wait for a message from the President at 6:00 o'clock Saturday morning at which time they would be given directions. After 11:00 o'clock Friday night, Mr. Preddy of Commissioner Eugene Connor's office called the President of the College and informed him that after consultation with Mr. Hanes, the Mayor, the permit was denied. The President explained to Mr. Preddy that the solicitations were to be made only to Negroes in their own communities and in their own businesses. The reasons for denial were said to be the current Easter Seal sale, the recent March of Dimes Campaign (March of Dimes Campaign was around December 30th) and the "boycott (the Negroes choose to call it selective buying)". This refusal of what amounts to a dime for a book could set the Negro population of Metropolitan Birmingham back twenty years and retard the progress of the whole community.

The students of Miles College, the ministers and friends of the College, along with the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Bishop E. P. Murchison of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, met at 8:30 o'clock this morning in the chapel upon call by the President of the Student Body, Mr. Frank Dukes, and the President of the College, Dr. L. H. Pitts. The students surrendered their cans in tears and consternation, bewildered and hurt and in despair that they were not allowed to ask of their cousins, their uncles, their aunts and the Negro businesses for a DIME for the College. These students are the sons and daughters of the coal miners, the steel workers, farmers and ordinary people who could not afford education outside of their own community.

Miles College, the only four-year liberal arts college in Metropolitan Birmingham admitting Negroes, is seeking desperately to meet Southern Association requirements for membership. The State has so poorly supported the two Negro State institutions of higher learning that neither is accredited by the Regional Accrediting Agency. In order to meet Southern Association requirements, Miles College must have immediately 15,000 books, at a cost of approximately $60,000.00; $100,000.00 worth of laboratory equipment for the science laboratory and a minimum of ten Ph. D.s whose salaries average $8,000.00 per year.

Miles College has an annual enrollment of approximately 1,000 students, a faculty and staff of more than 70. The College, a private institution sponsored by the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, receives no funds from the City or the State, and for fifty years has served Metropolitan Birmingham supplying 50% of the public school teachers and approximately 30% of the principals and supervisors for this community. The Church which sponsors the institution has developed a plan worth more than $2,000,000.00, has struggled to raise an endowment to meet Southern Association requirements for a liberal arts college, and has never been sectarian in its acceptance of students nor in its projected program. The Chairman of the Board said that: "This makes it difficult for me to go in two weeks to the General Conference of the Church and ask for an increase in budget when the authorities refuse to give the Negro people an opportunity to make a contribution". The president of the Student Body, who has developed with the aid of students and citizens in the community a new approach in seeking freedom, equality and justice, says:

"I fought five years in the armed services of my country. I slept in fox holes in the mud and cold for the freedom of my country and I come back to Birmingham and the freedom for which I fought is denied because I am black." The President of the College who has just come to this struggling institution, overcome by emotion and in tears said: "If the good people in Birmingham and the people of this land of the free and home of the brave take this kind of action by the City Officials lying down, what hope is there for those of us, who by accident of birth are Negroes, who want to make a contribution to a great country in a time like this, and what meaning is there in the City's slogan: 'It's Nice to have you in Birmingham'?" He asks: "Does this mean me, too?"

It is understood that the students, the Board of Trustees and many citizens of Birmingham, Negro and white, will show their concern and determination that Miles College shall not miss the dime they refuse to let them collect.

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia
Printers & Lithographers • TRinity 5-7081

MJS.
Nothing more can be done about this. Please take it off your little card & then file.

PA
Please decide what if anything SRC will do with this. Thought should go to Jack Patterson.
Claude Sitton

Miles College
Birmingham 8, Alabama
April 6, 1962

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We are sending you a copy of a joint statement composed by a segment of white students from Birmingham Southern College and a group of Negro students from Miles College. We have, also, sent this statement to all the local papers, both white and Negro, but the editors of the white papers do not think that the statement is worthy of being printed. We feel that this article should be shared by the larger community not only in Birmingham but for the entire nation.

We know from many of your past actions that you are truly interested in freedom, justice and equality. Therefore, we remain ever hopeful that after you have read this article you will feel just as we do, not only because of its far-reaching implications, but insofar as we know this is the first time in the history of Alabama that a venture of this nature has ever been undertaken.

It is our utmost desire that you will use your influence in an effort to get this statement printed.

Yours truly,

The Biracial Committee of
College Students

BC/cw

INTERESTING STATISTICS CONCERNING THE BIRMINGHAM NEGRO MARKET

FAMILY INCOME- 1950 --1959

$7000 and Up-	0.6%	3.6%
$4000 -$6999-	3.8	25.2
$2000-$3999 -	47.8	33.8
Under $2000 -	47.8	37.4

COMPARISON OF NEGRO FAMILY INCOME WITH THAT OF OTHER CITIES ;

Birmingham	$1849
New Orleans	1695
Atlanta	1681
Memphis	1617

PER CENT OF NEGROES OWNING "BIG TICKET" ITEMS

	1955	1959
Automobiles	38.0%	44.2%
Refrigerators	88.0	98.2
Electric Ranges	22.9	26.1
Gas Ranges	35.6	57.4
Washing Machines	67.7	77.9
TV Sets	64.3	84.7

PER CENT OF NEGRO FAMILIES PURCHASING VARIOUS PRODUCTS AS COMPARED WITH WHITE FAMILIES

FOODS

	NEGRO	WHITE	
Rice	98.9%	90.8%	
Syrup	98.4	91.5	
Coffee	84.1	70.2	
Poultry	22.0	10.0	
Baby Foods	15.9	10.9	
Toiletries			
Hand Lotion	92.7	85.5	
Deodorant	91.9	80.4	(Men)
Laxatives	89.3	71.8	
Perfume	68.1	45.3	
Hand Cream	51.8	44.8	
Miscellaneous			
Cigarettes-	69.7	62.2	(Men)
Beer or Ale	59.3	27.2	
Cigarettes-	47.2	31.3	(Women)
Cigars	34.0	19.7	

NEGRO USE OF "FANCY PRODUCTS"

	1948	1959	
Tea Bags-	39.0%	57.9%	
Biscuits-	21.6	75.2	(Ready-To-Bake)
Ice Cream	70.5	89.8	(Packaged)
Foil	6.4	72.9	(Aluminum)
Lipstick-	69.4 (1953)	88.7	
Nail Polish	49.1 (1953)	58.1	

In 1960, 35% more white students graduated from Greater Birmingham high schools than in 1940.

In 1960, 134% more Negro students graduated from Greater Birmingham high schools than in 1940.

"WAKE UP BIRMINGHAM"

The once-public parks of Birmingham are closed because the citizens of this city failed to meet their responsibility. This failure is surely a black mark on the record of the entire community. We are now facing the question of either desegregating or closing our schools. If we fail to meet this question adequately, it will certainly burn an even deeper and more permanent scar on the record of our city.

As a result of the closing of our parks, our leisure time activities and, more important, both our physical and economic growth have been affected, and some of our highest ideals have been sacrificed. The closed parks stand as monuments to the denial of the democratic principles on which our country is founded. They declare to Birmingham that its children will have to forego their organized summer park programs, a vital part of their growth and education; that they will be deprived of their highly organized baseball and swimming programs. The closed parks broadcast to the world that Birmingham is a dying city and is not moving in the direction of true progress.

It is imperative that the citizens of Birmingham meet their responsibility regardless of personal feelings. No doubt, many of the citizens of this community have failed to take a stand in the interests of freedom, justice, and equality, because they have failed to realize or understand the difference between integration and desegregation. We feel that it is not only proper but also highly essential that the people of this community become aware of the distinction between the two concepts - desegregation and integration. Desegregation is the removal of all the barriers, legal or otherwise, that would prevent or deny Negroes the unrestricted exercise of all rights guaranteed to all American citizens. On the other hand, integration is the working together and the constructive communication of all people regardless of racial background, based on a common belief in the true brotherhood of man. The problem facing the educational system of the city of Birmingham today is one concerning desegregation. Integration always will be a matter of personal choice.

We have seen the results of our neglect in dealing with the park situation in Birmingham. Now let us consider the even greater implications if such a path is followed in dealing with our schools.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion has implied that education is the most important issue in the governor's race. This is also the most important single issue in the future of Birmingham as a growing and progressive city. Birmingham must plan to educate its own leaders, just as many of the present leaders in our city's government and industry were educated here. If our educational system is sacrificed, many of Birmingham's leaders and finest citizens, in the interests of their own children would leave our city. Without an educational system, Birmingham would become a desert amid the flourishing American ideal of free public education for all people.

Our educational system is now facing a crisis which has been immanent since the Supreme Court declared in 1954 that the doctrine of "separate but equal facilities" was a myth. We have, during the past eight years, ignored the unalterable fact that sometime in the near future Birmingham will either have to drop its archaic segregated school system and provide adequate education for all its citizens regardless of racial inheritance or give up its schools. As time has elapsed since the Supreme Court decision, the citizens of Birmingham have been lulled into the idea that we will never have to face this issue, while in reality it has been becoming more and more imminent. The time has come when we must either face this issue and prepare our educational facilities for desegregation or give up our educational system and sell our city as a slave to ignorance.

We have allowed time to run out on our park system and, as a result, Birmingham has suffered a great loss. Will we allow the same thing to happen in education? Time is now running out on the Birmingham city school system and we implore all citizens, in the interests of Birmingham and its children, to face this issue NOW.

Frank Cooper,
Miles College

Ellen Richardson
Birmingham-Southern

Faris Marshall
Miles College

Columbus Boswell Jr.
Miles College

Harry H. Holgate
Birmingham-Southern

Charles F. Jordan
Miles College

Margaret Miller
Miles College

Lala Roehm
Birmingham-Southern

Cary De Loach, Jr.
Birmingham-Southern

Peggy Patterson
Birmingham-Southern

Ruth Staughter
Birmingham-Southern College

Charlotte Manning
Birmingham-Southern

Lillian Graham
Birmingham-Southern

Edward McClain Sr.
Miles College

Betty L. Hood
Miles College

Miller Jean Jones
Miles College

Oscar Jones, II
Miles College

Jonathan McCleon
Miles College

John Grant
Birmingham-Southern

Bessie Ruth Bailey
Miles College

Myra Brown
Miles College

Jerry Taylor
Miles College

Mattie T. Meadows
Miles College

Nancy Lee Meek
Birmingham-Southern

Jimmie Rae Foreman
Miles College

Holly Farmer
Birmingham-Southern

August 14, 1962

Mr. Daniel Miller
Erskin Lane
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Dan:

Here is a copy of Current, January 1962.

It was fine seeing all of you last week.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

January 11, 1963

The Honorable Frank J. Kelley
Attorney General
Lansing, Michigan

My dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of January 8 and the accompanying press release announcing the creation of a Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Task Force in your office. This is a very fine step.

We are taking the liberty of putting your office on our mailing list to receive our materials as they are released, and if we can be of any other service to you, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

NEW ADDITION FOR RESEARCH LIST:

~~Thos.Hood&Bros.~~

Office of the Attorney General
Lansing,
Michigan

thanx, mmj

FRANK J. KELLEY
ATTORNEY GENERAL
LANSING, MICHIGAN

January 8, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a press release announcing my appointment of a Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Task Force. It is my sincere hope that this Task Force will make a real contribution to secure for all of the citizens within this State those individual rights and liberties guaranteed by law.

I hope that your organization will contact this Task Force at any time when you feel that State action is reasonably possible. In any event, the Task Force will be contacting you in the near future for the purpose of exchanging ideas.

This is a new approach to this problem and we will be learning as we go along; but with your cooperation and the help of other organizations, agencies and individuals, we hope that our mission will be successful.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Kelley

FRANK J. KELLEY
Attorney General

Enclosure

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANK J. KELLEY

HOLD FOR RELEASE AT 6 p.m.,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1962

Attorney General Frank J. Kelley tonight announced the creation of a Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Task Force in the Attorney General's Office, the first of its kind in the nation. Speaking to a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union in Detroit, commemorating the 171st anniversary of the Bill of Rights, Attorney General Kelley said:

"The Office of the Attorney General is the focal point for most of the civil rights and civil liberties questions which have been raised by and about State agencies and institutions.

"Some of these problems, relating to employment, are primarily handled by Michigan's outstanding Fair Employment Practices Commission, with legal assistance from our office. Others, however, relate to questions of education, teacher tenure, insurance, housing, public accommodations, and criminal matters. There are many other areas touched by these vital questions. Many of the problems cross division lines in the Attorney General's Office.

"I have, therefore, decided to appoint a special Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Task Force to analyze the questions when they are received, to coordinate the activities of the various divisions in handling the problem, and to recommend to me, for my decision, the course of action deemed advisable.

"Furthermore, this Task Force will also act as the liaison on questions of civil rights and civil liberties between my office and other State, local and federal agencies, and will exchange information with interested private groups. The law will be applied to each situation, recognizing the necessity of balancing the many interests which often come to play in these matters. We also hope to gather information in the area with the view to the recommendation of legislation.

"The Task Force will be composed of Deputy Attorney General Leon S. Cohan, who will be chairman of the Task Force, Solicitor General Eugene Krasicky, and Assistant Attorney General Gerald D. White, all of whom have had considerable experience in the field.

"I am proud to be able to point out that this Task Force will be unique in the nation. While the Attorney Generals of some states have civil rights divisions, ours will be one of the first to include civil liberties within its purview, and, as far as I know, the very first to utilize the Task Force approach so that its impact will be felt in every division in our office.

"The reason I wish to emphasize civil liberties is that in recent years the great problems of integration and equal opportunity for all regardless of race have tended to dominate the field of individual liberties. As important as these problems are, we must not forget that in the area of individual freedom there are other problems of equal importance which require our determined vigilance.

"The Task Force will begin immediately to study the civil rights and civil liberties questions already in our office and will soon be in touch with other State agencies and public and private organizations for initial contacts."

Attorney General Kelley made the comments during the course of a speech entitled, "The Bill of Rights Today." Speaking of the deplorable lack of concern of our citizens in regard to these important questions, he said:

"I have grave doubts as to whether the Bill of Rights, if initiated today, would be adopted."

* * * * * *

HOLD FOR RELEAST AT 6 p.m.,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1962

cc: Mr. ~~Aubrey~~ Aubrey Brown
Mr. Heslip Lee

August 21, 1963

"M"

Mrs. George S. Mitchell
2300 East Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Mitchell:

I was delighted to hear from you, and to learn that you have settled in Richmond. You, of course, should not have sent in a contribution, but we are very grateful to you for it.

I am having you put on the New South subscription list, and on a mailing list for other materials, too. In the meantime, I am enclosing our two most recent pamphlets, which you may not have seen, and both of which we feel right good about.

I am sure that you and Paul Williams must already be in touch. If you are not, I know that he will be delighted to hear that you are in Richmond.

With all good regards, and hoping that we may meet soon.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

August 21, 1963

NM MMJ

Nobbie,

Please add the following person to our research mailing list (Category #8 - All Purpose) #1:

Mrs. George S. Mitchell
2300 East Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia

file

thanx, mmj

SB
MJ file

file "Mi" gen. corresp.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
JACKSON 10, MISSISSIPPI

March 31, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 24 commenting on my "Scratch the Republican" which I sent you. I appreciate your taking the time to read this piece of manuscript and for giving me your reaction to it.

I was glad to receive the copy of the clipping you sent from the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. If studies of voting behavior produced in the last generation have told us nothing else, they have at least made clear that we should expect Republicans to be pretty much the same regardless of their geographical location simply because they do identify with the Republican Party. The clipping you sent would seem to be just one more piece of evidence that this is so.

Again with thanks for reading the manuscript and for letting me know what you thought of it, I am

Yours sincerely,

Gordon G. Henderson

Gordon G. Henderson

File "Mi" Gen. Corresp.

July 21, 1964

Mrs. Helen Hall Miller
1299 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Helen:

Perhaps you know that the Stern Family Fund recently made a grant to us for general support. You, of course, know how much this means to us not only for the money; it was kind of a long struggle. I still remember the help and encouragement we got from you.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

November 30, 1964

Mr. Morris Milgram
Modern Community Developers Inc.
7750 Roosevelt Boulevard
Suite 111
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Morris:

I benefitted from your letter of Ocotber 3, and have had a few other people read it. Maybe in time I'll find someone with some money, but not yet. And I don't have any myself.

I have the deepest admiration for the job you are doing. Keep at it, and may you soon see your way clear to build below the Potomac.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

Rec'd 10/8/64

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CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

MCD
Modern Community Developers Inc.

Suite 111, 7750 Roosevelt Boulevard
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19152
DE 8-7333 Code 215

October 3, 1964

FF-?
LD

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Leslie:

In his new book, "Why We Can't Wait," Martin Luther King, Jr. speaks of "the appalling silence of the good people" and declares "now is the time to make real the promise of democracy." The job MCD is doing, through limited partnerships, to open housing to all in the Washington area is helping "to make real the promise of democracy" that Dr. King calls for.

Enclosed is a specific investment opportunity in this field that needs your action now. Note that in addition to achieving our goal of open housing, this venture provides mostly tax free income for the first few years and additional tax benefits.

In April, 1962 a 72 unit building in an all-white area of Washington was bought and integrated without difficulty. It is now paying an 8% cash flow. Our second building, 145 units, purchased in January, 1964 also was integrated smoothly and is operating well. Rosemary Village, 415 garden apartments in Montgomery County, Maryland was purchased in June and integrated without incident in September. It, too, is expected to pay 8% cash flow, most of it tax free for several years due to depreciation.

The acquisition of these buildings was made possible by revolving funds of $250,000 and $350,000 set up by MCD board members to buy buildings. Investment by you now in Rosemary will enable us to buy other properties to be opened to all. For a limited period, ownership units are available at the original price of $1,000 each, with a ten unit minimum. In addition to individual investors, two foundation boards examined this carefully and invested.

Facts about Rosemary are enclosed. I do hope you can participate. Your commitment to invest is needed now to enable us to plan ahead for expansion of this work to "make real the promise of democracy" on a business basis. Checks should be made to Eliot D. Pratt and mailed to me with the subscription form.

Cordially,

Morris Milgram

P.S. Had a good visit with John Wheeler in Durham Oct 1st & 2nd. Lunched at Chapel Hill, where he introduced me — & later two young architects told us they decided to quietly build Rosemary for all in N. Carolina — M.

To: Morris Milgram
Suite 111 - 7750 Roosevelt Blvd.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19152

The undersigned, who represents that his (her) age is over 21 and that he (she) is buying for investment, not for resale, desiring to open rental housing to all, hereby subscribes for _____ limited partnership interests in Rosemary Apartments at $1,000 per unit in accordance with the information entitled "Report to Rosemary Investors." Enclosed is a check for $_____ to Eliot D. Pratt; balance will be mailed within 10 days of call.

Dated _____ Subscriber's signature _____

Print name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ _____

REPORT TO ROSEMARY INVESTORS

On June 30, 1964 Greater Washington Limited Partnership took title to Rosemary Village which Eliot Pratt and Modern Community Developers had contracted to purchase April 1, 1964. It consists of three and four story brick buildings completed in 1954 on 14.7 acres at 1929 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland, just across the District of Columbia line. Sizes of Rosemary's 415 apartments are: 111 one bedroom, 236 two bedroom and 68 three bedroom. Of the 2 and 3 bedroom apartments 204 are attractive town houses with private gardens. Rents average: 1 bedroom, $120; 2 bedroom, $139; 3 bedroom, $171. Tenants furnish their own air-conditioning units, or can now get them from Rosemary at $7.50 per month per unit. Rosemary operates a bus to the Silver Spring shopping areas and offers free swimming and wading pools. Rooms are about 10% larger than most apartments being built in this area in this price range, at the present time.

Since purchase, we have bought a new bus, done extensive painting, installed much new equipment and sharply raised maintenance levels. A nursery school is being organized and a landscaping program has been developed.

Financing as of June 30, 1964

2,699,397.19	First mortgage - 6% 20 years to November 15, 1983
624,966.87	Second mortgage - 4% standing to November 15, 1975
277,788.20	Purchase money mortgage - 6% to December 31, 1970 - can be extended 4 years for fee.
485,000.00	Cash to sellers
25,000.00	Real Estate Commission to Evelyn D. Kaplan & Co.
65,000.00	Settlement costs, legal, accounting and working capital
25,000.00	Limited partnership interest to Pratt for ownership of agreement
65,000.00	Limited partnership interest to MCD for work
$4,237,152.26	Total acquisition cost.

The general partner is Morris Milgram, subscribing $1,000. Eliot D. Pratt is the original limited partner, subscribing for $574,000. A substantial portion of Mr. Pratt's limited partnership interests are being offered to others at $1,000 each so that Mr. Pratt, along with MCD can buy other buildings and open them to all. Subscribers will become substituted limited partners.

A limited partnership limits each investor's liability to the amount of his investment. The amount of interest which each investor owns is proportionate to his contribution to capital, of which all but $90,000 is cash. These $90,000 are the interests of MCD and Pratt as shown above, given in consideration of work done and the assignment of the contract of sale. This purchase contract, so valued, together with $575,000 of investors' funds, constitutes the $665,000 capital of the Partnership.

A non-segregated apartment building in Montgomery County, Maryland, represents a pioneer step. Thus it is not possible to predict cash flow with accuracy. However, two apartment houses in Montgomery County were integrated recently without trouble, by some of our friends. Also, in two fine Washington, D.C. neighborhoods we bought and integrated apartment houses, one of 73 units, in 1962; one of 145 units in January, 1964. In September we integrated Rosemary; no one moved out on this account.

Pratt has made available to MCD a $250,000 revolving fund which, along with additional funds of Pratt and others, has been used to acquire apartment houses. Contracts to purchase apartment houses are valued by MCD and Pratt and contributed at that value.

For Rosemary our accountant's projections, based on estimated income, indicate that an investor should get 8% cash flow tax free, all of which would be repayment of capital during the first few years. There may be an additional loss after depreciation which partners may report for income tax purposes. If and when Rosemary is sold, a portion of the previously non-taxed cash may be taxed as ordinary income, unless the development has been owned for ten years, after which it becomes treated as capital gain. The venture will increasingly generate taxable income. The buildings will be managed under the guidance of the apartment house committee of Homeparks, Inc. MCD's Washington subsidiary, and Planned Communities, Inc.

GREATER WASHINGTON LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

by Morris Milgram, General Partner

September 29, 1964

R. 111 - 7750 Roosevelt Blvd. Philadelphia, Pa.

January 7, 1965

Mr. Morris Milgram
President
Modern Community Developers, Inc.
7750 Roosevelt Blvd. - Suite 111
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19152

Dear Mr. Milgram:

Les Dunbar has asked me to respond to your recent letter inquiring about a list for the NCTI. We are at a loss as to exactly what list you have reference to.

We will willingly and quickly respond at such a time that we are informed as to exactly what you want.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

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MCD
Modern Community Developers Inc.

Suite 111, 7750 Roosevelt Boulevard
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19152
DE 8-7333 Code 215

December 9, 1964

VJ "what list"?
Please reply

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Leslie:

Many thanks for your warm letter of November 30. Perhaps you can help the work we are doing by making available to the NCTI, of which you, John Wheeler and Dave Scull together with many other leaders of Southern Regional Council are sponsors, your list.

If this is possible, let me know how many names are available.

Cordially,

Morris

Morris Milgram

File "Mi" "Gen"

August 27, 1965

Mrs. Helen Hill Miller
2810 P Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Dear Helen:

I can think of no one from whom I would have rather heard than you; many thanks for your kind wishes.

Am I a dunce for getting into the foundation business? I suppose it is natural for everyone occasionally to give some thought to what he might do if he weren't doing what he is doing. So, I had occasionally wondered about foundations, and usually came up with the feeling that I would never do it -- except maybe at one -- Field. And, lo and behold, it was Field who called me. I am sure there is much I can learn from you.

We still have our problems with your old foundation. I have almost as much admiration for David Hunter as I had for you, but I declare, that board of his is a trouble. In late 1963, or maybe it was early 1964, I told David that we were going to apply a drastically different overhead tap to the Stern VEP grant than we applied to the grants from Taconic and Field, both of whom were contributing to general support. Then Dave got through his board,

during 1964, a general support grant. But it was for one year only, and though last year Dave told me that we should expect renewal, the board seems now to be back on its old "projects only" bias. And, here it is almost autumn and they have yet to act on our application for renewal for 1965. Well, these are some of the delights I pass on to Paul Anthony.

Best wishes to you and to Colonel Miller. I do hope that I may have an opportunity to see you soon, and I certainly will call when in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

BC: Mr. John H. Wheeler

MRS. HELEN HILL MILLER
2810 P STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

Rec'd 8/23/65

Dear Leslie,----

Back at my desk after three months abroad, I find the annoucement of the forthcoming transition. I would say that both the Field Foundation and the SRC have done themselves proud; please pass this opinion on to Paul Anthony.

Sometime, both of you will be coming to town, and I hope you'll each bear in mind that our telephone number is AD 4-3231.

As ever,

Helen.

Aug. 23,'65

File "Mi" - gen.

October 7, 1965

Mrs. Pierre L. Miles
588 Washington
Farmer City, Illinois

Dear Frances:

It's true that Les Dunbar is now director of the Field Foundation; he got there October 1. It's a loss to us, but if he had to go it's good that he went to this influential position.

You may need one, but I've got my hands full with SRC being a southern institution. Heavens forbid that we should be northern too.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Farmer City, Illinois
October 1, 1965 -

Dear Paul -

Did I read in the New York Times or dream that Leslie Dunbar was going to head up the Field Foundation?

It would be a great help to the over all cause if you can tell me.

Did you know that both of our dear mutual friends the Davidsons had been ill and hospitalized.

Wish S.R.C was a northern institution too - We need you.

Thanks for the information -

As always my warmest regards and best wishes -

Frances Miles

December 20, 1965

Mrs. Pierre Miles
518 Washington
Farmer City, Illinois 61842

Dear Frances:

While I don't send Christmas cards, I certainly think of good friends at this time of the year. This is merely to express to you every good wish.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

BB
MJ - file

COMMITTEE ON A FRIENDS COLLEGE

New York Yearly Meeting, The Religious Society of Friends

FRIENDS WORLD COLLEGE HEADQUARTERS
Harrow Hill, East Norwich, New York . . . 516 MA 6-1310

Rec'd 3/7/66

File, Syni "Gen."

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March 3, 1966

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Many thanks for yours of the 25th. Greg Wittkamper is here now and is making a good impression.

I am glad for the materials you are sending, most of all for their use to the students, but also because they will be a help in taking care of Greg's expenses. I have little doubt that this plan will see him through one year at least, quite likely more.

Best wishes to you in the great work of the Southern Regional Council.

Cordially,

Morris Mitchell

MM/EK

Harry Delung 377-2774 after noon 288-8778 Return to PA

Recd 2/25/66

KOINONIA COMMUNITY

Route 2
Americus, Georgia

Feb. 28, 1966

Dear Friend:

For four years Greg Wittkamper, who grew up in Koinonia Community, attended Americus High School. Because he shared the Community's belief in racial brotherhood he was completely ostracized by his white classmates. He was beat up, pelted with stones, called filthy names, smeared with barbecue sauce and endured countless other indignities. But Greg faced it with unflinching good will and humor, and in the process became a mature person.

Having now graduated, he has been offered an opportunity to attend a unique school--the Friends World Institute, which is described on the enclosed sheet. Because this school combines education with building peaceful relations with other nations and races throughout the world, it has a special appeal for Greg and he is elated over the prospects of attending.

Greg cannot afford the $2625 yearly tuition and since the Institute is just being launched, it has no scholarships to offer. However, the school desperately needs books with which to begin its library. So the President, our good friend Morris Mitchell, has proposed to credit Greg's account with $1.00 for each usable book which friends of Koinonia donate to the library. If 2625 books come in, then Greg's expenses for the year will be paid. If more than that, they will be credited to the following year's tuition.

Enclosed is a book-mark which describes the four classes of books needed, and also a label for shipping. If you send more than one package, be sure to mark on each label "for G.W." so that Greg's account may be properly credited. Also write on it "Books - Library Rate" in order to get the rate of 4¢ first pound 1¢ each additional pound.

By donating books to the Friends World Institute you can do several worthwhile things at once: you can make more room on your own bookshelves, you'll give a boost to the library of a very fine young institution, you'll add your bit toward creating a more peaceful world, and you'll send a courageous lad to school to develop even further his understanding of the things which belong to peace.

With warm greetings, from all of us at Koinonia.

To Friends of Koinonia
a word about
FRIENDS WORLD INSTITUTE

Planning for Friends World Institute began seven years ago with a committee of the New York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

Friends World Institute (which will become a college when assets warrant a charter) differs from other institutions of higher learning in three respects:

1. Students go out over the world, are not brought to one center. The campus is literally the world. There will be seven regional centers, North America, Latin America, West Europe, East Europe, Africa, India and Japan. There are to be ultimately 750 students at each center, 5,000 students total. Each student will start at his home center; will spend 6 months there and at each other center; and will spend also the last six months at his home center. Besides travelling around the world, each student will have about 5,000 miles of travel and study in each of the seven regions.

2. The program is based on problems instead of subjects. In studying problems, as danger of thermo-nuclear war, cost of armaments to mankind, poverty amidst affluence, population explosion, waste of natural resources, health, ignorance, race prejudice, etc. the subject-matter learning will be vivid and great. But knowledge will be means to ends more than end in itself. These persistent problems will be studied as encountered around the world.

3. The underlying emotional and intellectual drive will be the search for those basic, universal truths that are emerging in somewhat new forms in our age that are the less obvious counterpart of the destructive forces that have accompanied the industrial revolution, now intensified by the phases of automation and cybernetics. Meditation, study, travel, discussion, work will be the approaches in discovering the emerging universal concepts that could help end man's deplorable segregation, fear and hate, and bring us all into a loving, cooperative community. Koinonia has been a pioneer in this goal, and we need countless such intentional community efforts.

Forty students entered on Long Island in September; these left February 23 for Mexico; leave July 31 for Scandinavia; May 1 for the USSR, then Africa, India, Japan and the USA. The second group began on Long Island February 25. The tuition is $2625 per calendar year (two regional centers) and covers all but personal expenses.

Glen Wittkampen's address is: Friends World Institute, Mitchel Gardens, Westbury, New York

Thy Bookmark

WANTED

♦

COMMITTEE ON FRIENDS WORLD COLLEGE needs books or collections of four kinds:

1. **Quaker books (histories, journals, treatises, documents) and back issues of Quaker magazines.**
2. **For vertical files: monographs, bulletins, even good magazine articles on current developments of social significance (U.N., UNESCO, VISA, Service Committee projects, Peace Corps, regional developments around the world, community developments, civil rights, etc.).**
3. **Volumes of more lasting interest, suitable for liberal-arts use (reference books and scholarly works are preferred to textbooks); classical literature, science, biography, history, philosophy, current literature (both prose and poetry).**
4. **Materials for the Peace Studies and Research Center (for which we already have received two major gifts: the Joseph Broadman Library on Conflict Resolution and the Thomas Alexander Library on the Denazification of Germany).**

If tax-deductible receipt is desired, we must have a list of the items to be donated, must write asking for the collection, and have appraisal made after receipt. This we would gladly do. If package is marked "Library Materials," the postage rate is exceptionally low. For larger collections, please correspond about transportation. Your help will be warmly appreciated.

♦

Committee On A
FRIENDS WORLD COLLEGE
East Norwich, New York 11732

(over)

Thy Bookmark

Note please:

1. The labels furnished are gummed, need only moistening.

2. Postal costs on Book Library Rate will be refunded on request.

3. Wrap and tie cartons securely and enclose slip giving your name and address as well as ours.

4. To arrange transportation for large collections telephone 516 MA 6-1310 collect.

The advertisement on the other side appeared in the FRIENDS JOURNAL on June 15, 1965

FRIENDS JOURNAL

1st & 15th of each month

152-A N. 15th St.
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania
19102

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY RATE FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

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RETURN

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COMMITTEE ON A
FRIENDS WORLD COLLEGE
5722 NORTHERN BLVD.
EAST NORWICH, NEW YORK 11732

LIBRARY RATE: 4¢ FIRST POUND; 1¢ ADDITIONAL POUNDS
PARCEL POST: 10¢ FIRST POUND; 5¢ ADDITIONAL POUNDS

GW

MEMORANDUM March 25, 1966

To: BCC

From: MMJ

Bzzzz

Sister Bernice,

Along with the attached book: BREAKTHROUGH: THE SAGA OF JONAS SALK, by Richard Carter Paul would like to gather together any extra copies of books we have in your department, i.e., Muse's Virginia's Massive Resistance, Dabbs' Who Speaks for the South, etc., etc. and package them up and send to Dr. Morris Mitchell (label attached).

thanx,

Memo to Ed Lewis
Mary Henderson
please set for files
KM
that Mitchell requested
our Interagency Mailing list.
on 2/25/66 to be added to

February 25, 1966

Mr. Morris Mitchell, President
Committee on a
FRIENDS WORLD COLLEGE
5722 Northern Blvd.
East Norwich, New York 11732

Dear Morris:

Through a communication from Koinonia about Greg Wittkamper I am reminded of your exciting new venture.

Under separate cover we are sending you a rather large collection of SRC materials in the hopes that some of them will have value for the library. We are also adding the library to our mailing list to receive future publications.

Alice was down for our annual meeting in November. Her presentation of the George Mitchell Award was the high spot of that meeting.

Several of us here will attempt to contribute books to the Wittkamper scholarship effort. If any of this action can be legitimately used toward helping him we would appreciate it.

If we can be of any possible assistance to you please let us know. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km
cc: Koinonia Community

Take O. Mi. gen

April 29, 1966

Mr. Frank Millspaugh
Station Manager
WBAI
30 East 39th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Frank:

Under separate cover we are sending you the Winter issue of NEW SOUTH and a collection of the spring reports done here during the last six months or so.

We have an appointment the first of next week with several radio people, one from the Protestant Radio TV Center. I hope to follow this up immediately with further word to you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

April 29, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Bernice Cook

FROM; Paul Anthony

Please send the items listed to Mr. Frank Millspaugh, Station Manager, WBAI, 30 East 39th Street, New York,' New York 10016.

Winter issue NEW SOUTH - attached

also:

All of the special reports beginning with <u>Southern Justice</u>

Label is attached.

File "Mi" gm

December 15, 1966

Mrs. Pierre Miles
518 Washington
Farmer City, Illinois 61842

Dear Frances:

How nice to get your Christmas card. I don't send them, but I had to take this opportunity to extend to you every good wish.

Fondly,

Paul Anthony

PA/km

July 25, 1967

Mr. Joseph Harris
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Post Office Box 447
Sunflower, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Harris:

I regret we are not in a position to support your request of July 13th. The amount asked for is almost as much as that which we have available for the entire region this year. More importantly, however, without regard to any valued judgement to the party or objectives concerned, our tax exemption makes it impossible to support any partisan political activity or any political party.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

JACKSON MISS
DIS

STATES

FR GREENVILLE MISS

JUL 14-67 TOUR 2

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
Post Office Box 447
Sunflower, Mississippi

July 13, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed is a copy of a proposed project for voter registration and education drive in various Mississippi counties over a six-month period.

Although the project is geared for just six months, it will serve as a stepping stone toward political, social and economic independence for black people in Mississippi. That the need for such a program is recognized is indicative of an awareness of changing times for black people within the society.

The importance of such a project in Mississippi at this time, cannot be overemphasized. Because of forthcoming elections, the fact that we do have blacks running in some counties -- with very very strong chances of winning -- makes even more important the necessity of launching this project. To be victorious in the coming elections means another surge of emotional and physical energy to stride forward and hope that the great society proves itself true in that blacks have at least been afforded the opportunity to try, but even this opportunity cannot be afforded us by ourselves if we've not made badly need foundations. Programs and projects are needed to politically orient those not political-minded; programs and projects are needed to orient those who know but one way of existence -- and that being foreign of social and economic independence.

We are asking for your support.

Sincerely,

Joseph Harris

Joseph Harris

JH/mm

Enclosure

cc of this ltr & proposal to V.J.

See ~~thanks~~ help.

August 28, 1967

Mr. G. Robert Jackall
Georgetown University
Washington, D. C. 20007

Dear Mr. Jackall:

Thank you for your letter about the proposal from FDP. We did receive such a proposal recently. Actually, the funds requested were completely out of line with our rather modest resources available for work in voter registration. There is, however, on overriding factor that makes it impossible for us to consider the merits of the proposal or its purposes. It is a crucial fact that under tax exemp stipulations we are absolutely prevented from making grants to any partisan effort. And, the proposal was, of course, essentally for partisan purposes.

Again, I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

GUCAP

24 August 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I recently received a copy of a political and education proposal from Mr. Joseph Harris writing in behalf of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. In a covering letter he mentioned that you also had received a copy of the proposal.

During this past year I taught Sociology at Georgetown University and was the director of the Georgetown University Community Action Program. During the year I twice had the opportunity to accompany groups of students to Sunflower County, Mississippi, to participate in a voter registration drive. During my second trip there I stayed at the home of Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer in Ruleville and worked extensively with her and her husband in Drew, Mississippi.

I need not go into detail about the crises which the state of Mississippi faces. Recent Senate hearings have brought the problem of starvation among some Mississippi Negroes into sharp focus. Walter Rugaber's article of July 31 in the New York Times concisely summarizes the economic dilemma of the Delta region. The overriding political crisis eased somewhat with the election of several Negroes to local office in the recent primaries, but this can only be a first step.

The proposal which Mr. Joseph Harris has written is, I think, an imaginative second step to an answer. The proposal is geared toward the political aspect of a complex problem. It is precisely here that the greatest inroads into traditional Mississippi society are being made and must continue to be made. The presence of one hundred field workers in twenty counties and a strong central coordinating office would, I think, be a very sound structure to build a black political movement around the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

I do hope you will give serious consideration to Mr. Harris' proposal. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

G. Robert Jackall

G. Robert Jackall

GRJ:JMS

October 2, 1969

Morris R. Mitchell
Provost
Friends World College
Mitchel Gardens
Westbury, New York 11590

Dear Morris Mitchell:

Thank you so much for your subscription renewal and your good words.

I live in George Mitchell's shadow every day and can only hope that I measure up part the way to the heritage he left us.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

FRIENDS WORLD COLLEGE

September 23, 1969

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

I have much appreciated the continuing publications that have reached me from the Council. I have known the Council for a number of decades, and my brother George for some time held your place.

Thank you for the creative work that you and those who are with you are doing. I enclose a subscription renewal.

Cordially,

Morris R. Mitchell
Provost

MRM/lf

3.50
10-2-69
Km

MITCHEL GARDENS • WESTBURY, NEW YORK 11590
World Headquarters: 516 248-2616 • Campus: 516 248-4383 • Admissions: 516 248-2369

December 3, 1969

Mrs. Helen Hill Miller
2810 "P" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

Dear Helen:

You are quite right, we did get your note, and the VEP staff was already at work on it when I made inquiry.

Thank you, and warmest regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

FROM THE DESK OF

HELEN HILL MILLER

Nov. 20, '69

Dear Paul—

Francis showed me your letter. While in Atlanta I wrote out my three suggestions, & gave the paper to the researcher whose name I believe was Madsen, for transmission to Vernon Jordan, & told him to expect it from her. Let me know if it isn't at hand.

Hastily

Helen.

MISSION TO MISSISSIPPI

To: Selected American Religious Leaders

From: Dr. Martin Luther King, Rabbi Sydney Akselrad, Canon Richard Byfield, Rev. Charles M. Jones, Dr. James T. Cary, Dr. Cecil Thoms, Professor Charles S. McCoy

Gene Plex
Danforth Found
Berkeley

We ask you to attend a one-day conference in Jackson, Mississippi, beginning at 9 a.m., Thursday, July 20. We shall meet at Toogaloo Southern Christian College, very near Jackson.

Our purpose shall be to carry out a mission of witness and reconciliation in connection with the Freedom Riders, involving a cross-section of religious leaders from all sections of the country, persons long concerned about problems of racial justice.

It has become clear that the Freedom Rides have made a great contribution to the cause of integration in the South by spotlighting the failure in many areas to comply with desegregation rulings of the courts. This courageous action of the Riders could not have been undertaken without the work that has been done over many years by southerners and northerners, in the courts and in countless communities across the nation.

In order for the greatest good to emerge from the Freedom Rides, the many groups working on problems of racial justice must seek together for ways to carry forward the struggle. This Conference on July 20 is called to perform this vital task.

We shall attempt to see Governor Barnett and/or the Mayor of Jackson during the day to discover if there are ways to assist them in orderly desegregation in interstate travel terminals. Ways to follow up the sit-ins, kneel-ins, and Freedom Rides will be discussed.

None of us can predict the outcome. New and imaginative action may emerge. Some may wish to take a Ride to the Jackson jail at the conclusion of the Conference. (See attached data.) Others may decide to organize additional pressure on the Federal government. Some may decide simply to return home. Those attending are committed to no course of action.

We urge you to change plans, come from vacation spots, but come to Jackson for this crucial Conference. Expenses will be provided for all those invited to attend and having no travel budget they can use for this purpose; let us know immediately if you will need help and how much. Write or wire your acceptance of this invitation now to: Cecil Thomas, 962 Ordway Street, Albany, California, LAndscape 7-7501.

TH 8-0528
Berkeley

LA 6-0620
(residence)

MISSION TO MISSISSIPPI
(additional data)

1. PLACE. Headquarters for the Conference on July 20 will be Toogaloo Southern Christian College, Toogaloo, Mississippi, which is about one mile outside the Jackson city limits. The person taking responsibility for local arrangements is the Chaplain of the College, Reverend John Mangram.

2. BACKGROUND. In late June representatives of the Bay Area Committee for Freedom Riders initiated telephone conversation with Dr. Martin Luther King about the possibility of some religious leaders coming to Jackson, to go to jail or to seek some means for easing tensions and planning additional action for racial justice. Out of these conversations, which have included Bishop James A. Pike, Rabbi Sidney Akselrad, Dean John C. Bennett, Rev. Charles M. Jones, Dr. Cecil Thomas, and Prof. Charles S. McCoy, the attached plans for the Mission to Mississippi has emerged.

3. RIDE AND JAIL. Those who may choose to go to jail will want information about this. A person can be arrested, at present, if he is part of an interracial group in the white waiting room at one of the travel terminals. He may stay in jail only a few days if he must get back home, or he can stay in jail longer. He will be sentenced to four months plus $200 fine. On the day the person wishes to get out, $500 will be provided by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The case would be among those fought through the courts, with a favorable decision anticipated in the Federal courts. In the event that anyone has to return to Jackson for a hearing, though this is unlikely, expenses will be provided if desired.

4. ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCE. Though attendance at the Conference must be limited to those invited, this limitation does not apply to those who may wish to join those in the group who will be going to jail in Jackson.

Mr. Fuller

December 2, 1964

Mr. Louis Mezei
Director of Research
Michigan Civil Rights Commission
900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Mezei:

I am very sorry to be so slow in responding to your letter of October 13. A copy of my paper is enclosed. As you will note, it was roughly prepared and I think not well prepared.

I consciously was over-reacting a bit on the behavior - attitude question. I think I agree with all you say in your letter, but especially with your remark that "the simple statement that change of behavior is followed by change of attitudes is a great over-simplification." Yet this seems to be a creeping article of faith in NAIRO circles, and it was that complacency I tried to prick. I believe rather strongly that people reveal themselves by what they do, not by what they feel or by what they think on questions prior to having to act in concrete situations. But on the other hand, I am impressed by the adaptability people display, so that they often act in outward accord with norms while finding ways to protect their own structures of values and prejudices.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosure

900 CADILLAC SQUARE BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

TELEPHONE: 222-1810

GEORGE ROMNEY
Governor

LANSING OFFICE
129 Mason Building
Zip Code 48926
Telephone: 373-3590

FLINT OFFICE
812 Citizens Bank
328 S. Saginaw Street
Zip Code 48502
Telephone: 235-4991

GRAND RAPIDS OFFICE
60 Ransom, N.E.
101 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
Zip Code 49502
Telephone: 451-2049

Rec'd 10/15/64

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Executive Director

ARTHUR L. JOHNSON
Deputy Director

October 13, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I detected a note of pessimism and caution in your address about the possibility that current vigorous desegregation activities may result in hindrance to future integration. I fully agree that the simple statement, that change of behavior is followed by change of attitudes, is a great over-simplification. The important questions are what are the circumstances accompanying and motivating change of behavior, what range of circumstances results in permanent attitude change, and what range of circumstances will just reinforce existing attitudes? It is well known and documented, for example, that bringing together people of similar behavior structure of both races will erase previously held prejudiced attitudes. However, if the initial contact is made under strong conflict conditions, naturally, the circumstances don't allow communication of similar belief structures which would result in reduction of prejudices.

Your concern, I feel, relates to an area where much more basic knowledge is needed for effective social action. I would very much like to receive a copy of your paper and any amplification you may care to make on the general problem.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Mezei

Louis Mezei
Director of Research

LM/sk

Make file
~~Radio~~
Millspaugh, Frank

May 4, 1966

Mr. Frank Millspaugh
Station Director
Radio Station WBAI
30 East 39th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Frank:

We are still having problems reacting to your proposal about the radio programs, but we are far enough along that we can bounce some further ideas off you. Would you see any possibility of our planning a relatively small series of indefinite length with the opportunity for you to edit and cut? Under such circumstances we would not go into the elaborate production and planning you refer to in your letter, but would simply call on some obvious talent we have in the region. For instance, the following might be some programs developed:

1) An interview with James Dabbs at his plantation in South Carolina. Perhaps an interview would be too formal a term. For 45 minutes or so Mr. Dabbs would simply talk of his philosophy, his opinions on the South, his prediction of what will happen in the future, etc. If you have read Dabbs' books you know the kind of thing he would say.

2) An interview with Miss Lillian Smith. Very much like the above in which essentially Miss Smith would simply say what she had to say.

3) An interview with Dr. Vivion Henderson on the

Negro in the southern economy. This would be somewhat more structured in the sense we would ask Dr. Henderson to submit in advance the most pertinent questions which he felt should be asked and in the interview he would proceed to answer them.

4) An opportunity for Charles Morgan to simply talk for 40 or 50 minutes on the problem, "Justice".

5) A visit to an urban slum in the south trying to tape the sounds and thoughts of the slum dwellers.

The above is to give you an idea of one of the approaches we are considering. This is, of course, all being done on the assumption that the audience will be an unusually intelligent one and be willing to listen to 30 minutes or more of words on a relatively unproduced basis. Incidentally, I am told that Peter Davis (78 W. 12th Street, New York, New York, AL 5-7465), a man in the field of radio, has some means of his own and might be interested in helping such a project. Do you know Davis or can you find out anything about him?

I may be in New York next week, in which case I will call you to get your reactions to the above and to see if we can get together.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Memo from **VERNON E. JORDON, JR.**

Peter Davis
78 W 12th St.
NY — NY
?? — AL 5 7465

wbai 99.5 MC FM
PACIFICA FOUNDATION LISTENER SPONSORED RADIO STATION
30 EAST 39th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016
OXFORD 7-2288

PW - let's discuss - PA

Rehearsal Tape Recorder $300-$350

(2)

Exec. Producer

April 11, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

You may recall that when I was in Atlanta last month, I spoke to you about the possibility of my becoming station manager for WBAI in New York. I commented that I would be very interested in a regular program on the South, and you indicated that the SRC would be interested in involvement. Now that I am in fact the station manager of WBAI, let's discuss this program some more.

I have in mind a one hour program once a week which would be played at WBAI in New York, KPFA and KPFB in Berkeley and San Francisco, and KPFK in Los Angeles. We would also offer the program to the CBC (Canadian) and the BBC. SRC would be able to use the tapes also in whatever manner fitted their purposes, except for broadcasting in the areas of the three Pacifica stations listed above. Even that could usually be cleared.

I think that the general outline of the content of these programs is self-evident; exposition and analysis of major political, economic, and cultural trends in the South, e.g. voter registration, school integration, redistricting, industrial development, labor relations, etc. At this point, I think it would be most useful if you or Miss Long or whoever would prepare a program outline covering eight or ten weeks in fair detail. It is a lot of work to produce an hour long show; probably about 20-25 hours in research and writing alone. You would send us the raw tapes and we would handle the finished production: editing, dubbing, etc. All you will need in the way of equipment is a professional quality tape recorder and accessories and tape. If you do not already possess such equipment, we will try to get it included in the grant for this project.

Will you be in New York any time soon? It would be useful for us to discuss this in some detail. Or if Miss Long or whoever will be coordinating this effort can come up, we could hash out a lot.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY PACIFICA FOUNDATION - DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Of course, the person who does the actual announcing does not have to be the writer or producer and perhaps should not be. The announcer should have a good voice, a distinct but understandable southern accent, and if possible, a name that is known. You? Chuck Morgan? Julian Bond? This should be determined soon so we can include announcer's salary in request if that is applicable and necessary.

What with the summer coming up and the elections this fall, not to mention the new school terms, etc., I would really like to get this under way soon. Please let me know your thoughts on this, and try to get up if you can. And remember, the next time you come up, I get the first call on your entertainment time for night-clubbing and general revelry.

Best regards,

Frank

Frank Millspaugh
Station Manager

Files
Millspaugh, Frank

July 26, 1966

Mr. Frank Millspaugh
Station Director
Radio Station WBAI
30 East 39th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Frank:

I cannot tell you how sorry I am that we have taken so long in the matter of our cooperating in a program. On my return from New York when we last saw each other, I asked Margaret Long to give me some thoughts on this matter, and outline her ideas on programs. Immediately thereafter, Maggie became rather ill, and it has only been yesterday that she was able to complete this.

Enclosed are her thought on it, which I think are quite good.

What's your reaction to the ideas? Is it too late to even carry on further thinking about it, and, if not, how do we go from here? We would be ready to start on short notice.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure
P. S. -- The place here has been such that I had even forgotten that the great even has taken place. My very, very best wishes for the future.

P. S.

See Millspaugh Frank (attach to PF's ltr. to him of July 26, 1966)

Dear Paul,

This is to complete the proposal for 10 weeks of radio interviews with Southerners on Southern problems and prospects for Mr. Millspaugh of WBAI.

Your suggestion of interviews with Mr. Dabbs, Lillian Smith, Chuck Morgan, Vivion Henderson and an imaginative trip and talks in a southern city slum seem to me to tap the top cream of southern personalities, thinkers and problems. Miss Lil's health, of course, may prevent getting a tape on her; but since she has recovered sufficiently from nine cancers to get back to work and semi-public demands like interviews we can hope she'll be available.

I think an interview with Randolph Blackwell, program director of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, would present an important, fresh and optimistic view of southern race relations. Randolph, a thoughtful and high-minded Negro man, believes that poor whites and working people in the South are susceptible to friendship and cooperation with Negro Southerners and that it is not our "white trash" who present great emotional and Negro-hating obstacles to a free and friendly society. He recognizes, of course, that poor whites can be readily inflamed by politicians and fanatics, but thinks that if people leave them alone, or lead them to more human attitudes and working cooperation with Negroes, we could get a good Movement going again. He thinks whites are ready to recognize that they and poor Negroes are "in the ditch" together and to move in political and economic cooperation against traditional and powerful forces keeping them down to preserve an old system. He has, as I recall, some lively and colorful anecdotes to substantiate his thesis. We will, I think, find him somewhat cynical about southern labor leadership, conservative as it is, as an ally in any such coalition. I don't know just what SCLC is doing in this direction, but an interview would bring out any program they might have or aspirations toward coalition. Randolph also believes many plain and middle-class whites entertain more

promising attitudes toward Negroes than we suspect, and are waiting for leaders and opportunities to express themselves and act for justice, economic imp rovement for Negroes and other steps toward integration.

In Yazoo City, Miss., the night of the Meredith March debate on the power of non-violence versus "Black Power" and violent self-defense, the vice chairman of the Deacons for Defense spoke so stirringly and manfully about hitting back, protecting the march, "getting" the white man who attacks Negroes that the Negro audience sometimes laughed for joy. He is Ernest Roberts, an enormously impressive and exciting young black man fresh, I gather, from the cottonffields or some such Deep South Negro "place." His talk is colorful, colloquial, funny and forceful, and is entirely rational according to most human lights; that is, like any other man, except the more sophisticated non-violent Negroes in the Movement, he ain't gonna take nothing off nobody, and "if the man bomb my house, he ain't gonna have no house when he gits back." This is very heady talk, and very important, I think, as it's running like fire through Black Belt mass meetings and demonstrations. The rural South is full of such rich and vivid country talk as Robert's, and I think we might find more than one such personality--sharp, semi-literate and eloquent country Negroes--to speak their piece on many concerns.

One of our more respectable, intelligent and literate new politicians, Representative James W. Mackay of the Fourth District in Georgia, would make an excellent tape on southern politics and prospects. A longtime representative in the Georgia House, he fought the fight for the abused and submerged cities crippled by the county unit system and rural control of the state, and was a champion also of reapportionment which has considerably freed and reformed Georgia politics. Of his cracker enemies in the Georgia House, he said "they hate me because they think I think a Negro is as good as a white man--which I do." He was elected

from rich and conservative DeKalb County, (which voted for Goldwater), largely, I think, for his hearty charm and zestful, tolerant enjoyment of his constituents. Mackay is an intellectual of imagination and subtlety who talks fast, forcefully and eloquently and is conversant with all sorts of ideas. He is a great South-lover, with a big vision of our possibilities and a vivid fellow tih a sharp anecdote.

It seems to me that in the recent agitation over Black Power and developments in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee newspapers and air channels have overlooked an interesting figure in Ruby Smith Robinson, who succeeded Jim Forman as executive secretary of SNCC. She is the first woman to be so elevated in a civil rights organization, and is a very interesting girl. Ruby started out with Atlanta's Committee on Appeal for Human Rights at the sit-ins in 1960, was badly abused at Parchman Penitentiary at the 1962 Freedom Rides into Mississippi, and has been a brave, staunch and militant Snick ever since. I recall a phase of what might be called anti-white, nearly Black Muslim feeling she had several years ago which seems now to have developed into the Black Power-integration-is-irrelevant-go it alone philosophy recently prevailing in SNCC. She talks intelligently and well, expressing the SNCC viewpoint so rationally as to come through very persuasively. She is particularly interesting about SNCC ambitions (when they get enough money) to employ whites to work in white communities on the "roots of racism..which do not exist among Negroes." Ruby is married to an SNCC mechanic and has an eight-months-old baby boy her mother takes care of. She recalls that, as the lightest member of a dark-brown Negro family, she "always had black consciousness," and some white people have said she has "hostility to whites."

An interview ;with Lester Maddox, the celebrated segregationist restaurateur of Pickrick demonstrations whose cases went to the Supreme Court, should present in a lively take what I believe is the minority, fanatic white supremacists we have left. Maddox is a simpleton, and a rather engaging

and entertaining one, and his talk covers the new racist disguises of "constitutional government", "law and order," and alarms about riots and disrespect for law, as well as old Biblical injunctions about the sons of Ham and other interpretations of scripture to keep Negroes separate. This is old stuff, of course, but it's still an element of southern "thought," and feeling.

I suggest also an interview with several whitesworking people on their view of job, shop and neighborly integration with Negroes. I know of a number of shops of the International Ladies Garment Workers which are integrated and have elected Negro officers here and there and at least one where whites and Negroes ride to work in car pools together. These are "poor people"---organized garment workers make from $1.40 to $2.10 an hour--whose attitudes, in association with Negroes, carry out Blackwell's idea that there's no great problem here. Also, their talk is plain, usually uneducated and colorful, and some of these people--like the country Negroes--exhibit a natural acumen, good feeling and political and economic sophistication.

There's a great lot of good talk in the South with fresh thinking and intense feeling behind it, from cotton fields and factories to state capitols and columned homes of the old gentry, to keep such a radio program going.

Maggie

ML/km

August 23, 1966

Mr. Frank Millspaugh
PACIFICA
WBAI
30 East 39th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Frank:

I am relieved to know that you still have interest in the radio programs.

As the next step, I think it would be best for us to go ahead and purchase an inexpensive tape recorder which has been recommended to us by a friend in radio and have Maggie do a couple of programs here in Atlanta. We can share these with you and see what you think of them, see how much editing is needed, etc. Thereafter, we can talk about the cost of any further equipment, travel expense, etc. But I would be more comfortable if initially we could go ahead and give this a try and see if you feel the quality is worth any other effort.

I haven't been in New York more than once and I don't believe any since our meeting, but come the Fall I get back on the circuit and you can

be assured that I look forward to the opportunity of meeting your child bride.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Listener-supported
Pacifica Radio
in New York
30 East 39th Street
New York, New York 10016
697-2288
04.7-2288

Rec'd 8/17/66

(1)

August 15, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of July 26; I am sorry to have been so long in responding, but I guess you understand how that can go.

I like Miss Long's ideas very much. I hope that she can start on them as soon as possible. I suggest that she do someone close by first, so that we can listen to it and evaluate the sound quality. If it is all right, then we can go ahead.

Now, what do you need? Do you have a good tape recorder, or shall I try to raise money for one? Will SRC be able to bear the expenses of production or shall I find that somewhere? Of course, we will do the necessary editing, etc., here, but you will need some tape, some travelling money, postage, and so on. Let me know.

I know damn well that you must have been in New York since I saw you last. Now that we have caught up with each other's correspondence and no longer have guilty consciences, let's get together. Phone me the next time you are in, and I shall take you to dinner and introduce you to my child bride.

Regards,

Frank

Frank Millspaugh

Pacifica is an educational foundation organized to receive tax-deductible contributions for Pacifica Radio: KPFA-FM, 94.1 and KPFB-FM, 89.3, 2207 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California 94704; KPFK-FM, 90.7, 3729 Cahuenga Boulevard, North Hollywood, California 91062; and WBAI-FM, 99.5, 30 East 39th Street, New York, New York 10016.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Millspaugh, Frank

REGARDING

EARLIER CORRESPONDENCE TO AND FROM MILLSPAUGH

SEE: Books for Equal Education File

DATE

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

MF -

We've searched high & low for a copy of this in days past. Here's one for your files.

H.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

STAFF MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: PRESS RELATIONS

FROM: HAROLD C. FLEMING, ASST. DIRECTOR FOR INFORMATION

In the work of SRC and the affiliated state organizations, press relations are an important and sensitive function. Since many of the matters with which we deal are inevitably controversial, the possibilities of misunderstanding arising from careless or improper handling of publicity are considerable. On the other hand, the opportunities to promote our objectives through good press relations are also considerable.

The following suggestions will be elementary to many of you. But we felt that it would be well to reduce them to writing as a reminder to the more experienced staff members and an aid to the less experienced. This memo is by no means a complete or inflexible guide to press relations. Obviously, acquaintance and experience with local news sources, plus sound judgment in each individual case, are the best guides of all.

THE NEWS RELEASE

(1) Form. The conventional news release is written as a news story. However, it is common -- and sometimes better -- to cast it simply as a statement, without any attempt to reproduce newspaper form; this is by all odds the preferred method for persons who are not practiced in newspaper style. The name and address of your organization should be placed conspicuously at the top of the release, and also the name

and phone number of the staff member or officer who can interpret or amplify the story. In most cases, some one person should be designated in the release as spokesman. And in every case, the release should be short, preferably not more than one typewritten page; if you want to include lengthy material, it should be an enclosure to the release.

(2) Timing. If the release is based on a specific event, it will probably be regarded as "spot news" and there will be little choice as to timing. When there is a choice, several things might be kept in mind:

First, metropolitan Sunday papers generally have the best statewide distribution, but they are also usually bulky, thus burying the less important stories.

Second, the Monday and Tuesday dailies are the "lightest" in news content, and accordingly are likely to give better play to your story; by comparison, the papers later in the week tend to be loaded with large department store and grocery ads, as well as more news.

Third, if you want your story to make radio or television, release it for 6:00 pm the night before it is to appear in the morning paper; if it is for afternoon papers, release it as of 7:00 am. The release date and time should be prominently displayed at the top. (E.g., For release 6:00 pm, November 3rd.)

(3) Distribution. It is best to deliver your release to local newspapers, radio and television stations, and wire services by hand, since mailed material is likely to get lost in the shuffle. When using mail, send your release first

class; it will cost a few pennies more but it is much more likely to get attention. Normally, your release should go to the city editor of a newspaper and the news director of a radio or television station. Remember that the wire services -- AP, UP, INS -- maintain a state wire for news of statewide interest; this is the simplest way to reach all of the dailies in your state. If you release it for county weeklies, you may either mail it or arrange with your state press association to include it in a packet mailing for a fee. Your state press association can probably furnish you a list of the county weeklies.

(4) Pictures. Most papers like to get pictures or mats. Photographs should be glossy prints of ample size, say, 8 X 10 inches. Mats can be had in quantity for a few cents apiece. They are made from a cut, engraved from a glossy print. The cut should be no wider than standard newspaper column width. You will probably want to have on hand a supply of mats of your state chairman, other principle state officers, and yourself.

DIRECT DEALINGS

Your personal dealings with members of the press require very careful handling. Newspaper men are sensitive to anything that can be interpreted as an affront to "freedom of the press" -- even when lesser mortals regard it as nothing more than a reasonable desire for privacy.

The best bet, if you can manage it, is to establish good rapport with a particular reporter on each local newspaper and deal

with him or her whenever possible. Such a person, if he is sympathetically inclined to your work, can be of tremendous help in assuring fair and accurate coverage; and, over a period time he will accumulate enough background to be able to write balanced stories with a minimum of briefing by you.

Most difficulties of "live" press coverage result from a lack of clear-cut policy on the part of the group whose activities are being reported. Before any meeting or similar occasion, you should get a clear decision as to whether or not it is to be open to the press. If it is to be open, everyone should understand that the coverage of the press can hardly be limited. That is, all statements made -- except those that are emphatically designated "off-the-record" -- are fair game for the reporter. Photographers may also be present and cannot be expected to show much indulgence toward people who do not care to be photographed. Finally, the reporter's copy will be his own affair, and he will not respond kindly to suggestions that it be reviewed or cleared by anybody else. It is extremely important to make this last fact clear to your policy people and participants in the meeting. Even better if you get agreement that you will handle all negotiations with members of the press.

The press conference is a common means of putting a special visitor before local reporters or of issuing some important announcement by your organization. However, this is not a device to be used often or casually. It should only be used when your spokesman has experience and skill in talking spontaneously for publication. You can't control the questions that are asked, and if any of them are loaded it's up to the interviewee to parry them satisfactorily. Moreover, a slip of the tongue or an awkward state-

ment may well be captured in print for all time to come.

The same caution applies to less formal dealings with the press, such as telephone conversations or spot interviews. Whenever possible, it is best to make no statement until it is reduced to writing and approved by all appropriate persons. If you or your officers are called for a comment on some ticklish question, it is safest to tell the reporter that you will call him back shortly and give yourself time to compose a deliberate statement. You should have a policy decision about who may release statements to the press, under what circumstances, and with what approval. Your governing group may want to delegate this responsibility entirely to you, or it may prefer some more complicated arrangement. Obviously, it shouldn't get too complicated, because emergencies do arise when a prompt statement is called for.

MISCELLANEOUS

Even under extreme provocation, it is most inadvisable to get into a feud with a newspaper or a reporter. You can't win. If they do you wrong, point out the error in a friendly way and, when appropriate, ask politely for a correction; if you don't get it, forget it. If a reporter handles a story improperly, be cautious about going over his head to one of his superiors. In critical situations, this is sometimes necessary but it should be avoided whenever possible. The trouble is that the superior will more than likely back up his subordinate, and in any case you may make a permanent enemy of the reporter.

Keep clippings of all organizational publicity that appears. This will enable you to produce at any time the public record of what was said or done on publicized occasions. Clippings are also

good promotion material. Extra copies should be sent to people named in the story or those who would have some special interest in it. The central office would like to have a clipping of every news story that appears about your organization. We would also appreciate your sending on to us any story from your local newspaper that mentions SRC.

Finally, a constructive word or two to offset the predominately negative tone of the foregoing. Over the years, SRC has fared very well at the hands of the press. We have had not only fairly widespread publicity, but also generally favorable publicity. Indeed, the newspaper profession has supplied a disproportionately large number of SRC's staunchest friends and members.

This good relationship may be partly attributed to the fact that we have tried steadily to deserve the confidence and friendship of newspaper people. When they have requested information, we have worked hard to supply it, even though there was no prospect of organizational publicity involved. We have been careful to avoid slanting the information we have given to the press, and thus have achieved some reputation for accuracy and dependability. We have also tried not to wear out our welcome -- that is, we have not asked for publicity except when we honestly thought we had some news, and we have restrained our impulse to put out a release every time we had a mildly noteworthy item. This may sound like a reversal of the usual publicity techniques, but it has worked for us.

Most newspaper men are sensitive to "phonies" -- perhaps because they see so many of them -- and they are equally sensitive to honesty and sincerity of purpose. Therefore, we have confidence that your press relations will be of the best.

November 3, 1954

FILE COPY

Please note correction below

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-3764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

To: All Chairmen and Executive Directors of state Human Relations Councils

I am enclosing for consideration by your organization two proposed articles for state organization by-laws. You will note that they amount to enabling provisions looking toward the relationship between the state group and two different types of local groups. The first article entitled "Local Chapters" provides for the relationship of a small local group as an integral part of the state organization. Some large groups in some large cities might also wish this type of relationship with the state organization.

The second article entitled "Affiliated Organizations" provides for the relationship between the state Council and either an already formed, like-minded organization or a group which the state Council might wish to set up in one of the great metropolitan centers of the state.

Please note these are to serve as guides for your executive committee or your by-law committee. They are not to be considered, unless you so desire, as the final word or the perfect sample of by-law articles dealing with "locals". They should be given careful study and should be adapted to the needs of your state organization. They have been checked by SRC's legal counsel, Mr. Joseph Haas, and have been given his approval. You should have your state organization's legal counsel approve any by-law article before its final adoption by your state group.

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Local chapters of the _____ Council on Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter-organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Like-minded organizations, or groups organized by the state council in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the _____ Council on Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization by-law provisions as to purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organizations' by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President and First Vice-President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Notes - Number 9
Regional Institute, Chapel Hill
June 17 - July 1, 1936

Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations

I. Plans and Program

1. Inter-college, Interracial Beginnings

a. Life sketches - Five distinguished North Carolina Negroes

(1) Ten colleges - five of each race
(2) Faculty member and two or three students from each college
(3) Joint meetings at colleges - both race groups

(a) Elizabeth City State Normal School and East Carolina Teachers College
(b) Duke University and Fayetteville State Normal School
(c) Woman's College of the University of North Carolina and Agricultural and Technical College
(d) Others

(4) Joint meetings - eight colleges, Chapel Hill, April 21, 1936

b. Forty Instructors in Negro Colleges prepared lists of desirable books. (See Brief Outline)

Note: Next step in cooperation with this group of forty college teachers: After all the books they suggested (not duplicates) have been actually placed in the University libraries - Duke and the University of North Carolina, we shall write each one a letter:

(1) Thanking them for this cooperation

(2) Telling them exactly what we did with the lists they sent us

(3) Estimating the number of books and other material now in Duke and the University of North Carolina libraries on this subject

(4) Stating how these books and materials may be used by scholars, investigators, persons working on research problems, and the like, - of any race

(a) By using the books in the University libraries
(b) By securing them through the inter-library loan plan

(5) Requesting that they assist further by submitting additional lists next winter

c. Request to 112 presidents of Negro colleges (See Brief Outline)

d. As early as possible efforts will be made to secure theses, dissertations, etc. on the subject for the University libraries - or to secure lists of these and where they may be found.

2. Efforts to develop useful cooperation among all the Schools and Departments of Religion in the Southeastern area, including Washington, Louisville, Nashville, Dallas - committees and studies:

a. Nine persons are considering: "Religious Leadership, Ministerial Training, and Local Parish Problems".
b. Five persons are Exploring the Possibilities of Summer or Other Short Periods of College Study for Negro Ministers' (in service).
c. Five persons are studying "The Organization, Program and Value of Institutes which Have Been Held for Negro Ministers".

Note: Some interesting reports have been made on committee investigations so far made. (See reports April 20 - 21, 1936)

3. Health: (See Brief Outline)

4. Graduate Studies for Negroes: Personnel of "Joint Council on Graduate Studies for Negroes" in North Carolina (See Brief Outline)

5. Art Projects:

a. Rev. W. A. Cooper's book
b. Plans for a book "Negro Art in the South"

II. Other plans Under Consideration

1. "Associate Units" in both white and Negro colleges in North Carolina to include:

   a. About five or more faculty members
   b. Ten to twenty-five or more students

   These might investigate certain conditions in the county in which the college is located and perhaps others near by, - (Economic, Educational, Health, Welfare, Religious, etc.). These investigations might be incorporated into or associated with courses in Sociology, History, Health, Education, Economics, Religion, etc., and credit given for work done.

2. White colleges might assist Negro colleges in a program such as is sketched below:

   "Can these North Carolina colleges, after a decade of emphasis upon the meeting of standardization requirements, and training a competent teaching personnel for the State, now readjust their programs and redirect their services to offer needed aid in two directions, viz:

   a. Plan and offer distinct programs of vocational service both for students enrolled and for youths and adults within easy reach of the institutions, and for those in more distant parts of the State?

   b. Offer definite separate courses, or courses correlated with other subjects, or both, in present day interracial attitudes in North Carolina. It is said, and perhaps truly, that Negroes are better informed on this subject than are our white people. It is conceivable, however, that the underlying motives or reasons for certain actions, rulings or

attitudes of officials are not fully understood nor appreciated. It is believed that a dispassionate factual study of such atitutdes and situations by groups of Negro students and adults, led by wise discerning college faculty members, would promote righteous causes and cooperative good-will".

Regional Development Education

BULLETIN, JUNE 22-27, 1936

INSTITUTE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Room 301, Alumni Building
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

Morning Sessions at 10:00 O'clock

Night Sessions at 8:00 O'clock

PROGRAM

Monday Morning, June 22

Coordination of work between white and Negro institutions.

Monday Night

Uniformity in programs for social work and public welfare.

Tuesday Morning, June 23

Second report of Committee on Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.

Tuesday Night

Planning for farm tenancy. W. W. Alexander

Wednesday Morning, June 24

Recommendations for regional planning.

Wednesday Night

The southern regions and the cooperating agencies of the government.

Thursday Morning, June 25

Teaching of the social sciences.

Thursday Night

General discussion by Dean O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University; President Frank L. McVey of the University of Kentucky; and Professor Goodrich C. White of Emory University.

Friday Morning, June 26

Research in population.

Friday Night

Resume' and committee reports.

Saturday Morning, June 27

Resume' and committee reports.

Open sessions will close at noon on Saturday, June 27. Chairmen of Working Committees will remain through Tuesday, June 30, to complete reports, if necessary.

COMMITTEES ON WORKING PLANS

(Committees appointed on basis of personnel present and on expressed interest. To be supplemented. Members requested to volunteer for committees in which specially interested)

1. Secretariat and Steering Committee for the Institute

E. T. Krueger, Chairman
E. W. Knight
H. C. Brearley
Guy B. Johnson
Katharine Jocher

2. Committee on Teaching the Social Sciences

M. R. Trabue, Chairman
H. D. Meyer
O. T. Gooden
E. W. Gregory, Jr.
E. W. Knight
Ernest R. Groves
H. B. Price
C. B. Robson
~~Harry K.~~ Russell
O. C. Carmichael

3. Committee on the Preparation of Manual on Southern Regions

L. M. Brooks, Chairman
E. T. Krueger
H. C. Brearley
Katharine Jocher
E. W. Knight
Harry Moore

4. Committee on Region-Wide Research and Development Agencies

Wilson Gee, Chairman
Clark Foreman
W. W. Alexander
Raymond D. Thomas
Goodrich C. White
T. J. Woofter, Jr.
W. F. Ogburn
Frank L. McVey
W. E. Gettys
D. H. Forster
Thomas Cooper

5. Committee on Regional Planning Recommendations

Raymond D. Thomas, Chairman
R. H. Montgomery
Walter J. Matherly
W. W. Alexander
A. B. Cox
G. W. Forster
O. C. Carmichael
E. M. Bernstein

6. Committee on Coordination of Work Between Negro Institutions and White Institutions

Guy B. Johnson, Chairman
N. C. Newbold
W. W. Alexander
Arthur Raper
J. W. Mitchell
Charles S. Johnson
R. Y. Winters

7. Committee on Uniform Program for State Conferences of Social Work and Standards of Public Welfare

Coyle E. Moore, Chairman
Ernest R. Groves
Comer Woodward
Belle Boone Beard
Howard W. Odum
Roy M. Brown
S. H. Hobbs, Jr.
M. R. Trabue

8. Committees on Coordination of Research, Teaching, and Extension in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology

B. O. Williams, General Chairman

A. The Place of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology in the Land Grant Colleges in the Southern Region

R. Y. Winters, Chairman
Wilson Gee
S. H. Hobbs, Jr.
Thomas Cooper

B. Personnel in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology

Wilson Gee, Chairman
S. H. Hobbs, Jr.
H. N. Young
H. B. Price

C. Coordination of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Activities at Land Grant Colleges and Institutions

H. N. Young, Chairman
R. J. Saville
C. V. Noble

D. The Status and Problems of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology in Land Grant Colleges and Universities

H. B. Price, Chairman
G. W. Forster
R. J. Saville
T. J. Woofter, Jr.
C. H. Hamilton

BULLETIN, JUNE 17, 1936

INSTITUTE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Room 301, Alumni Building
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

Meetings. For the planning group: Mornings at 10; evenings at 8; afternoons free or devoted to special committee work (with certain exceptions)

For the group working on Teaching the Social Sciences: afternoons from 2 to 4--or specially arranged substitute schedules for committee work.

General Procedure. Procedures to be finally determined by members of the Institute. The assumption, to begin with, however, is for a working institute rather than a discussion conference. Frankly, an academic group seeking testing fields for the use of research data now available and for next steps in regional development. An Institute seeking ways, means, framework, plan, rather than resolutions.

In each area finally selected for consideration:

(1) Either to come to definite conclusions with reasonable specifications, or

(2) To state clearly why it is not possible to reach such conclusions.

Each participant to summarize his recommendations and each day's deliberations to be summarized. Secretarial assistance available for individuals and groups working on specific problems.

Each session to be in charge of a selected chairman.

Members of the Institute. The personnel of the Institute will consist of four general groups.

1. Those specialists who can attend the first part
2. Those specialists who can attend the second part
3. Those specialists who can remain throughout the two weeks
4. A limited number of mature students and visitors

It has not been possible in a few instances for final decisions on attendance to be made until the days before the opening.

Among those expected for only the first part are:

W. W. Alexander, Rosettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.

L. R. Wilson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Carl Sauer, University of California, Berkeley, California

C. W. Thornthwaite, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wilson Gee, University of Virginia, University, Virginia

Charles Pipkin, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

H. C. Brearley, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, South Carolina

B. O. Williams, Clemson College, South Carolina

T. J. Woofter, Jr., Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.

Clark Foreman, Power Division, Federal Emergency Administration, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Lyon, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina

Belle Boone Beard, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia

Richard H. Shryock, Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City

James T. Jardine, Chief, Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.

C. V. Noble, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Gainesville, Florida

H. B. Price, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

E. T. Krueger, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

J. W. Mitchell, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, North Carolina

R. Y. Winters, N. C. State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, North Carolina

John Maclachlan, Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Illinois

G. W. Forster, N. C. State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, North Carolina

T. Levron Howard, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee

Thomas Cooper, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

N. C. Newbold, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina

Among those expected for only the second part:

W. F. Ogburn, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

O. C. Carmichael, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

Provost A. R. Mann, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

A. B. Cox, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

R. J. Saville, University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

E. C. Brannon, Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas

L. P. Gabbard, Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas

Raymond D. Thomas, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma

Goodrich C. White, Emory University, Georgia

E. W. Gregory, Jr., The University of Alabama, University, Alabama

Frank L. McVey, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

Walter Matherly, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

C. E. Moore, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida

Arthur Raper, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia

George B. Zehmer, University of Virginia, University, Virginia

C. E. Allred, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

R. H. Montgomery, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

H. N. Young, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia

B. E. Geer, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina

Theodore H. Jack, Randolf-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia

Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

The third group, in addition to visiting specialists, includes resident members of the University of North Carolina faculty. Among those who are expected to be available for the two weeks:

Richard H. Shryock, Social Science Research Council, New York City

E. T. Krueger, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

W. E. Gettys, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

H. C. Brearley, Clemson College, South Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Morris, London School of Economics

E. J. Trueblood, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina

G. W. Forster, N. C. State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, North Carolina

Glenn Johnson, Woman's College of U. N. C., Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Lyon, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina

B. O. Williams, Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. Lester R. Wheeler, State Teachers College, Johnson City, Tennessee

The Chapel Hill group participating from time to time includes:

S. H. Hobbs, D. D. Carroll, Erich Zimmerman, M. S. Heath, W. W. Pierson, C. B. Robson, A. R. Newsome, M. R. Trabue, Edgar W. Knight, Howard W. Odum, Harriet L. Herring, Katharine Jocher, Harold D. Meyer, Lee M. Brooks, Roy M. Brown, Ernest R. Groves, Guy B. Johnson, R. B. Downs, and others.

Wednesday, June 17, 1936

First Session, 11:00 o'clock

(Conference Room open 9:30)

Organization, selection of major areas of concentration, the development of Institute program beyond the first few days, agreement on general procedures. (See suggested agenda below)

Second Session, 1:00 P. M.

Group luncheon at Carolina Inn followed by special session on the problem of region-wide coordinated policy and planning agencies. (See suggested agenda below)

Wednesday, 8.00 P. M.

Informal reception at Graham Memorial Building

Thursday, June 18, 1936

Third Session, 10:00 o'clock

Coordinating the program of teaching, research, extension and technical services in agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Noon Luncheon at 1:00

For special group from land grant colleges and their selected guests in further preparation for evening program.

Fourth Session, 8:00 P. M.

Continuation of morning session.

Other Programs

Program of those working on general teaching of the social sciences to be announced.

Friday and Saturday sessions of first week, and subsequent sessions, to be announced in later bulletins.

Range of Topics

While it is expected that the Institute will make final selection of the problems and areas upon which it will concentrate, the programs for the first few days are projected on the assumption that these problems will be chosen from among the following:

1. To what extent and how may there be region-wide cooperation and coordination in teaching, research, extension, and service among the universities?

2. To what extent and how may there be region-wide cooperation and coordination of efforts in organization, extension, and service of private and voluntary policy-making and planning agencies?

3. More specifically, to what extent and how may there be region-wide cooperation and coordination of organization and efforts in research, extension, and teaching in agricultural economics and rural sociology?

4. Still more specifically, to what extent and how may there be region-wide cooperation and coordination of efforts between state universities and land-grant colleges where they are separate and between white land-grant colleges and Negro land-grant colleges?

5. To what extent and how may there be region-wide cooperation and coordination of efforts between Negro colleges and universities and white colleges and universities?

6. To what extent should this group consider programs for closer coordination between the physical sciences and the social sciences in the development of planning, technology, and resources?

7. To what extent and how may there be set up a more realistic region-wide cooperation and coordination among state planning boards and the TVA? Is it possible to set up at once a Southeastern, official regional planning board?

8. To what extent and how can regional institutions and organizations develop procedures and framework for assisting federal agencies and ~~private~~ national agencies toward realistic and coordinated service in the region?

9. Are there specific problems and areas of interest in the region which require more specialized region-wide concentration, or which require special grouping of states or sub-regional organization?

10. To what extent, if any, should this group attempt to define special areas and problems for the application of group-state compacts and agreements in the Southeast, e.g., tobacco, child labor?

11. To what extent, if any, should this group attempt re-definition of the region, in view of present trends in administration and economy and in the light of recent researches?

12. To what extent can this group undertake to define specific procedures looking toward fairer practices for the Negro in the Southeast? Should it select a single problem, such as farm tenancy, and attempt planning approaches? Or should it consider a general framework to be coordinated with public policy and state planning programs?

13. To what extent can this group provide a plan for region-wide cooperation and coordination of efforts of state conferences of social work?

14. To what extent should this group attempt to set up a framework for more uniformity in social security and public welfare programs in the region?

15. To what extent should this group undertake to define county-group subregions for the concentration of research and actual planning for experimental and demonstration purposes?

16. To what extent should this group attempt to set up a region-wide framework of general research on population, standards of living, optimum programs of production, climatic and physiographic factors?

17. More specifically, to what extent should this group with representatives of the Southeast, conferring with representatives of the Southwest, consider the problem of a southwestern study somewhat analogous to the Southern Regional Study, but profiting by extension and adaptation and improvement of methods?

18. What other specialists should be invited toward the end of the Institute for counsel on findings?

19. These general problems of research to be considered in the light of special recommendations in agriculture and rural research.

20. Later special notes will be prepared on the teaching of the social sciences.

DIVISION OF COOPERATION IN EDUCATION AND RACE RELATIONS

Cooperating Organizations

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
DUKE UNIVERSITY

Brief Outline of Activities, May 1, 1935 - May 1, 1936

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1. Conferences: The first effort of the Division was to bring together at Duke and Chapel Hill representative leaders in Education and Race Relations, both Negroes and white persons. The conferences were held May 20 - 21, 1935. Twenty-eight persons were present the first day and thirty the second day, divided almost equally racially. Eighteen institutions from six states were represented.

   Important topics discussed were:

   a. Developing in the University libraries a research center that may be useful to scholars of all races throughout the South and Nation.

   b. How Schools of Religion may aid in raising the level of training of Negro ministers, and how the conference may aid white ministers to obtain a more useful understanding of race problems.

   c. Negroes and the Law; Negroes and the Practice of Medicine; Negroes and Public Education.

2. Program and Objectives: The conference on May 21, 1935, authorized a small committee on "Program and Objectives". The committee was appointed, met, and outlined plans which have been followed through the year.

3. Efforts to Increase the Holding of the University Libraries on the subject under Consideration are in part as follows:

   a. A special committee on libraries has been appointed, including the librarian at Chapel Hill, the Director of Libraries at Duke, three librarians at Negro institutions, and the Director.

   b. A study of the present holdings of books and other material in the libraries has been made, and the report of the findings is now available.

   c. Forty members of Negro college faculties in North Carolina were requested to suggest lists of suitable books to be purchased. These lists have been studied, reduced to a

master list, compared with the holdings of the libraries, and a small list prepared for purchase.

d. A tentative agreement has been reached as to the division of books and materials between the two University libraries.

e. The presidents of 112 colleges for Negroes have been requested to prepare comprehensive authentic histories of their institutions to be placed in the University libraries.

f. A similar request has been made to Foundations for histories of their programs to aid Negroes.

g. Two valuable special collections of approximately six to ten thousand items are now being examined in the hope that we may be able later to purchase them.

4. In the Field of Religion, three committees are at work as follows:

a. Nine persons are considering: "Religious Leadership, Ministerial Training, and Local Parish Problems".

b. Five persons are "Exploring the Possibilities of Summer or Other Short Periods on College Study for Negro Ministers" (in service).

c. Five persons are studying "The Organization, Program and Value of Institutes which Have Been Held for Negro Ministers".

5. Life Sketches: Within recent years five distinguished Negroes who had rendered valuable service to public education in North Carolina have passed away. It is our aim to prepare brief sketches of the life and work of these persons, have these printed, and use them for supplementary reading in our public schools. Faculty members in ten colleges, five white and five Negro, and two or three students in each college are working on these life sketches.

6. Health Problems: Faculty members from the two Universities, a member of the State Board of Health, a white dentist in private practice, three Negro doctors and the superintendent of a Negro hospital, and the Director form this committee. The Committee has planned:

a. The first post-graduate clinic for Negro doctors for October 15 and 16, 1936; a fee of $5.00 is to be charged; lectures to be given by professors from Duke University, University of North Carolina, and Wake Forest Medical Schools.

b. For dentists on the committee to arrange for dental clinics at centers where desirable to them and the Negro dentists of the State.

7. Graduate Studies for Negroes: Upon the study and recommendation of an officer of the United States Office of Education a "Joint Council on Graduate Studies for Negroes" has been organized. This council is composed of officers and representatives of the Graduate Schools of the two universities; the Interracial Commission; the State Department of Education; the North Carolina College Conference (white"; the North Carolina College for Negroes; and the Director of the Division. This council has set up several sub-committees, one of which is:
(b) "What should be the scope and fields of graduate studies if and when a graduate school is established".

8. Art Project. Rev. W. A. Cooper, a Negro minister in Charlotte, and a protrait painter of some distinction, requested our cooperation in preparing and publishing a book containing twenty-five or thirty portraits of typical Negroes of various grades and groups. Aided by a committee representing the two Universities, a white North Carolina artist, and several prominent Negroes, Mr. Cooper has secured the publishing of his book which is an attractive volume. The publication of this volume has stimulated the suggestion that a volume representing Negro art in the entire South be sponsored by this Division.

9. Five persons from each of the two Universities have been appointed by the Presidents to assist in bringing the Negro schools of the State into the state contennial celebration of the establishment of public schools in North Carolina. The celebration occurs in 1937.

10. Faculty Participation and Cooperation. Twenty-three members of the faculty of the University of North Carolina and twenty-one from Duke University are serving as members of various committees of the Division at this time.

11. Cooperating and Advisory Committees: Twenty-three persons, five from the University of North Carolina, five from Duke University, seven from the State Department of Education, and six Negro leaders form the in-State Cooperating Committee - the program and policy-making group; ten Negroes and fourteen white persons distinguished in their fields form the out-of-state Advisory Committee.

Note: The second annual conferences of the Division were held at Duke and Chapel Hill April 20, 21, 1936. Sixty persons, representing twenty-five institutions and organizations attended. The minutes have not yet been compiled. However, some of the reports by committees were comprehensive, informing and very constructive. (Complete statement will be available later. N. C. N.)

acknowledged
Ent - 5/8/44

Emily H. Clay
5/14/44
What Negro Want

Negro Thinking Today

CHANNING H. TOBIAS

WHAT the Negro thinks is important to America not only on account of its bearing upon his adjustment to the life of the nation internally. But this is also primarily so at the present time, because of what may be the possible effect of the Negro problem on America's part in the making of the peace and American leadership in the postwar world. Negroes differ among themselves on controversial issues just as other people do. There is therefore no such thing as Negro opinion as distinguished from white opinion on most public questions. However, Negroes are the victims of a double standard of citizenship that forces them into racial self-consciousness and group thinking. For instance, they are forced to live in segregated areas of cities and towns in all parts of the nation. In the Southern States they must go to separate schools and accept segregated accommodations on trains, street cars and buses. They must face resistance from many employers and labor unions when they seek employment. When they offer their blood to make plasma banks for the wounded and dying they are told by the Army and Navy through the Red Cross that their blood will be accepted, but that it must be kept separate. While men are dying on the battlefields around the world for want of nurses, trained Negro women are denied opportunity to serve any but Negro soldiers, and even then they are restricted to a low quota. While men and women of every other racial group may serve in the armed forces of the country without discrimination, Negroes, constituting a tenth of the nation, are placed in separate units. Such experiences add up to what a prominent leader of Negro women referred to recently as "a vicious treadmill." Said she:

"This is the cycle. You're denied training because vocational counselors say why train you for jobs that won't be open to you—because of color. You search for cheap rent because you couldn't get training to get a decent-paying job or the employer wouldn't take you once you were trained. You double up in apartments or rooms to pay rent which is higher to you—because of color. You eat insufficient or improper food because you have less money and food costs more than in other communities, and you develop malnutrition and other problems, but have no health facilities to cure them.

"You struggle to present your problems to those who can do something about them, and you get for the most part conferences and surveys. Then you start all over again.

What is the reaction of Negroes to this plight in which they find themselves? I shall attempt to answer this largely by quoting from recent deliverances of Negro assemblies and official statements of Negro organizations.

I. Civil and Political Rights

The most important utterances under this heading were made by a conference of Southern Negroes, held at Durham, North Carolina, and a conference of representatives of seventeen national organizations with a combined membership of approximately five million persons.

I quote first from the official report of the Durham Conference:

"1. We regard the ballot as a safeguard of democracy. Any discrimination against citizens in the exercise of the voting privilege, on account of race or poverty, is detrimental to the freedom of these citizens and to the integrity of the State. We therefore record ourselves as urging now:

"a. The abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

"b. The abolition of the white primary.

"c. The abolition of all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law, and intimidations of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise.

"2. Exclusion of Negroes from jury service because of race has been repeatedly declared unconstitutional. This practice we believe can and should be discontinued now.

"3. Civil rights include personal security against abuses of police power by white officers of the law. These abuses, which include wanton killings, and almost routine beatings of Negroes, whether they be guilty or innocent of an offense, should be stopped now, not only out of regard for the safety of Negroes, but of common respect for the dignity and fundamental purpose of the law.

"4. In the public carriers and terminals, where segregation of the races is currently made mandatory by law as well as by established custom, it is the duty of Negro and white citizens to insist that these provisions be equal in kind and quality and in character of maintenance.

"5. Although there has been, over the years, a decline in lynchings, the practice is still current in some areas of the South, and substantially, even if indirectly, defended by resistance to Federal legislation designed to discourage the practice. We ask that the States discourage this facistic expression by effective enforcement of present or of new laws against this crime by apprehending and punishing parties participating in this lawlessness. If the States are unable, or unwilling to do this, we urge the support of all American citizens who believe in law and order in securing Federal legislation against lynching.

"6. The interests and securities of Negroes are involved directly in many programs of social planning and administration; in the emergency rationing, wage and rent-control programs. We urge the use of qualified Negroes on these boards,

both as a means of intelligent representation and a realistic aid to the functioning of these bodies."

The conference of seventeen national organizations held in New York City made the following declaration:

"The Negro voter has not yet chosen sides for 1944. His vote cannot be purchased by distributing money to and through party hacks. It cannot be won by pointing to jobs given to a few individual Negroes, although the recognition of the Negro as an integral part of the body politic through the selection of qualified Negroes for appointive or elective offices is included among the Negro demands. The Negro vote no longer can be won by meaningless generalities in party platforms which are promptly forgotten on election day.

"The Negro voter will support a political party which by words and deeds shows its determination to work for full citizenship status for thirteen million American Negroes and to better the lot of all disadvantaged people in this country. The Negro knows that his voting strength in seventeen or more States, with two hundred and eighty-one or more votes in the electoral college, gives him the potential balance of power in any reasonably close national election and in many state and local elections. His vote no longer belongs to any one political party. Although the Negro has largely supported the Democratic Party in recent years, it is highly significant that in 1943 the Negro vote played an important part in the election of a Negro Communist to the New York City Council, a Negro Republican as judge in the same community, a Democratic mayor in Cleveland, and a Republican governor in Kentucky with phenomenal manifestations of independent voting in may other important centers.

"We insist upon the right to vote in every state, unrestricted by poll taxes, white Democratic primaries, the gerrymandering of districts, or any other device designed to disfranchise the Negro and other voters. Any political party in power, or aspiring to power, must demonstrate its determination through legislation and through vigorous criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice to protect and secure voting as a fundamental right of citizenship."

The above statements indicate quite clearly that there is no substantial difference of opinion between Southern and Northern Negroes on the fundamental issues discussed. The only difference noted is that because of restricted use of the ballot by Negroes in the South, their appeal is directed to the conscience of the state and nation, whereas Northern Negroes direct their demands to the political parties that must bid for their support.

II. The Negro and the War

Running through all the statements I have read concerning the Negro and the war is a clear recognition of the issues at stake and a firm loyalty to the principles for which the allied nations are fighting:

"Our nation is engaged in a world-wide struggle, the success of which, both in arms and ideals, is paramount and demands our first loyalty.

"Our loyalty does not, in our view, preclude consideration now of problems and situations that handicap the working out of internal improvements in race relations essential to our full contribution to the war effort, and of the inevitable problems of postwar reconstruction, especially in the South where we reside."[1]

. . . . . .

"The Negro people, like all other Americans, recognize the war as the chief issue confronting our country. We demand of any political party desiring the support of Negroes a vigorous prosecution of the war. We are opposed to any negotiated peace as advocated by the Hitler-like forces within our country. Victory must crush Hitlerism both at home as well as abroad.

"We are concerned that this war bring to an end imperialism and colonial exploitation. We believe that political and economic democracy must displace the present system of exploitation in Africa, the West Indies, India, and all other colonial areas. We insist that all parties and candidates formulate a foreign policy which will resolutely and unequivocally oppose either perpetuation or extension of exploitation based upon 'white superiority' or economic or political advantage to 'white' nations at the expense of the two thirds of the people of the earth who are brown, yellow, or black of skin."[2]

. . . . . .

"United Nations are dedicated to the making of a democratic world, free from fear and want. United Americans must dedicate themselves to the same objective on the home front, for this is an integral part of the whole war effort. The choice is clear—disunity, which can be exploited by Fascist terrorization, or unity, the path to a people's victory."[3]

With almost equal unanimity the policy and practice of complete segregation of Negroes in the armed forces is condemned:

"We recognize and welcome the obligation of every citizen to share in the military defense of the nation and we seek, along with the privilege of offering our lives, the opportunity of other citizens of full participation in all branches of the military service, and of advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability.

"Negro soldiers, in line of military duty and in training in the South, encounter particularly acute racial problems in transportation and in recreation and leave areas. They are frequently mistreated by the police. We regard these problems as unnecessary and destructive to morale."[4]

. . . . . .

"No injustice embitters Negroes more than continued segregation and discrimination in the armed forces. The policy of the present administration with reference to the Negro in the armed forces is bad in principle and has failed. Any party which hopes to win the support of Negroes must adopt a new and democratic

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[1] The Durham Statement—Commission on Interracial Co-operation, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

[2] Statement of Seventeen National Organizations—N.A.A.C.P., New York, N. Y.

[3] Report of Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity—New York, N. Y.

[4] The Durham Statement—Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Atlanta, Ga.

program for their integration into the armed forces, including the following provisions:

"(a) Full integration of the Negro into the armed forces without segregation.

"(b) The abolition of quotas by race of the medical corps, nurse corps, technical and all other branches of service throughout the armed forces.

"(c) A vigorous and purposeful program of education in decent and democratic race relations to be carried out throughout the Army and Navy.

"(d) A radically revised Navy program which will include the acceptance of Negroes as commissioned officers, the use of Negroes in general and technical service on seagoing vessels, the elimination of restrictions preventing capable messmen from transfer and promotion out of that service and the acceptance of Negro women in the WAVES, SPARS, and nurse corps without segregation.

"(e) The abolition of segregation in recreational and other facilities at army posts and naval shore installations, as well as the abolition of segregation of blood plasma for the armed services.

"(f) The progressive removal of Negro troops from those areas where they are treated with violence, abuse and disrespect in the civilian community in view of the demonstrated inability of the Federal authorities, military and civil, to cope with such behavior.

"(g) Negroes now largely denied the right to serve in combat forces must be given the same opportunity as others to serve in this field as well as all other branches of the service." [5]

. . . . . .

"This Conference appeals to the President to issue an Executive Order ending segregation in all branches of the armed forces and allied services and requests that the Attorney General be called upon to protect Negro soldiers by enforcing constitutional guarantees and all existing laws; and requests that the Red Cross be called upon to end its discriminatory practice with regard to blood banks." [6]

III. The Negro and Employment

The most serious problem engaging the thought of Negroes today is that of making a living. The tensions that have led to strained relationships and rioting between the races have stemmed more largely from this problem than any other. Industry and organized labor have shared alike the responsibility for it. After two years of war the man-power situation is such that unskilled labor is in great demand, but there is still an occupational dead line involving skilled labor that Negroes are not permitted to cross in any considerable numbers.

While there is no color bar law in this country, as is true for instance in South Africa, there is nevertheless a common understanding in business

[5] Statement of Seventeen National Organizations—N.A.A.C.P., New York, N. Y.

[6] Report of Citizens' Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity—New York, N. Y.

and industry, and in some of the professions, that Negroes are not to be encouraged to qualify or apply for skilled jobs. In department stores, if they are successful in running the gauntlet of union restrictions, they may get employment as elevator operators, porters, cleaners and, sometimes, as bundle wrappers, but seldom as salesmen, clerks or clerical workers. In factories they may become truckmen, cleaners or porters, but seldom skilled operators. Even the public utilities like heat, light, telegraph, telephone and transportation companies, which Negroes are compelled to patronize, restrict them almost entirely to porters' and cleaners' jobs, if they are employed at all. There are few outward signs indicating that these restrictions exist; but there is a general understanding that is just as effective as if written orders were tacked upon the walls of these institutions.

It should be made clear that this insistence upon the occupational dead line is in no sense sectional. As a matter of fact, the South has possibly a better record than the North. Some months ago when a New York daily newspaper sent out a questionnaire to defense industries in all parts of the country, making inquiry as to their employment policies affecting Negro workers, the Newport News Shipyard and Drydock Company made the following forthright reply: "We have 13,000 workers in our plant; 4,000 of these are Negroes. They do skilled, semiskilled and unskilled work. We do not practise wage or hour differentials as between white and Negro workers." On the other hand, a large airplane manufacturing industry in Connecticut simply told the newspaper that its employment policies were not the business of that paper.

It was bad enough that a tenth of the nation should be thus discriminated against in peacetime, but when the forces of government and industry were turned toward national defense and there was no change in the situation, Negroes in desperation appealed directly to President Roosevelt. Under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a committee waited on the President and informed him that unless the government took a forthright position guaranteeing to Negroes as well as all other citizens the right to work in industries holding defense contracts, Negroes would march on to Washington to voice their complaints directly to the President. The President responded to this appeal by issuing Executive Order 8802 on June 25, 1941, which declares that all persons, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, shall have the right of full participation in the defense program. A Fair Employment Practices Committee was appointed to implement the order,

and in spite of repeated efforts on the part of some industrialists and some labor leaders to sabotage the work of the committee it is proving effective in getting results. A movement is now on foot to urge the President to give the committee permanent status on a par with the War Labor Relations Board, for it is felt that only in this way will it be possible to hold the gains already made and go forward to a full realization of the ideals set forth in the order.

IV. The Negro and Religion

While it is true that under the stress and strain of racial discrimination Negroes are often skeptical of the effectiveness of religion in changing human attitudes, it can safely be said that not only are there no evidences of declining interest and loyalty on the part of Negroes toward organized religion, but on the contrary there is a growing reliance on religious principles for bringing about desired changes in the conduct of one race toward another. Statistics show that so-called Negro denominations are increasing in numbers and effectiveness of program, while there is growing co-operation between religious communions predominantly white and those predominantly Negro. It is still generally true that white churches draw racial lines, but it is also true that there is a growing sentiment in support of the principle that the Church of God cannot recognize differences that are purely external in determining who shall be invited into its fellowship. Only recently the following pronouncement was made by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America:

"There must be a change on our part not only of policy but of manner; not only of behavior but of heart. For in this conflict in which every race is involved and in which freedom is a shining goal, we as a nation shall prove our sincerity by achieving within our own boundaries a vital community, irrespective of color, or cultural heritage. Each of us should examine his conduct in the sight of God toward those of other races, and through the instrument of his own personality seek correction of inequalities that exist in his community. We should say to ourselves: 'My welfare is bound up with that of every citizen, and every citizen's suffering is mine.' Everyone is implicated in whatever social condition exists and every social gain is a triumph for every individual. Let us conquer our racial and group prejudices. Let us stand erect as children of God. . . . . Christians dare not negate the spirit of Christ. The Christian Church can neither rightly claim its heritage nor fulfill its destiny while denying full fellowship in Christ at the foot of His cross. It achieves victory when it breaks down the middle wall of partition and makes it possible for all the children of God to enter into the fellowship of His spirit."

Socio-religious organizations like the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are also moving in the direction of full integration of Negroes along with persons of other racial groups into the membership of these organizations and the enjoyment of the privileges offered by them.

At the last meeting of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, Eugene E. Barnett, general secretary, made the following statement in the course of his annual address:

> "Negro youth share with the youth of all races the stress and strain and obligations of war, plus economic and social discriminations that are consistent neither with Christianity nor with democracy. The present situation with all its pent-up passions and its symptomatic outbursts in race riots, affords unprecedented opportunity for enlarging our services to Negroes. To a special commission on Negro-White relationships in the Y.M.C.A. has been delegated the task of aiding local associations to achieve a greater degree of democracy and Christian fellowship."

The comment of Negro newspapers on these declarations reflects a spirit of optimism on the part of the Negro masses as they note these evidences of an awakening Christian conscience.

One other word should be said with regard to Negroes and religion, namely: that there are few or no indications of religious bigotry or intolerance within the racial group. Although Negroes are historically and predominantly Protestant, the growing interest of the Catholic Church in the Negro race and the growing consciousness of the obligation that that great communion has to colored people, is looked upon with favor by Negro leaders as well as by the rank and file. The great admiration that Negroes have long had for such outstanding Jewish characters as Julius Rosenwald and Julian Mack, makes it easy for them to enter wholeheartedly into co-operative enterprises under Jewish auspices.

V. Reactions of Negroes to Forward Steps in Interracial Progress

This article would present an entirely distorted picture if reference were not made to the reactions of Negroes to progress that is being made in race relationships. That such progress is being made is borne out by a few recent notable illustrations.

The first that I would mention is the reaction of the public and the press of New York City to the appearance of Paul Robeson in the title role of Shakespeare's play, "Othello." Although this play deals with

rather sensitive points of contact across racial lines, the center of interest has been on the artistic interpretation given by this great Negro actor of the thought that was in the mind of the author. Twenty years ago, when Mr. Robeson made his appearance on the stage with white actors, neither the public nor the critics were able to focus their thinking upon the play itself, but rather were diverted from so doing by the fact that the cast was interracial. The response to Paul Robeson today is both heartening and inspiring to Negroes.

The election of a Negro over a white opponent in the city of New York, in which 166,000 votes were cast and only 30,000 of these votes cast by Negroes, is seen by leaders of the Negro race as indicating a decided trend on the part of white Americans to respect merit and put their approval upon it regardless of whether it expresses itself through a white man or a black man.

The position taken by a Southern white editor in calling upon his native state to do away with Jim Crow transportation arrangements has resulted in widespread favorable comment on the part of the Negro press. The Pittsburgh *Courier*, with the largest circulation of any Negro newspaper, under the heading, "Sanity in the South," made the following comment:

> "In the main, Southern white leadership has lacked the courage, the vision and the statesmanship to do anything fundamentally to destroy, or at least to undermine the causes of social tension and disintegration which are rooted in the color caste system.
>
> "Instead, these men and women, who otherwise possess many fine qualities, have criminally wasted their time, their money and their intellect defending a vicious system of undemocratic rule, at once senseless and unjust, which brought the South to ruin and has seriously retarded its civilization.
>
> "It is heartening, then, to have a Southern leader of note like Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Times Dispatch*, come out boldly for the immediate abolition of the Jim Crow car and bus, as he did in an editorial on November 13, 1943, entitled, 'To Lessen Race Friction.' "

It is regrettable that space limitations make it necessary, rather arbitrarily, to pick out what is to the writer the most important areas of Negro thinking for this particular article. Education and housing certainly deserve more than passing comment, and there are doubtless other areas that might well have been considered. It is hoped therefore that readers will see enough in the areas explored to lead them into further study of what is in the mind of the Negro American.

Reprinted from RELIGION IN LIFE—Spring 1944 issue. Copyright by Whitmore and Stone.

Negro Reference Service
Ala.

May 2, 1944

Mr. J. Mitchell Pilcher
235 Riverside Drive
Montgomery
Alabama

Dear Mr. Pilcher:

Thank you for your letter of recent date. I shall be glad to present your name to the Council's Committee on Membership.

I have read your article in the April issue of PULLING TOGETHER, and I think it is very good. I am also very much interested in the bill which you submitted to the Alabama legislature calling for the establishment of a Negro Reference Service in the Alabama Library of Archives and History. I hope that you will keep us informed as to the fate of your bill. If you have no objections, we might want to mention your proposal in THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, a monthly publication sponsored by the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

~~HEADQUARTERS~~
~~Maxwell Field, Alabama~~

235 Riverside Drive
Montgomery, Alabama

15 April 1944

Hon. Lister Hill,
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear senator Hill,-

The idea behind the bill I am proposing for consideration in the Alabama Legislature, is that in the Library of Archives and History, under its present leadership and able directorate, there might be created a dynamic force, a central source of information that would help, perhaps, to guide into constructive channels the efforts of thepeople of Alabama to solve the problems which the Negro faces.

This reference service would mean that there would be a clearing-house where people concerned with this problem, professional social workers, teachers, students, lawyers, reporters, local folks and legislators, could go and find at their finger-tips any materials available in that particular field. I have just completed a tour and survey, on my own time, which has taken me to the principal cities, bringing me in contact with the libraries over the state and I find as a result that with the exception of three libraries — Tuskegee Institute Library, Birmingham Public Library and the Library of the DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY — Alabama libraries have practically nothing up-to-date and authoritative, BY AND ABOUT THE NEGRO.

The expense connected with it would be comparatively small and the gains received from a REFERENCE SERVICE of this nature, in the hands of students, writers, community club and social workers, might be very considerable. Many people would immediately make use of it, school people in particular. People all over the state would soon be taking advantage of the opportunity of getting materials and guidance in dealing with Negro problems and inter-racial matters by this means.

Reference Service of this plan and purpose would be most important from the standpoint, not only of the war effort but would help to solve a prominent and vital issue arising out of a present problem that looms large on our socio-political horizon — a problem on the Home Front which will have to be included in all of our Post-war planning — a problem that calls for fair treatment and enlightened cooperative effort on the part of white and colored alike.

~~HEADQUARTERS~~
~~Maxwell Field, Alabama~~

After visiting and contacting the various libraries (public and reference) over the state, I was surprised to discover that in Alabama there is no coordinating agency that attempts to collect all the relevant material in the Negro field and to make information about it continuously available to persons and organizations interested in our Negroes, their problems, needs, desserts and accomplishments.

I believe that a NEGRO REFERENCE SERVICE, as outlined in the proposed bill and described in this letter, would be able to perform many functions which existing collections and agencies in education, public health, recreation, and other professional fields can serve under the present set-up in this state now perform with great difficulty. Any attempt to grapple with the special problems of the Negro race will quickly reveal the need for integration of this scope and nature. To meet this need there must be specially trained and qualified personnel, a special organization of research and information materials, and to some extent the social treatment and development of new material.

If progress is to be made in meeting race problems in the South, a project such as the one proposed is needed because much of the work as I see it, carried on in this part of the field of social forces and human relations is in a pioneer stage of development. Alabama must blaze new trails in an old quest -- and there are few standard texts and guides familiar to our people and the public at large.

It is surprising to learn how few of our libraries over the state have on their shelves outstanding books on the Negro and racial matters. I have reference to standard, authoritative texts like "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington, Cotton and Steel by Horace Mann Bond, and "Class and Caste in a Southern Town," by John Dollard. Books like these must be read by all, for they point the way to new heights, resulting in a higher plane of thought life and living.

Won't you kindly read the accompanying copy of my proposed bill, soon to be introduced in the Alabama Legislature, and give it your endorsement and recommendation?

Sincerely,

J. Mitchell Pilcher

J. Mitchell Pilcher (B.D.)

HEADQUARTERS
Maxwell Field, Alabama

235 Riverside Drive
Montgomery, Alabama

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Johnson,-

I would like to become an individual member in the Southern Regional Council.

list him

"PULLING TOGETHER," April, 1942, contains my article, "Racial Value and National Life." The article appears on page 8, with an introduction by the editor, A. V. Mundy, setting forth my interest and activities in this field.

In this connection, perhaps you will find my proposed bill, and my letter of explanation to U. S. Senator Lister Hill. The bill was drawn up for the Alabama Legislature and has been referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Sincerely,

J. Mitchell Pilcher

J. Mitchell Pilcher (B.D.)

of interest

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED,

THAT (a) the Librarian of the Department of Archives and History is authorized and directed to establish in the Library of Archives and History a Negro Reference Service for the purpose of furnishing bibiligraphical, research, and reference assistance to interested persons and organizations with respect to the needs, problems, interests, activities, and attitudes of Negroes in Alabama.

THAT (b) the Librarian is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such qualified employee, and to make such expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. THERE is hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act the sum of $5,600 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as may be necessary, to be expended as follows:

$1,600 for salary and $5,000 for books, periodicals, and research material selected and catalogued by the aforesaid qualified employee, for use in the library and distribution over the state to schools and other libraries, the Department of Education cooperating and furnishing bookmobiles for this service whn- and wherever needed.

(The above bill is suggested by J. Mitchell Pilcher, 235 Riverside Drive, Montgomery 5, Alabama, social worker, member of Alabama Education Association, and writer on the Negro and Inter-racial Relations.)

Reprinted from AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, Vol. 47, No. 1
January-March, 1945

Haiti

THE BELIEF SYSTEM OF HAITIAN VODUN*

By GEORGE EATON SIMPSON

WHILE it seems likely that the Haitian *vodun* cult began to take definite form between 1750 and 1790,[1] a full explanation of the origins of this hybrid religion cannot be given. The Code Noir prescribed baptism and instruction in the Catholic religion for all slaves (the rationalization of the slave trade was that the heathen blacks were being converted to Christianity), but it is doubtful if the new religion had much meaning for the transplanted Africans. The Code Noir also provided that assemblies of slaves for purposes other than Catholic worship were illegal, and masters could be punished for permitting such gatherings. Meetings of slaves were potentially dangerous to the colonials because of the possibilities they offered for plots and revolts. However, it was impossible to prevent all slave assemblages, and secret reunions during the night occurred frequently. If what is known to have transpired at the middle of the eighteenth century occurred earlier, and there is no reason to believe that it did not, the old men kept alive elements of African culture through tales, discussions, and religious and magical rites. Evidence of what happened at these nocturnal conclaves is found in *L'Essai sur l'Esclavage et Observations sur l'Etat Present des Colonies*, published by an anonymous author about 1750.

> The dance called at Surinam *Watur mama*, and in our colonies "the water mother," is strictly forbidden to them. They make a great mystery of it, and all that is known of it is that it excites very much their imagination. They become excessively exalted when they meditate a wicked plan. The chief of the plot becomes so ecstatic that he loses consciousness; when he regains consciousness, he claims that his God has spoken to him and has commanded the enterprise, but as they do not worship the same God they hate each other and spy on each other reciprocally, and these plans are almost always denounced.[2]

Dr. Mars remarks that while different groups of slaves worshipped different intermediary gods, they all believed in a Great God above these secondary spirits.[3] In less than forty years revolutionary leaders, who had found rituals

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* This material was obtained on a field trip to Haiti which was made possible by a post-doctoral fellowship from the Social Science Research Council, New York City. The field data given in this article were acquired from peasant informants who were living in the northern part of the country near the village of Plaisance. I am indebted to Dr. Price Mars and to Mr. J. B. Cinéas for valuable assistance in the preparation of this article, and to Professor M. J. Herskovits for preliminary training and subsequent counsel. The writer wishes to acknowledge the helpful criticisms of this paper which were given by Edward Abramson and Linvill F. Watson.

[1] Price Mars, *Une Étape de l'Évolution Haitienne*, p. 142.

[2] Cited by L. Leytraud, *L'Esclavage aux Antilles françaises avant 1789* (Paris, 1897), and quoted by Price Mars, *Ainsi parla l'Oncle*, p. 113.

[3] P. Mars, *Une Étape de l'Évolution Haitienne*, p. 141.

useful in promoting their cause, had brought about a religious compromise which included the essentials of the various beliefs. While it is impossible to indicate with finality those who were most responsible for the merging of Islamic, African, and Catholic elements into Haitian *vodun*, some of the most likely contributors may be designated.[4]

Little is known about the religious and magical activities of Macandal, a Limbé slave who was born in Africa, except that:

> He predicted the future, he had visions and an exceedingly strong and vigorous eloquence. . . . He had persuaded the Negroes that he was immortal, and he had instilled in them such terror and such respect that they considered it an honor to serve him on bended knee and to render unto him the worship that one owes only to the divinity whose representative he declared himself to be.[5]

Escaping from his master's plantation, Macandal spread terror throughout the North by pillaging plantations, sacking villages, stealing cattle, and poisoning both whites and blacks. Finally this audacious man was burned alive at the Cap Haitien army post in 1758.[6]

Jean-François, another fugitive in the North, took the title of Grand Admiral of France and of General-in-Chief. Biassou, his lieutenant, became Viceroy of the Conquered Countries. Madiou reports that they dominated their followers as much by the superiority of their intellects as through superstition. Jean-François inspired respect among the rebels by wearing elaborate costumes covered with stripes, braid, and medals taken from white officers, and by riding a richly bedecked horse or travelling in a carriage drawn by four white or black horses. Biassou surrounded himself with sorcerers, and filled his tent with cats of all colors, dead men's bones, and other symbolic objects. At night great fires burned in his camp, and nude women performed extraordinary dances. When the excitement had reached its peak, Biassou, followed by his magicians, appeared before the crowd, cried that the spirit of God was inspiring him, and said that he was instructed to announce that the fighters who succumbed in battle would return again to their tribes in Africa. Frightful shouts, singing, and drumming followed Biassou's dramatic appearances, and he seized upon these moments of exaltation to lead his men against the enemy in the middle of the night.[7]

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[4] "Il n'est pas possible d'avoir des détails sur la vie de la plupart de ces hommes avant les troubles révolutionnaires étant donné qu'ils étaient sans état civil, de simples numéros d'ordre dans la foule anonyme des esclaves. Mais il est non moins certain qu'ils se révélèrent des personnalités de premier ordre dans l'action par la puissance prodigieuse et leur influence religieuse sur les masses." Letter from Dr. Price Mars.

[5] *Memoire sur la création d'un corps de gens de couleur levé à Saint Domingue*, 1779, A.M.C., Corr. gen., Saint Domingue, 2e série, C9 carton XXIX.

[6] Moreau de Saint Méry, *Déscription topographique, physique, civile, politique et historique de la Partie Française de l'Isle de Saint Domingue*, I (Philadelphia, 1797), pp. 651–653.

[7] Thomas Madiou, *Histoire d'Haiti*, I, pp. 72–73.

In the West, Romaine Rivière, Hyacinthe Ducoudray, Halaou, and others spread terror. Rivière, a Spaniard who called himself Romaine the Prophetess, plundered Léogane. Claiming to be the godchild of the Virgin Mary, he used to say mass, torture the whites, and maintain all he did was in accordance with the orders of the Virgin.[8] Hyacinthe led 15,000 insurgents against the white dragoons and the national guard at Croix des Bouquets. The blacks fought fanatically because they had been told by their sorcerers that the dead would come back to life in Africa. Hyacinthe himself ran through the ranks waving the tail of a bull and crying: "Forward, forward! The bullets are as dust."[9] Halaou, the giant who headed the rebels of Cul-de-Sac, always carried a white rooster under his arm, claiming that it transmitted to him the desires of Heaven. He used to march preceded by drum music, by trumpets, and by his sorcerers who sang that he was invulnerable, that the cannon were only bamboo and the gunpowder dust. His guard carried long ox-tails which, it was claimed, could turn aside all bullets.[10]

But perhaps the insurgent leader whose rites came closest to the acts of the later cult was Boukman. Born in Jamaica, Boukman escaped from a plantation near Morne-Rouge. In order to produce greater unity among the rebels of that region he conducted an impressive ceremony during the night of August 14, 1791. After an enormous crowd had assembled a violent storm arose, and in the midst of thunder and lightning an old Negro woman appeared, danced wildly, sang, and brandished a huge cutlass over her head. Finally, the silent and fascinated crowd saw her plunge the cutlass into the throat of a black hog. The slaves drank the animal's blood and swore they would execute Boukman's orders.[11]

Six days later, led by Boukmann, the slaves of the Turpin plantation, near Cap Français, indiscriminately massacred every white man, woman, or child upon whom they could lay their hands. This inaugurated a general insurrection, and within a few weeks the magnificent plantations of the Plaine-du-Nord were in ruins and the white population either murdered or cooped up in the larger towns.[12]

Dr. Mars has called attention to a description of the rites witnessed by Moreau de Saint Méry towards the end of the eighteenth century.[13] Judging from this account it would appear that the new cult took on definite form about 1790. At this time the first part of the ceremony consisted of the officiant's interpretation of the wishes of the divinity, symbolized by a snake. The dance followed this service, and included singing, fainting, intense nervous excitement and some rather violent behavior. At this point the Catholic elements in the ritual were practically non-existent.

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[8] *Ibid.*, p. 97. [9] *Ibid.*, pp. 100–101. [10] *Ibid.*, p. 181.

[11] J. C. Dorsainvil, *Manuel d'Histoire d'Haiti*, pp. 77–78; V. Schoelcher, *Vie de Toussaint Louverture*, I, p. 30. [12] H. P. Davis, *Black Democracy*, p. 36.

[13] P. Mars, *Ainsi parla l'Oncle*, 114–118.

Haitian *vodun* seems to be explainable in the light of certain religious and political conditions. Presumably Catholics, but finding the new religion none too congenial, the slaves continued to rely upon old tribal beliefs for their spiritual needs. During the latter half of the eighteenth century revolutionary leaders utilized nocturnal rites to dramatize their cause and to weld together diverse slave groups.[14] Gradually a more or less standardized set of rites emerged. During the next one hundred and fifty years the beliefs and rituals of the cult became more elaborate, the Catholic components increased, and regional differentiation developed.

The Place of the Loas in the Vodun Cult

In discussing the religion of the members of a non-literate group every effort must be made not to erect a mock theology by reading into their belief system the familiar concepts of one's own culture. In the account which follows we have tried to avoid bringing perfect consistency and order out of a situation which is filled with inconsistencies and contradictions. The lack of written formulations and the absence of an ecclesiastical hierarchy in Haitian *vodun* are conducive to variations in belief and ritual from region to region and even from temple to temple within a region.

By far the most prominent figures in the *vodun* cult's realm of the sacred are the *loas*.[15] Many of the *loas* are African deities who "have been inherited through succeeding generations by the descendants of those who brought them to Haiti."[16] Both Herskovits and Courlander report that some of the *loas* are indigenous to Haiti, and they agree that these *loas* are the result of the deification of powerful ancestors.[17] Evidence to support this contention was also found by the writer. One Plaisance informant, when asked if he had heard of the *loas* enumerated by another man, said that he did not know all of them, but added that that was not strange since each person knows special *loas* in addition to those recognized by all devotees.

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[14] It is interesting to note that once in power the former revolutionists prohibited the practice of *vodun* because they feared that political enemies might utilize it for counter-revolutionary purposes. See Dorsainvil, *Vodou et Névrose*, p. 166.

Also, it is interesting that one of the means used by an oppressed group to attain the goal of independence has become an end in itself. Instead of full freedom, which the overwhelming majority of the peasants never gained, a kind of substitute goal has been accepted. This objective is to make the best possible adjustment to a bad situation by honoring, placating, and seeking favors of the dead and the gods.

[15] Known also as *Les Esprits*, and the *Zanges*. In the South and West the term *Les Mystères* is also used, but this is less common in the North. It is interesting that *Zanges* is a contraction of "*les anges*" of Christian faiths.

[16] M. J. Herskovits, *Life in a Haitian Valley*, p. 142. One of my informants (Boisier, a *houngan* or cult leader) stated that all of the *loas* came from Guinée.

[17] Herskovits, *op. cit.*, pp. 150, 268–269; H. Courlander, *Haiti Singing*, pp. 26, 29.

All told there are hundreds of *loas*.[18] One peasant said that the number of the *loas* is infinite, another said that while one cannot possibly know all of the *loas* it is important during a ceremony to invite all of them. Still another, a *houngan's* assistant, said that he is not concerned with knowing the names of all the *loas*, but insisted that in a ceremony he can easily summon all of them.

No sharp distinctions are made in northern Haiti between the Arada gods and gods derived from other African cults. Separate ceremonies are not held for Arada, Ibo, Congo, and other African tribal gods. None of the vodunists near Plaisance could classify the gods they know according to these or any other categories. Some of these believers are acquainted with the names of non-Arada gods, as well as Petro *loas*, but in their thinking and in their ceremonies they treat them as if they were Aradas.[19]

In the Plaisance region there seem to be three schools of thought with reference to the relationships between the *loas* and the Catholic Saints. According to one point of view there is a spirit "under the water"[20] to correspond to each Saint in Heaven. The Saints and the *loas* are intermediaries between God, the creator of man and the master of the Universe, and man. God is too busy to listen to the pleas of men so the *loas* and the Saints meet at the halfway point on the road between Heaven and earth, and the *loas* tell "their brothers" what their human followers want. The Saints then return to God and report on the appeals which men have made to the *loas*, and God grants or refuses the various requests. This group of vodunists does not believe, however, that the *loas* are limited to those who correspond to the Saints. In addition, they know of *loas* who are independent and who have nothing to do with God and the Saints.

Some members of the *vodun* cult believe that the Saints are *loas*, although they hold that not all *loas* are Saints. One man said that the Saints and the *loas* are "la meme bagaille" (the same thing), but others said that while Saint Patrick is Damballa, and Mater Dolorosa is Erzilie, Sousou pannan is simply Sousou pannan and L'Inglésou is merely L'Inglésou.

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[18] J. C. Dorsainvil, *Vodou et Névrose*, 36, says: "Ces loa à la verité sont si nombreux qu'on pourrait placer chaque jour de l'année sous le vocable de l'un d'eux."

[19] In the West, and perhaps in the South and in some parts of the Artibonite, special ceremonies are held for the Petro gods. At Mirebalais Herskovits found that the worship of Congo and Ibo gods was restricted chiefly to individual families. See Herskovits, *op. cit.*, p. 149, and Courlander, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

[20] The phase "under the water" refers to the capital of the *loas*, and is sometimes called "Ville au Camp." The peasants are vague as to the exact location of this city. Apparently not all of the *loas* live "under the water" because in the ceremonies the "*Zanges* of the forest" and the "*Zanges* of the sky" are also addressed. It is impossible to say whether this tripartite division of the *loas* is a continuation of the Sky, Earth, and Water pantheons of Dahomey, or whether the "*Zanges* of the Sky" indicates a confusion of the *loas* and the Catholic Saints, or whether the *vodun* priests simply are not taking any chances of offending any of the spirits by failing to include them in the invitation to the ceremony.

PLAISANCE VODUN DEITIES*

Loa		*Informants*
Adjassou-Linguetor	A.G.	Ar.
Adja or Adja Bosu, Courlander, *op. cit.*, 30; or Agasu, Herskovits (1), 267; or Aguasu, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174.		
Adjassou-Miroi	H.V.A.G.	Ar.
Agaone	O.U.	C.J.
Agaou	A.G.	C.J.
Agaou-Tonné and Agaou-Wédo, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174.		
Agarou	O.U.	Mar.
Agoué-Oyo	A.G.	B.V., Ar., C.J.
Agwe Woyo, Herskovits (1), 267; Agué or Agué Woyo, Courlander, *op. cit.*, 31.		
(Maitresse) Amelia	H.O.	Mar.

* This is a combined list of *loas* given by nine non-literate informants (Arsène Pierre Jean Baptiste, Termitus Boisier, Bertrand Velbrun, Terméus Joseph, Ulysse Joseph, Marguerite——, Cénous Jean, Madame Petit-Homme, and Anazine Merveilleux). Lists were obtained separately, from the first seven informants. The shortest list consisted of seventeen gods, the longest of forty-nine. No attempt was made to extend the lists by prompting, although a few names have been added here for some of these seven individuals because they mentioned other gods in songs and tales. Undoubtedly all of these persons know about additional *loas*. The names of a few gods referred to by the last two informants in conversations, possessions, and songs are included. There was no opportunity to get lists from these individuals, but since they were important members of the cult they certainly knew of dozens of gods.

Informants are indicated by initials. One hundred and thirteen *loas* were named by one informant only, seventeen gods were mentioned by two informants, thirteen by three informants, four by four informants, two by five informants, and three by six informants. Of the one hundred and fifty-two *loas* listed here, twenty-seven are African tribal gods, and are indicated above by the letters A.G. The sixteen Catholic Saints are labeled C.S. The names of six *loas* in this list are derived from African tribal or place names, and are listed as A.N. Nine of these *loas* probably are of African origin, and are given as P.A.O. Fifty-seven seem to be of Haitian origin, and are scheduled above as H.O. Eighteen *loas* appear to be variations in name for African tribal gods, and are listed as H.V.A.G. There are nineteen *loas* of unknown origin in this group, and they are indicated by the letters O.U.

The sources for the designation of African origin for certain of these *loas* are: M. J. Herskovits, (1) *Life in a Haitian Valley*; (2) "African Gods and Catholic Saints in New World Negro Belief," AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, n.s. 39 (October-December, 1937), 635–643; (3) "An Outline of Dahomean Religious Belief," *Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association*, No. 41, 1933; H. Courlander, *Haiti Singing*; J. C. Dorsainvil, *Vodou et Névrose*.

Several of the *loas* listed here as indigenous to Haiti may be Catholic Saints, i.e., Laurentine may be one of the St. Laurences, St. Laurentia, or St. Laurentinus; Amminan may be St. Ammianus, St. Ammon, or St. Ammonius; Sylvanie may be St. Silvanus; Marie-Noël and Maitresse Madeleine may be derived from Sainte Marie Madeleine; and Solophine may refer to St. Solina. See *The Book of Saints* by the Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Pamsgate, 3rd Ed., Macmillan, 1941.

PLAISANCE VODUN DEITIES*—*Continued*

Loa		*Informants*
Amminan	O.U.	Ar.
Anago	A.N.	Ar.
Nago tribe		
(Saint) Antoine	C.S.	Ar.
Arada	A.N.	T.J., U.J.
Arada tribe		
Assez-Media	H.O.	C.J.
(Mediateur ?)		
Atacrou	O.U.	Mar.
Ati-Dangné	P.A.O.	T.B.
Possibly Dangbe, Herskovits (3), 58, 75.		
Badé	A.G.	C.J.
Gbade, Herskovits (3), 21; Badé-si, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174.		
Baquicie	O.U.	Mar.
Baron Lacroix	H.O.	B.V.
Baron Minuit	H.O.	B.V.
Bazou or Bosu	A.G.	Mar.
Bosu-Cessé and Kadia-Bosu, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174.		
Bazou-Mainnain	H.V.A.G.	B.V., Ar.
Bois l'en Dingué	H.O.	An. M.
Bolodjoré	O.U.	Ar.
Borrommée	C.S.	C.J.
Brave	H.O.	Ar., U.J.
(Mait') Carrefour	H.O.	Ar.
Cassé Brisé	H.O.	C.J.
(Sainte) Catharine	C.S.	T.J.
(Sainte) Celia	C.S.	T.J.
Cibi	O.U.	Mar.
(Monsieur Difficile) Clérmeil	H.O.	C.J.
(Président) Clérmeil	H.O.	Ar., T.J., T.B.
Clermézine	H.O.	B.V., T.B., Ar.
Confrit (Confrère ?)	H.O.	C.J.
Congo	A.N.	Ar.
Dagué	H.V.A.G.	C.J.
See Agoué-Oyo		
Dagué-Amminan	H.V.A.G.	U.J.
See Agoué-Oyo		
Dagué-Cala-Michaud	H.V.A.G.	Ar.
See Agoue-Oyo		
Dagué Lissa	A.G.	Ar.
Lisa, Herskovits (3), 14.		

PLAISANCE VODUN DEITIES*—*Continued*

Loa		*Informants*
Dahomain	A.N.	Ar., C.J.
Kingdom of Dahomey		
Damballa	A.G.	Ar., T.J., U.J., C.J.
Damballa, Herskovits (2), 638; Damballah, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174; Courlander, *op. cit.*, 33.		
(Pié) Damballa	H.V.A.G.	C.J.
(Pierre) Damballa	H.V.A.G.	U.J.
Danger	H.O.	U.J., T.B.
Danger Mina	A.N.	C.J.
Mina tribe		
Dan-Houézo	P.A.O.	B.V., T.J., C.J.
Damballa Hwedo, Herskovits (3), 34, 75; Damballa Wédo, Courlander, *op. cit.*, 33. Herskovits refers to Damballa Hwedo as "the Da who surpasses all ancestors in power." (3), 58.		
Dan-Yi	O.U.	C.J.
Dent-Friand	H.O.	C.J.
(Monsieur) Desportes	H.O.	C.J.
Dévis Pas Pressé	H.O.	P-H
Diable Tonnerre	H.O.	Ar.
(Monsieur) Dieujuste	H.O.	C.J.
Dismiraye	H.O.	Mar.
(Mamselle) Dispensa	H.O.	C.J.
(Dispensatrice ?)		
Dji	A.G.	Ar.
Dji, Herskovits (3), 14.		
Dosu-Dosa	H.O.	B.V.
Erzilie	A.G.	C.J., B.V., Ar., T.J., U.J., T.B.
Erzilie, Herskovits (2), 638.		
Erzilie Dantor	H.V.A.G.	T.J., Mar., U.J., Ar., B.V.
Erzilie Dosbas	H.V.A.G.	Ar.
Erzilie Kanzo	H.V.A.G.	Ar.
Erzilie Freda	H.V.A.G.	B.V., U.J., Ar.
Erzilie gé rouge	H.V.A.G.	B.V., U.J., Ar.
Erzilie Nain-naine	H.V.A.G.	B.V., U.J., Ar.
Erzilie Mainfort	H.V.A.G.	B.V., U.J., Ar.
Erzilie pied cassé	H.V.A.G.	B.V., U.J., Ar.
(Sainte) Etienne	C.S.	Ar.
Exzaie (Exact ?)	H.O.	C.J.

PLAISANCE VODUN DEITIES*—*Continued*

Loa		*Informants*
(Saint) Francois Bolomi	C.S.	U.J.
Fré Ti Jean	H.O.	P-H
Ganga	O.U.	Ar., T.J.
(Saint) Georges	C.S.	Ar.
(Saint) Glin (Gislain ?)	C.S.	Ar.
Gougoune	A.G.	B.V.
Gugune, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174.		
Grande Batala	A.G.	U.J., T.B.
'Batala, Herskovits (1), 267; Obatala, Courlander, *op. cit.*, 40.		
Grand Bois	H.O.	B.V.
Grand Bois Elie	H.O.	Mar.
Guéde Nibo	A.G.	B.V., Ar.
Gede, Herskovits (1), 267.		
Ibo	A.G.	Ar.
Ibo-Lélé, etc., Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 175.		
(Maitresse) Inomène	H.O.	T.B.
(Saint) Jacques Majeur	C.S.	B.V., T.J., U.J.
(Saint) Jean Baptiste	C.S.	Ar.
Jean Brigand	H.O.	Mar.
(Maitre) Jean Crabe	H.O.	U.J., Mar.
Jean Délé (Delire ?)	H.O.	T.B.
Jean Féro (Féroce ?)	H.O.	An., Mar.
Jeune Gens Direct	H.O.	P-H
Jean Petro	H.O.	T.B.
(Maitresse) Karous	O.U.	T.B.
La Silène-La Baleine	H.O.	T.J., C.J.
La Sirène is "a character derived from European mythology." Herskovits (2), 639.		
(Maitresse) Laoué-Dji	P.A.O.	T.B., Mar.
Alawe and Dji, Herskovits (3), 14.		
L'Afrique	A.N.	Ar.
Laoka	P.A.O.	Ar.
Loko, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174; Loko Attiso, etc., Courlander, *op. cit.*, 37; Loko, Herskovits (3), 14.		
L'Arc En Ciel	H.O.	C.J.
Laurentine	H.O.	T.J.
La Victoire	H.O.	C.J.
Legba	A.G.	B.V., Ar., T.J., U.J.
Legba, Herskovits, (1), 267; Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174.		
		W
Lembélie	H.O.	Mar.

PLAISANCE VODUN DEITIES*—*Continued*

Loa		*Informants*
Limba	A.G.	Ar.
Limba-zaou, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 175.		
Limba-Zaho	A.G.	T.J.
Limba-zaou, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 175.		
Linglésou	A.G.	Ar., U.J., T.B., C.J.
Inglinsou, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 175.		
Linglésou-Bassin-sang	H.V.A.G.	B.V., T.J.
Linglésou Guerre	H.V.A.G.	B.V.
Lomi Ago	P.A.O.	Ar.
Age, Herskovits (3), 14.		
Lorvana	H.O.	Mar.
(Maitresse) Madeleine	H.O.	C.J.
Mambo	O.U.	B.V., Ar.
Mambo La Salle	O.U.	C.J.
Mambo Zacca	P.A.O.	C.J.
Azaca-Si, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174; Azaka Baing Baing, Courlander, *op. cit.*, 32; Azaka Mede, Herskovits (2), 642.		
Mamba Ya Djoni	O.U.	Ar.
Marassa Jumeaux	A.G.	B.V., Ar., T.J.
Marassa, Herskovits (2), 642.		
Marie	C.S.	C.J.
(Sainte) Marie Madeleine	C.S.	Ar.
(Maitresse) Marie-Noël	H.O.	B.V.
Membo-Delahi	O.U.	B.V.
(Saint) Michel	C.S.	Ar.
Mouché Pierre	H.O.	U.J.
Nago Shango	A.G.	Ar.
". . . Shango, the god of thunder . . . of Nago [Yoruban] origin." Herskovits (1), 267.		
Nambo-Nansi	P.A.O.	T.B.
Anansi is the trickster-hero in Ashanti-Fanti folklore.		
Ogoum-Tonnere	A.G.	B.V., Ar.
Agomme Tonnere, Herskovits (2), 642.		
Ogun Balanjo	A.G.	B.V., Ar., T.J., C.J.
Ogun Balanjo, Herskovits (2), 641.		
Ogun Batala	A.G.	C.J.
Ogun Batala, Herskovits (1), 316.		
Ogun Ferraille	A.G.	B.V., Ar., C.J.
Ogun Ferraille, Herskovits (2), 641.		

PLAISANCE VODUN DEITIES*—*Continued*

Loa		*Informants*
(Mait') Ozoun Elou Mandja	O.U.	Ar.
Papa Ogoun	A.G.	Ar., U.J.
Ogoun, Herskovits (1), 316.		
(Maitresse) Philomène	C.S.	B.V., Ar., T.J., U.J., T.B.
Pié Anfalo	O.U.	C.J.
Papa Pié (St. Peter)	C.S.	B.V., Ar., T.J., U.J., T.B., C.J.
Pierre Marsiqué	H.O.	T.B.
(Monsieur) Polisson	H.O.	C.J.
Raphaèl	C.S.	Mar.
Ravagé	H.O.	T.B.
Sans-Manman	H.O.	Ar.
Shango	A.G.	T.B.
Shango, Herskovits (1), 267.		
Simba-La Source	H.V.A.G.	C.J.
Probably a variation of Simbi.		
Simbi Laoka	A.G.	B.V.
"Simbi . . . is a Congo god. . . . " Herskovits (2), 638. Simbi-ampaka, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 175.		
Sine	O.U.	C.J.
(Maitresse) Siridja	O.U.	B.V.
Sobo	A.G.	Ar.
Sobo, Herskovits (1), 267; Sobo-si, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 175.		
Solophine	H.O.	C.J.
Soussou-Pannan	H.O.	B.V., Ar., T.B.
Sylvanie	H.O.	Mar.
Taureau	H.O.	Ar.
Ti-Jean Dantor	H.O.	B.V., T.J., T.B., C.J., Mar., P-H
Ti-Jean Laurent	H.O.	B.V.
Ti Milette Porte	H.O.	C.J.
Ti Pierre Dantor	H.O.	Mar.
Ti Solé (Little Sun ?)	H.O.	Mar.
(Monsieur) Toussaint	H.O.	C.J.
Tracas	H.O.	Mar.
Trois Plumettes	H.O.	C.J.
Ya Tibois Quinto	O.U.	B.V., Ar.
Zadieu	P.A.O.	C.J.
Za, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174.		
Zahi	P.A.O.	C.J.
Za, Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 174.		

A blind *houngan*, Termitus Boisier, and all of the members of his family maintain that the *loas* and the Saints are bitter enemies.[21] The *loas* are fallen angels who are worshipped by those who have been chosen by them, but this worship is based solely on a fear of their power.[22]

The situation is made more complicated by the fact that those who believe that the *loas* and the Saints are on friendly terms, and those who maintain that they are enemies, sometimes talk about the Saints and the *loas* as if they were identical.

The Plaisance peasants are uncertain about the exercise of authority and power among the *loas* themselves. They believe that the government of the *loas* is similar to human governments, but that men can not know what the hierarchical levels are. They imagine that there are such categories as: the *loas* of the first class, secondary *loas*, inferior *loas*, simple domestics, and those who have been condemned for their misdemeanors. One informant said that Erzilie is the Queen of the *loas*, but added that no one can boast that he knows the "chief of the chiefs," nor even the principal chiefs. According to him, the "chiefs" may be classified only by their conduct, that is, their conduct with respect to men. By the use of this criterion the most powerful *loas*, in his opinion, would be Président Clérmeil, Agoum-Tonnere (Saint John), Legba, Papa Pié (Saint Peter), and Agoué-Oyo.

The Origin of Haitian Gods in the Vodun Pantheon

Herskovits and Courlander both speak of the necessity of removing the *loa* from the head of a dead *serviteur* (a person who becomes possessed by one or more gods) in order to prevent him from becoming a *loa* himself.[23] On the basis of my discussions with Plaisance informants I have come to a somewhat different conclusion, namely, that it is not the *loas* as such which are removed but the ability to become possessed by the *loas*. This apparent difference may be explainable in terms of variations in regional beliefs. The Plaisance peasants spoke of the necessity of "degrading" all persons who are thought to have special abilities. According to them special talents are due to "les esprits" which these individuals have. "Spirits" in this context did not appear to mean *loas*, but rather some vague, mysterious power not unlike Polynesian *mana*.

[21] When told that *houngan* Boisier had said that the *loas* and the Saints are passionate enemies who are engaged in a perpetual battle over mankind, with the Saints trying to attract men to God, and the *loas* striving to lead them to the devil, and that the *loas* do not make reports to the Saints about the deeds of men, one peasant clung to his previously expressed belief, and asserted that Mr. Boisier could not prove that he was right.

[22] Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, p. 37, reports the same belief. "Dans certaines régions du pays, les loa deviennent les anges, particulièrement les anges rebelles, ces révoltés du Paradis que Dieu frappa comme jadis Jupiter dans la légende grecque foudroya les titans orgueilleux escaladant le ciel."

[23] Herskovits, *op. cit.*, pp. 213–214; Courlander, *op. cit.*, pp. 237–238.

They claimed that musicians and sailors, for example, must be "degraded," and one informant said that I would have to be "degraded" because of my interest in photography. In their minds those who become possessed by the *loas* simply represent a category of persons with a special talent. This talent, like any other special talent, must be removed at death and transferred to someone else. One ceremony is held to "degrade" the dead man, and another ceremony is given to discover his successor (I collected examples both of the "degradation" and the "transference" ceremonies, but these are as yet unpublished). Since persons who are not servants of the *loas* are "degraded," it would seem that the "spirits" which are removed are not the *loas* of the *vodun* cult. If these "spirits" are not removed, the dead persons, regardless of whether or not they are servants of the *loas*, will return to plague their living relatives. I am sure that dead persons do become *loas*, and that in general those who attain this status are those who were prominent and powerful *houngans*. It is my opinion, however, that some who have been degraded, as well as some who have not received this treatment, have joined the ranks of the gods. I am not sure that persecution of the living is a necessary prerequisite to becoming a *loa*. Even if this were the case, the ceremony of "degradation" would not be a complete guarantee against the return of the dead man. The dead may intercede in the affairs of the living because they were dissatisfied with the funeral rites or with the offerings given to the dead at *vodun* ceremonies held after the burial. Perhaps the essential thing is that a *serviteur*, for whatever reason or reasons, has made an impression on his relatives or followers which is strong enough to cause them to think that he will surely outrank the ordinary dead and take his place among the important figures in the world which is known only imperfectly to the living.

The Fidèles and Their Loas

Each *fidèle* has one or more *loas* who are important to him, but he has one principal *loa-protecteur*. Members of the cult in northern Haiti fall into four main, although not mutually exclusive categories: *houngans* (*vodun* priests), *badjicans* (assistants to *houngans*), *serviteurs* (those who become possessed by the *loas* during ceremonies), and *fidèles* (the rank and file believers who never become possessed at a ceremony). As nearly as the writer can determine from estimates given by informants, there were in 1937 approximately two hundred *houngans* in the Plaisance commune's population of thirty thousand. These were perhaps fifteen hundred to two thousand *badjicans*, three thousand *serviteurs*, and fifteen to twenty thousand *fidèles* of varying degrees of belief. In terms of deviation from *vodun* beliefs as culture norms it appeared that from one-fifth to one-third of the Plaisance peasants were non-conformists. A high correlation between position in the cult and general prestige or influence levels

does not exist. An important *houngan* and the *badjicans* most closely associated with him are highly respected, but the lesser leaders are not held in particularly high esteem merely because of the roles they play during ceremonies. *Serviteurs* are popular on ceremonial occasions because successful rites require numerous possessions, but the standing of a *serviteur* outside the realm of *vodun* depends in part upon characteristics other than his ability to become possessed by a god. In the Bassin section of the commune of Plaisance the most prosperous, and before the onset of old age, the most influential peasant happened to be a man who was scornful of *vodun* and boasted that he had never believed in the *loas*.

A majority of the vodunists are Catholics, but most of these people do not seem very secure in their Catholicism. The old traditions persist, the African gods are still real to them, and they cannot rely solely on the Church. A number of my informants apologized for being vodunists, and insisted that Catholicism is more important to them than the *vodun* cult. Their explanations for their *vodunism* were: God has condemned *vodun*, but he permits the *loas* as a diversion; there is no difficulty in being both a Catholic and a servant of the *loas;* God forgives a member of the cult who is conscientious about his Catholicism; men need some religion, but they cannot afford to practice Catholicism; that they have *placées*, but since God disapproves of *plaçage*[24] they cannot go to the Church; that the *loas* are too powerful to be ignored. Several *houngans* claimed that they had become cult officiants against their own wishes. The *loas* had demanded that they become *serviteurs*, often with the sanction of sickness to enforce the demands. Only one peasant was encountered who seemed to feel that the *loas* are more powerful than God, but she was not willing to ignore God completely. The spiritual uncertainty of these people is summed up in a proverb—*Moceau Bon Dieu, Moceau solocotor* (A little for God and a little for the Devil.)

The peasantry near Plaisance believes that most of the *loas* are both good and bad, that is, that they alternate assistance to their followers with persecution of them.[25] In general the feeling is that if one observes the taboos imposed by one's chief *loa-protecteur*, as well as any other *loas* one may have, and if one is punctilious about offerings and ceremonies, the *loas* will be generous with their aid. Many peasants think of their relationship to the *loas* as a contractual one. They believe that the gods must be paid once or twice each year by the

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[24] *Plaçage* is a socially but not legally sanctioned relationship between a peasant man and woman. There are several types of *placées*, or concubines, and a man may have one or more *placées* without or in addition to a legal wife.

[25] Dorsainvil, *op. cit.*, 38, writes: "Les Vodou sont encore considérés suivant leur action bienfaisante ou mauvaise. Il y en a, parait-il, qui sont condamnés a faire le mal comme par une fonction native. En réalité, tous sont de petits etres jaloux, vindicatifs, réclamant de leurs serviteurs plus qu'ils ne peuvent donner, aussi ennemis de leur repos, de leur prospérité. . . . "

staging of an impressive *vodun* ceremony, and that small gifts must be presented frequently. One informant said that the *loas* like blood and that it is by means of sacrifices that favors may be obtained. If a *fidèle* neglects his *loas* punishment in the form of sickness, death, crop failure, or other misfortunes will surely follow.

The rationalistic orientation of the Haitian peasant towards the realm of the sacred is explainable in terms of their cultural background and their contacts with Western civilization. Many of the ancestors of the present rural dwellers came from Dahomey, a land where offerings and sacrifices to the gods was a matter of great importance, and where economic life was based on a money system. Practical African attitudes were reinforced and supplemented by the calculating way of life which the slaves and their descendants encountered in the New World. The fees of the Catholic church for baptisms, confirmations, weddings, and funerals, as well as special gifts and offerings for the Saints, have also given support to the viewpoint of rational expediency.

In the North at least three *loas* are considered to be unqualifiedly malicious. These are Linglésou, Sousou pannan, and Limba. Linglésou is a harsh god who, through his servants, kills readily and without mercy. Sousou pannan is a very cruel *loa* who loves alcohol and blood. Limba is an arbitrary persecutor, a glutton whose appetite is insatiable, a *loa* who is said to kill and eat his followers. Several of the *loas* may take more than one form. Erzilie, the most versatile of the gods, may appear as any one of the following: Erzilie Dos-bas, Erzilie Dantor, Erzilie Freda, Erzilie Mainfort, Erzilie gé rouge, Erzilie pied cassé, Erzilie Kanzo, or Erzilie Nain-naine. The chart which follows shows the preferred foods, drinks, cloths, and colors, as well as the physical characteristics, abodes, sacred days, powers, and behavior of *serviteurs* when possessed, for selected *loas*. The members of the cult strive to please the *loas* by providing exactly the right foods, drinks, songs and dances, and by wearing the proper clothing, at the various types of *vodun* ceremonies.[26] In addition, they avoid the performance of irreverent acts near the springs and other sacred places which the *loas* frequent. Examples of such acts would be the throwing of refuse near these abodes, lying down under sacred trees, and tying a horse in the immediate vicinity of one of these points. Since the *loas* may find it necessary to manifest themselves to the faithful outside of the ceremonies, it is essential that the devotees keep themselves pure and in a proper condition to receive their messages on sacred days.

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[26] No ceremonial details are included in this article. For a generalized description of the *vodun* service near Plaisance, see G. E. Simpson, *The Vodun Service in Northern Haiti* (AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, Vol. 42, No. 2, 1940), pp. 236–254. The service near Mirebalais is described by Professor Herskovits in *Life in a Haitian Valley*, Ch. 9. The writer hopes to publish later accounts of several special *vodun* rites.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED LOAS IN NORTHERN HAITI

LOA	*Physical Characteristics*	*Special Clothes of Servitors*	*Abode*	*Favorite Foods*	*Favorite Drinks*	*Favorite Colors*
Legba (Saint Anthony the Hermit)	Handsome old man with flowing beard.	Kerchiefs of different colors tied around the body.	Under the fig trees and at the crossroads.	An abundance of meat	Alcoholic drinks	Black and yelow.
Erzilie (Mater Dolorosa)	Beautiful brown woman. Very amorous.	Silk clothes and fine cloths of brilliant colors.	"Les Roches au Gouffre" between Plaisance and Gonaives.	Delicate foods. White chicken, fine cakes and desserts.	Fine non-alcoholic liqueurs.	Rose and white.
Damballa (Saint Patrick)	Ugly and strong.	No elegant clothing. One or two simple colored kerchiefs worn diagonally across the chest.	Vicinity near Gonaives.	Likes much food, especially pork and goat meat.	Lover of alcohol. Often drunk.	Red.
Guédé	Resembles a dead person.	Black robe and a high hat.	Cemeteries and the crossroads.	Fish with much pimento. Black chickens. Fried plantains.	Kola and taffia.	Black.
Saint John (Saint John)	A stern and nervous *loa*.	Black and white silk robe.	Always moving. Does not have a fixed abode.	Black cattle and white sheep.	Champagne and fine liqueurs.	White.
Papa Pié (Saint Peter)	Military appearance. Never laughs.	Red and gray robe.	At the bottom of rivers and ponds.	Goat meat and cocks.	Taffia.	Red, black, and white.
Adjasou	Protruding eyes. Always in a bad humor.	No special robe.	Under the mombin tree near a spring.	Duck, turkey, pigeon, and goat meat.	Vermouth, rum, cognac.	No color preferences.
Sousou pannan	Very ugly. Body covered with sores.	Odd combinations of worn-out clothing.	No fixed abode. Lives in the air.	Blood, pork, and red cocks.	Clairin and taffia.	Red.
L'inglésou	Fierce looking *loa*.	No special robe. Red kerchief.	Abysses and large rocks.	Yellow pig.	Wine.	Red.
Limba	Coarse person.	No special robe. May make nude appearance.	In the rocks.	Pork.	Strong alcoholic drinks and liqueurs.	Red and black
Maitresse Mombu	Stammerer.	No special robe. Red and white kerchief.	In springs.	Goat meat. Red cocks.	Rum and wine.	Red and black.
Nago Shango	Lively appearance.	No special robe. Yellow madras kerchief.	Under *badjis* and in abysses.	Beef, guinea fowl, chickens, birds.	Anisette.	White.
Président Clermeil	A white man.	Multicolored robe.	River near Limbe, the sea, and under Cap Haitien bridge.	Delicate food. Good meat. Large cakes.	Good rum, champagne, and fine liqueurs.	Red.
Ibo	A handsome man.	Clean clothes of two colors. Madras kerchief.	Unknown.	Goat meat, chickens, vegetables.	Kola, wine, liqueurs.	Rose, and white.
Congo	Handsome enough, but apathetic. Almost idiotic.	Content with any clothing.	Guinee.	Mixed foods with much pimento.	Mixed drinks.	Mixed colors.
Ti Jean Quinto	Insolent appearance.	No special robe.	Bridge at Borgne.	Goat with white beard.	Taffia.	No color preferences.
Sobo	Handsome military officer.	Military apparel. White and lemon madras kerchiefs.	Found everywhere. Lives under trees.	Goat meat, mutton.	Cognac, champagne.	White, red, lemon.

Sacred Days	*Powers*	*Behavior of Servitor When Possessed by* LOA
Tuesdays and Thursdays.	Guardian of crossroads and barriers. Great power. Favors his servitors by giving them hidden treasures.	Acts like a limping grandfather. Carries a cane and walks carefully so that he will not be trampled on.
Tuesdays and Fridays.	The powers of a queen.	The servitor's behavior is tranquil, aristocratic, and coquettish. Thought to be a learned person who can speak several languages. Shows dislike for alcohol, *houngans*, and bad people. Personifies gentleness, sensitiveness, and health.
All days except Mondays and Wednesdays.	*Loa* of snakes and floods. Very powerful. Can cure desperate illnesses. Gives favors according to recompense.	Drinks much alcohol. Violent behavior includes rolling on the ground.
Mondays.	Important figure in black magic intended to kill human beings.	Talks continuously and through his nose. Is always armed with a knife which is used to beat possessed persons. Note: An interesting description in the West is given in Courlander, *op. cit.*, 15–17.
Fridays and the 24th of June	Guardian of thunder. Causes earthquakes.	Behavior is both haughty and conciliatory. Shows great fondness of alcoholic drinks.
Fridays and the 29th of June	Great power. Makes rivers overflow.	Energetic, authoritative behavior. Speaks with a piercing voice.
Fridays.	Very powerful. Makes water rise in springs.	Servitor runs around in an excited manner.
Always present.	A wicked and cruel *loa* who is capable of doing evil without pity.	Tries to break furniture and drums. Runs after sacrificial animals to suck their blood. Drinks much alcohol and also the blood of animal sacrifices.
Tuesdays.	A killer.	Appearance is grave and harsh. Actions are menacing.
Thursdays.	Arbitrary persecutor.	Shows a gluttonous interest in foods and drinks offered to the *loas*.
Fridays.	Causes great rains.	This gentle *loa* performs gay dances. Eats her favorite food (eggs, flour, and accasan) off the ground.
Thursdays.	An important administrator.	This restless *loa* plays the role of a "bon garcon" during a ceremony.
Sundays, Tuesdays, Fridays, and festival days.	Absolute power of President. When angry he causes rivers to overflow.	Domineering manner.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays.	A secondary *loa*.	This friendly *loa* jests and pays special attention to children. Sometimes acts like a dog, and may eat dog meat.
All days except Mondays and Wednesdays.	A subordinate *loa* without power.	Quiet and shy during ceremony.
Saturdays.	Policeman.	Enjoys himself at ceremonies, but noted for his quarrelsomeness.
Thursdays.	Military official.	Calm, dignified behavior. Dislikes noise.

The Dead

In the *vodun* cult of northern Haiti the dead rank second only to the *loas*. We have already stated that some of the dead become *loas*, but not all of them do, and those who do not achieve this distinction must also be treated respectfully. The dead are here, there, and everywhere. They are simply the invisible living. They retain an interest in this world, and, like the *loas*, they favor or destroy its inhabitants.

There are several categories of the dead. While the term *zombies* is used to cover all dead persons it is also used in a special sense, and there are other categories in the world of the dead. The term *zombie* is often employed to designate persons who have been killed by sorcerers, or those who have met death in other ways, and have been resurrected by "bad" *houngans*. Such *zombies* have no souls, are completely dominated by their masters, and are utilized by them for evil purposes. *Zombie errants* are the spirits of human beings who died in accidents. They inhabit the woods by day and walk on the roads at night, as they live out the periods of earthly existence assigned to them by God. *Diablesses* are evil spirits who must live in the woods for several years before they can be admitted to Heaven. These devil-women are being punished for the crime of being virgins at the time of their deaths. *Lutins* are the ghosts of children who died before baptism. *Bakas* are *zombies* who have been converted into animals, usually dogs, by sorcerers. These creatures are sent out to steal for their masters.[27] *Spectres* and *fantomes* are inhabitants of the other world who appear before the living stripped of their bodies. Ordinarily they disappear quickly and the living get only a glimpse of them. *Revenants* are the dead who feel that they have been neglected and who return to persecute their relatives. *Marassa-jumeaux* are dead twins, and are highly revered by the living.

In the North there is no separate cult for "Les Mort," nor one for the Twins. However, neither the dead in general nor the dead twins may be overlooked in any *vodun* service, and songs and rites for them are always included. Since the dead both protect and persecute the members of their families, according to the treatment they receive, it is essential that elaborate wakes, pompous funeral rites, numerous prayers, Catholic masses, and *vodun* ceremonies be given in their honor.

The peasants are not very clear about the soul. Most of them agree that in a "natural" death (death due to God's recalling a man's soul) the soul returns to God to receive its reward or punishment. Some good souls remain in the sky with God, others return to earth as "good" *loas*, and still other good souls are inherited by new-born babies in the family (but not the immediate

[27] For a discussion of the *baka* concept in another section of Haiti, see M. J. Herskovits, *op. cit.*, pp. 239–243.

family). Bad souls become bad *loas* and spend eternity suffering in Hell and doing evil on earth. If the *loas* kill a man he remains a captive "under the water" until a big ceremony is given. After that, presumably, the *loas* permit the soul to go to God for judgment.[28] There was considerable disagreement among the peasants concerning the fate of the souls of persons killed by sorcerers (*houngans* or *loup garous*) either at the instigation of enemies or without such incitement. Some claimed that the souls of *zombies* (special sense) never leave their bodies, while others believed that while the soul is detached from the flesh by means of bad magic, it is almost immediately reunited with the body in its new, feeble, attenuated life. A few maintained that sorcerers withdraw the souls of these creatures from their bodies and hide them.

The Social Functions of Vodun

Much has been written in recent years about the functions of religion in society and the functional analysis of culture.[29] A. R. Radcliffe Brown and Bronislaw Malinowski are generally regarded as the principal proponents of this type of analysis, although they were preceded by Emile Durkheim and Robertson Smith. That these societal experts were not the first to expound this viewpoint can be seen from an examination of Polybius' remark about the Roman social order before the birth of Christ.

> But it seems to me the most distinctive superiority of the Roman political and social order is to be found in the nature of their religious convictions; and I mean the very thing which other peoples look upon with reproach, as superstition. But it nevertheless maintains the cohesion of the Roman state.[30]

This statement is not essentially different from the clearest definition of function given in recent years, namely: "The function of a trait complex is the sum total of its contribution towards the perpetuation of the social-cultural configuration."[31] This conception of function is followed in our discussion of the *vodun* cult.

The child gets his first notions about the *loas* and the dead from his relatives. Indoctrination concerning sacred things is acquired in conversations with his elders, in story-telling sessions on the family estate, and in the *vodun* ceremonies which his family sponsors.[32] These ceremonies are held on the

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[28] This belief seems to be an adaptation of the concept of purgatory in Roman Catholic doctrine.

According to some informants a *houngan* who has been properly degraded may enjoy eternal happiness at the Ville au Camp, the residence of the *loas*.

[29] For a recent study along these lines see A. I. Hallowell, *The Role of Conjuring in Saulteaux Society*.

[30] Polybius, VI, p. 56. Quoted in T. Arnold, *The Folklore of Capitalism*, p. 46.

[31] R. Linton, *The Study of Man* (New York, 1936), p. 404.

[32] There seem to be no formal initiation ceremonies in northern Haiti for the induction of individuals into the *vodun* cult. Young people seem to acquire their knowledge of the gods, the

family land, the expenses are paid by the family's members and all who can afford to contribute are solicited, and the relatives are supposed to attend and assist in the rites. This family participation in *vodun* affairs, plus the fact that the reasons for giving the ceremonies stress the common dangers which members of the family group are facing, or the thanks which all are giving to the *loas* and the dead for favors granted, tend to enhance family solidarity. Since the extended family is still the most important basis of social organization in non-urban areas, activities which maintain or strengthen kinship bonds contribute to the perpetuation of the Haitian peasant culture pattern and the Haitian social structure.[33]

The *vodun* cult contributes to the perpetuation of the folk society by providing supernatural sanction for such mores as the taboos on murder, incest, theft, and the showing of disrespect to the old. The most famous *houngan* in the Plaisance region stated that a vodunist must follow the laws of God and the *loas*. He learns the former laws in the Catholic church, and the latter are obtained from the *loas*. The *loas* reveal the rules of right conduct to one during possession and in dreams. Those who are never possessed by the gods hear revelations from those who do have these experiences. The belief that the *loas* kill those who persist in violating the mores is undoubtedly an important factor in social control.

If one takes the *vodun* beliefs and rites as a whole and does not attempt to separate too sharply that which is religious from that which is magical, it is feasible to utilize Malinowski's and Evans-Pritchard's analyses of the functions of magic.

> Magic fills a gap left by a lack of knowledge in man's pragmatic pursuits; and it provides an alternative means of expression for thwarted human desires.[34]

These peasants are agriculturists who live on small tracts of land and cultivate the soil with simple technological devices. They are at the mercy of such natural disasters as floods, droughts, and insect pests. There is much uncertainty about farming under these conditions, and success and failure are often at-

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mores, and the rites gradually and unsystematically. Eventually a dream experience, a vision, spirit possession, or a message from one of the *loas* through a *houngan* or a *serviteur* informs one of his *loa-protecteur*. The extent of a peasant's participation in the cult appears to depend upon his personality traits, the turns which his fortune takes, and the amount of interest which his family has in *vodun*.

[33] Data on the Haitian social structure have been published previously—G. E. Simpson, *Haiti's Social Structure* (American Sociological Review, 6, 1941), pp. 640–649. For material on the Haitian peasant family see M. J. Herskovits, *op. cit.*, Chs. 5–7, and G. E. Simpson, *Sexual and Familial Institutions in Northern Haiti* (American Anthropologist, 44, no. 4, 1942), pp. 655–674.

[34] E. E. Evans-Pritchard, *The Morphology and Functions of Magic* (American Anthropologist, 31, 1929), p. 621. See also B. Malinowski, "Magic, Science and Religion," in J. Needham, *Science, Religion and Reality* (New York, 1925), pp. 82–83.

tributed to the *loas* and the dead. Hence the need for honoring, propitiating, and thanking those of the other world. Magico-religious acts are techniques which assist one in obtaining certain desired objectives in a difficult world. To the extent that they "work," or rather, to the extent that the peasant believes they are effective, they prevent him from utilizing other types of action to solve his problems. Thus these acts contribute to the perpetuation of existing technological patterns.

The peasant child also learns that it is well to be wary of neighbors, for he finds that his elders suspect them of causing some of the family's misfortunes. Sicknesses, deaths, and crop failures are almost as likely to be due to jealous neighbors as to the *loas* or the dead. While it is not usual for a family to call upon the gods during a regular *vodun* service to punish its enemies, one might ask a *loa* privately for assistance in striking back at a malicious neighbor. Thus if the *vodun* complex is considered in its entirety, it appears to be an important institutional device for the release of aggressive impulses. In this connection it is interesting to note that aggression (magical or otherwise) is seldom directed against those who have been responsible for much of the peasant's plight, namely, the members of the *élite*. The overwhelming majority of the peasants do not expect to improve their social positions materially. They would like to become Grand Dons, that is, large land-holders, but as a rule they do not look forward to becoming educated men, or even town residents. Under present conditions (which they do not expect to change soon) they prefer to live on the land if that is at all possible, and they have accommodated themselves to the station of peasant. There has never been a genuine revolt of the peasants against the government. Since Independence, Haiti's revolutions have been started by military leaders anxious to gain power for themselves. The peasant's struggle, then, is to hold what he has, prevent his situation from worsening, and make some gains economically if he can. Placing the blame for mishaps on enemies and directing magic against them provides an opportunity for the release of aggressive impulses. One feels that he is doing something about his troubles. The activity keeps him occupied and relieves tensions even if he gets poor or no results. If the results are good, so much the better. *Vodun* ceremonies and magical acts perform, therefore, a mental hygiene function for the individual, and thereby contribute to preserving the status quo.[35]

Another way that religion functions to perpetuate the "social-cultural configuration" in rural Haiti is its provision of entertainment and recreation for

[35] Another interesting possibility in connection with the release of the peasants' aggressive impulses is that *vodun* affiliation may also constitute a mild form of indirect aggression against the Catholic church. This is suggested both because of the Church's antagonistic attitude toward the cult, and because Catholicism stands for certain moral principles which are not altogether congenial to the peasants.

the hard-working peasants. A *vodun* ceremony is an occasion which brings together nearly all members of the family, and the attraction is not just the rites themselves but also the opportunity which they create for visiting, story-telling, feasting, card-playing, and dancing. In addition, these ceremonies have esthetic aspects. *Vodun* altars are decorated with flowers, chromolithographs of the Catholic saints, and other objects to make them as attractive as possible. The ritual dancing, drumming, and singing also have an esthetic appeal. A successful ceremony, then, is not only one in which the *loas* and the dead are placated, but one which has been characterized by generous hospitality on the part of the host and genuine enjoyment for the participants. *Vodun* ceremonies are strenuous affairs, yet the revitalizing effect which they have on many of the faithful sends them back to profane tasks with new confidence and courage. For a minority of the believers the ceremonies may serve to increase rather than decrease accumulated tensions. We refer to those individuals who resent their obligations to the *loas* and who brood about the necessity of honoring them.

Finally, the *vodun* cult provides these peasants with a world view, an explanation of the universe and man's place in it which gives some meaning and direction to their individual lives.[36] *Vodun* does not have a monopoly in furnishing these folk with a cosmology and a philosophy of life, for, as we have stated previously, most vodunists are also Catholics. However, the peasants tend to be vague and confused about Catholic beliefs and to rely more heavily on the hybrid rather than the orthodox religion for their basic orientations.

We are not suggesting that religion is the only unifying force in Haitian peasant life. Kinship institutions, the social structure, the political system, economic practices, health customs, and educational procedures all function in ways which contribute to the continuation of the total culture pattern of these folk. The magico-religious complex reinforces most of the other major aspects of this peasant society, and culture, and these in turn tend to support it.[37]

The Decline of Vodun

The important role played by *vodun* rites in the War of Independence has been indicated in the introductory section. The attitudes of Haiti's rulers

[36] In this connection another possible function might be suggested, namely, that of providing a sense of a long-continuing tradition, the African heritage. Whether *vodun* is regarded as a source of racial pride, as a distinctive racial achievement by some peasants, is a matter which needs further investigation.

[37] Some of the functions of the family and the social structure are discussed in the author's articles on these subjects referred to in footnote 33. Some functions of the peasant economy are discussed in G. E. Simpson, *Haitian Peasant Economy* (Journal of Negro History, 25, 1940), p. 499.

towards *vodun* have varied greatly, and more than one president has altered his policy with respect to the cult during his term of office.

Toussaint Louverture was a faithful Christian, but he was also an astute political leader who utilized *vodun* as a device for uniting the slaves. However, after coming to power he waged a merciless war against the cult. Dessalines boasted of his African ancestry, but ruthlessly suppressed the cult. Christophe was even more severe. He tolerated only one *houngan*, Louis Sangosse of Campeche, whom, according to tradition, he consulted about his own affairs. Pétain, in order to checkmate his rival, Christophe, philosophically allowed the existence of the cult. Boyer acted against *vodun* in 1826, but only on paper.[38]

The first leaders of Haiti opposed *vodun* for political reasons, for reasons of racial pride, and for purely personal reasons. Undoubtedly they believed that the *vodun* which had unified the slaves against the white masters might produce the same results against them. In addition, *vodun* was considered as an inferior religion which must be repudiated. It was regarded as an obstacle to civilization. It was an enemy which must be overcome. Finally, it was not suitable that there should be one religion for the mass and a different religion for the ruling class. The immediate successors of the first leaders of the new Republic imitated their predecessors. Many of the presidents and high political authorities secretly consulted *houngans* and offered sacrifices, while publicly they seemed to be taking rigorous measures against *vodun*.

The laws have been applied according to the sympathy or the hostility of the local authorities for the cult. Generally speaking, the *vodun* "societies" constituted until recently a part of all national holidays, and all religious festi-

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[38] Section VI . . . Code Pénal. Sixieme classe. "Des Sortilèges."

Art. 405. Tous faiseurs de ouangas, caprelatas, vaudoux, donpèdre, macandals et autres sortilèges seront punis de trois mois à six mois d'emprisonnement et d'une amende de soixante gourdes à cent cinquante par le tribunal de simple police; et en cas de récidive, d'un emprisonnement de six mois à deux ans et d'une amende de trois cents gourdes à mille gourdes, par le tribunal correctionnel, sans préjudice des peines plus fortes qu'ils encourraient à raison des délits ou crimes par eux commis pour préparer ou accomplir leurs maléfices.

Toutes danses et autres pratiques quelconques qui seront de nature à entretenir dans la population l'esprit de fétichisme et de superstition seront considerées comme sortilèges et punis des memes peines.

Art. 406. Les gens qui font métier de dire la bonne aventure ou de deviner ou de pronostiquer, d'expliquer les songes ou de tirer les cartes seront punis d'un emprisonnement de deux mois au moins et de six mois au plus et d'une amende de cent gourdes à cinqu cents gourdes.

Tous individus condamnés pour les délits prévus au présent article et en l'article 405 subiront leur peine dans les prisons maritimes et seront employés aux travaux de la marine.

Ils seront, en outre, à l'expiation de leur peine, placés sous la surveillance de la haute police de l'Etat, pendant deux ans, par le fait seul de leur condamnation.

Art. 407. Les instruments, ustensiles et costumes servant ou destinés à servir aux faits prévus aux deux articles précédents seront de plus saisis et confisqués, pour etre brulés et détruits.

vals (in spite of the protestations of the priest), and in especially critical periods the law against *vodun* was put aside and freedom of action forthe cult was proclaimed.

In the early days of the American Occupation (1915–1920) the military officials enforced the law strictly and conducted an unrelenting war against the *houngans*. *Houmforts* (temples) were destroyed, and the *houngans* were sentenced to hard labor on public works or given heavy fines. For a time it seemed that *vodun* would disappear. Later, however, the Marines began to take an interest in the cult and *vodun* flourished again. The "dance without sacrifices" was invented to circumvent the law. During Borno's presidency (1922–1930) *vodun* underwent an eclipse. In 1930, both as a reaction to the preceding government and because of political exigencies, the restrictions on *vodun* were lifted and it was widely and openly practiced. Later in President Vincent's term of office an attempt was made to suppress the cult by enacting a law (September 5, 1935) which provided for six months' imprisonment and a fine of eighty dollars for holding a *vodun* ceremony.[39] Some local officers who were on friendly terms with *houngans* ignored the new law, and others were bribed to allow ceremonies with sacrifices to be held on permits issued for *bals*. Sometimes members of a family held their ceremony in the privacy of a bedroom while a dance was in progress in the courtyard. Even where local officials were not opposed to the cult, the poverty of the peasants during the middle and late thirties prevented them from staging elaborate ceremonies.

During 1941, 1942, and 1943 both the Catholic church and the Haitian government carried on an intensive campaign against *vodun*. Close relationships exist between church and state in Haiti. Local priests are paid small salaries by the government. The new President, Mr. Elie Lescot, seems to be desirous of having the full support of the church. Dr. Alfredo Métraux, of the Smithsonian Institution, stated in October, 1941, that *vodun* shrines were being abandoned so rapidly that within a few months it would be difficult to find

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[39] Décret-Loi du 5 Septembre, 1935.

Art. 1. Sont considérés comme pratiques superstitieuses: (1) les cérémonies, rites, danses et réunions au cours desquels se pratiquent en offronde a des prétendues divinités, des sacrifices de bétail ou de volailles; (2) le fait d'exploiter le public en faisant accroire, par des moyens occultes, qu'il est possible d'arriver soit à changer la situation de fortune d'un individu, soit a le guérir d'un mal quelconque, par des procédés ignorés de la science medicale; (3) le fait d'avoir en sa demeure des objets cabalistiques servant a exploiter la crédulité ou la naiveté du public.

Art. 2. Tout individu, convaincu des dites pratiques superstitieuses, sera condamné à un emprisonnement de six mois et à une amende de quatre cents gourdes, le tout à prononcer par le tribunal de simple police.

Art. 3. Dans les cas ci-dessus prévus, le jugement rendu sera exécutoire, nonobstant appel ou pourvoi en cassation.

Art. 4. Les objets ayant servi à la perpétration de l'infraction prévue dans l'article 3 seront confisqués.

any trace of the cult except in the most remote sections of the interior. Many important *houngans* have brought ritual paraphernalia to the priests during the last three years and have taken a solemn oath that henceforth they will not participate in cult affairs. Some say that the *loas* themselves demanded that their servants go to the priests and submit to the Catholic church. Others maintain that while the people profess that they are giving up their beliefs, actually they are not doing so. After receiving the first reports concerning the "movement of the *rejectés*," the writer published the following statement.

> According to recent reports from reliable informants a large number of *houngans* have renounced their connections with the *vodun* cult. However, I doubt if the whole belief-system of *vodun* will disappear quickly. Even though many officiants have given up their temples, one wonders if others will not take their places sooner or later, and in small ways if not openly and on a large scale. For while it is true that the *vodun* beliefs sometimes induce fear, they also inspire confidence in the peasant as he faces life's uncertainties and dangers. Until major changes occur in education, medical service, and economic conditions the vodun beliefs will be useful to the peasants.[40]

There seems to be no reason at present for modifying that conclusion.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

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[40] G. E. Simpson, *Loup Garou and Loa Tales from Northern Haiti* (Journal of American Folklore, 55, 1942), pp. 219–220.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

Rec'd. 8-27-45

August 25, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I checked through the files and found the material to which I think you have reference in your letter of August 21. However, since we do not have a duplicate file on this, I have had it typed off. It was copied from the rough notes of the reporter and has not been proofed, but perhaps it will give you the information which you are seeking.

If you had reference to something else, won't you please drop me a line. This carbon, of course, need not be returned to us.

Greetings from all of us to all of you.

Sincerely,

Katharine

KATHARINE JOCHER
Assistant Director

KJ-jm
Enclosure

Eighth Session--10:00 a.m.--June 22, 1936

SOUTHERN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Dr. W.W. ALEXANDER, presiding.

DR. ALEXANDER: We in the South grew like Topsy in most of our ways. In the early days the early educational institutions for Negroes were established by philanthropists from other sections of the country. At first there were a great many of them; too many grouped in certain centers with no planning as to their place of establishment. But the small privately endowed negro institution is now passing out. The total income of state supported negro higher institutions is higher than that of private institutions. Negro state supported institutions are coming into greater and greater importance in our educational system. We should also consider the excellent work these institutions are doing. I have been very interested in an experiment which has recently been made. Mr. Rosenwald gave us $50,000 with which to carry it out. Outstanding students were chosen from various institutions in the South, some of which were negroes, and were sent to the outstanding graduate schools of the country. As far as we could see the negro students did not have any more difficulty in making the grade than our white students did. Coming back to negro colleges, we should most certainly cooperate so that they are able to make a distinct and important contribution in whatever we are trying to do in these general fields. The discussion we have on hand this morning is a very important one.

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DR. GUY B. JOHNSON: I think Dr. Alexander has stated the case very well. The negro institutions have grown and their scholarship has improved. We have been talking about regionalism. I think the relationship of white and negro institutions represents a sort of psychic regionalism. If there is any field that needs coordination, it is this field of negro and white institutions.

The points I want to present have to do with teaching, research, graduate work, library, and extension work. In the realm of teaching there is almost no cooperation in white and negro institutions, There used to be quite a good deal of white teaching in the negro institutions, but that has become unfashionable. There is more and more tendency for Negroes to take over the teaching and administration in their own colleges. It has its advantages, but it also means that we are becoming more isolated. It is even worse from the white man's side. He is apt to be quite complacent or even snobbish about such contacts. I am not asking for interracial relations as such but simply for people who have common problems of research and teaching of getting together and seeing if they can't help each other. We lose by it just as much as the Negroes lose. I think the South would have been much richer if a better cooperation had passed between these negro and white teachers. These conditions exist partly at least because we do not have any channels of contact between the white and negro professors.

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If we had some means of promoting these contacts of better teaching and better research it would be to our advantage, to the advantage of the negro, and to the advantage of the whole southern region. I think that where the mores and ethics will permit it white schools might well have occasional lectures by negro scholars, maybe special institutes such as we have here. Later you can have negro specialists in certain lines give lectures in the classrooms or seminars. If it is at all possible, I think we might attempt sometimes a special joint seminar especially where you are dealing with research that involves the negro. Another possibility would be participation of negro scholars in the various professional and academic societies of the southern region. There is surprisingly little of that. It is amazing to what extent they have built up societies of their own because they are shut out of white societies. Work of both groups might be improved if they could work together.

That is very closely tied up with research. I would like to reemphasize the point of developing the scholarship of negroes. Some of them are better in some of these fields than the white professors in their areas; some of them better teachers, better workers in research, etc. If we had more cooperative work going on in research lines between whites and negroes we would avoid a lot of duplication and we would profit by the stimulating contacts. I think we lose something by not having better knowledge between white and negro research men. And in some lines these negro research men have the advantage, es -

pecially in the intimate contacts with their own race. We might recognize where there are some specialties in which the negroes have the advantage.

Graduate students teaching in the South find it very difficult to carry on their research projects because of lack of cooperation. I wonder if we couldn't work out a plan for negro graduate students teaching in the South by which they could become acquainted with white professors who would help these students with their work. Another angle of this is the graduate and professional study of negroes in the South. This is one of our most acute problems. The constitutions of most of our southern states provide that the school systems be separate and equal. They haww the separate part but not the equality. The National Association for the Promotion of Colored People has already brought this thing to a show-down. There is no doubt but that all the southern states will have to make some adjustment to it. There are three possibilities: (1) for the state to pay the tuition to the negro student to go outside to get his training. Outside tuition is based on the difference between their own university tuition and the tuition to be paid at the other university. (2) Adding graduate work to the existing negro institutions in the South. That doesn't look very provminsing. There may be one or two private institutions in the South that are qualified to start graduate work. The state of North Carolina maintains five negro colleges. The

total support which it gives to those five schools couldn't be enough to have a graduate school. (3) admittance of negro graduate students to existing white institutions who have graduate work. It is very likely that this sort of thing may happen in the near future. In some states that is absolutely taboo, but even if it is a violation, it wouldn't do any harm to point out that it is the simplest and most economical solution. It might be workable in the upper and border states. Perhaps we could propose something like this: admitting that it would be out of the question that every southern state could afford a negro graduate school, that southern states form contacts in groups, maybe two or three groups, and pool their resources and establish two or three centers of graduate work. We might do that by giving funds to existing centers or existing state schools. There might be some lines like medecine and law in which you would need only one center.

Another problem is that of libraries. Our southern libraries are below standard, and negro libraries are decidedly below. If we had a southern regional planning board it might well have as one of its functions the planning of library expansion and function in the future. We could make the better white universities make their libraries more accessible to negro scholars in nearby institutions. We might begin this matter of coordinating the expansion along certain lines and to dovetail or

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fit in these special lines so that there won't be a great deal of expensive duplication in a given area. We are making a beginning in doing some of these things in the Negro colleges. I don't know to what degree other states hold that their dual systems of education apply to correspondence courses. In North Carolina this law is effective. This whole question of cooperation and coordination between white and negro institutions is one that challenges our best thinking and planning in the future.

DR. ALEXANDER: I will now call upon Mr. John W. Mitchell, who will present some ideas from a somewhat different angle.

MR. MITCHELL: While I come from A. and T. College, I certainly feel that I do not represent the classroom group. It was my happy lot after teaching at the State Normal School for six years, where I came in contact with the young people who entered there, to pass into another field where for the past eighteen years I have been working as a farm demonstration agent. I had a splendid opportunity to enter into the living conditions of the people. This work, in dealing with the poeple in the country and talking with them, has really been a revelation to me. Some things to my mind are very fine. There are some things among the people in the country that I look upon as real heritage. Over a doorway in a building in Washington, D. C. is this inscription, "Heritage is the seed of the past that brings the harvest of the future." These people have a heritage that should be passed on in our school system. One principle has been to grow their own feed and food supplies. Two other principles that ~~enter~~ in are industry

and thrift. These people believed in working hard. There are many of these people who have accumulated considerable land--100 to 300 acres, and in some cases up to 1000 acres. They also have perseverance, as well as tact. It would be very unfortunate for those things not to be passed down through the school system.

I prefer thinking of tying sociology and economics together. I speak frankly when I say to you that our transformation will come through both economics and sociology. These principles should be stressed in the school system, not only in the colleges, but go away down to the people.

There is also a danger of developing the recreational side too much. I think there is as much need for creation as recreation. Recreation should not come along at the expense of creation. We should constantly try to discover if there is any way that the white institutions can pass on their information to negro colleges and let them pass it on down through the schools to the people.

MR. ERICH ZIMMERMAN: If we were to register negro students the possibility is that those students might sometime ask for admittance. So far as I am able to tell our library extension service does loan books and other library materials to negroes, but the library service certainly needs to be looked into. In the professional groups the negroes are being invited to cooperate with the white groups in North Carolina. In the matter of publication, there is no discrimination.

DR. ALEXANDER: We have come to the point that we all ought to make our comments. These negro colleges must be drawn closer to

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white colleges. I think it is important as a program in the South and as a way to help these people in the economic system.

MR. ROY M. BROWN: If you do too much for negro farmers you may interfere with the vested landlords.

MR. RAYMOND D. THOMAS: What are the vested interests of the landlord?

MR. BROWN: This fact is shown in the turning down of the Bankhead-Jones bill--that there is a desire to have the status just as it is now.

MR. JOHNSON: I would like to ask Mr. Mitchell which group he has the most difficulty with, the landlords or tenants?

MR. MITCHELL: It seems that there was a prevailing idea in a particular section of the state of North Carolina that the tenants would come to be too intelligent. We have had, however, many owners ask us to go out and help their tenants. North Carolina is taking the lead in helping farm efforts. It is one of the few states that allow travelling expenses. Both groups get along very well and the negroes realize their place.

DR. ALEXANDER: So long as our country extension service is dual we are not going to get anywhere.

DR. NEWBOLD: I do know that we do have to have cooperation to get anywhere.

DR. ALEXANDER: Will you say something of your plan for cooperation in education and race relations?

DR. NEWBOLD: (explanation of mimeographed notes attached).

DR. KRUEGER: Announcements.

Meeting adjourned.

CONSCRIPTION NEWS
1013 - 18th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Number 102 April 17, 1947

UMT or peace

Constructive alternatives to peacetime conscription for the same cost - Comparison of U.M.T. costs to those of international agencies and projects - Real security costs less than false security -

CONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION FOR THE SAME COST

The cost of compulsory military training has been variously estimated. The War Department has made no official estimate, but has indicated that the cost without any pay for trainees, would be approximately a billion dollars. The Navy has not submitted even an unofficial estimate for the cost of naval trainees under a peacetime conscription system. Hanson Baldwin, military analyst, writing in the New York Times for October 20, 1946 of only direct costs, said, "The estimated cost of the proposed plan has not been made public, but it will probably approximate $1,500,000,000 to $2,500,000,000 annually over and above the budgets for the Regular Armed Forces."

Conscription News last week estimated the direct cost of universal military training at between 3½ to 4 billions and the indirect cost to the nation at an additional 3 billion.

Dr. Donald Dushane while Secretary of the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education of the National Education Association, told a House Military Affairs Committee November 28, 1945, "It may well be assumed that the costs when the system is fully in operation will approximate $3,000,000,000 annually." He went on to say:

"Translated into terms of social betterment, these 3 billion dollars each year would:

"Construct a ten-room modern school building in every county in the United States,

"Construct a $50,000 library in every county in the United States,

"Construct a $150,000 hospital in each county,

"Employ ten full-time school and public health doctors and ten full-time school and public health nurses in every county in the country,

"Purchase ten new modern school busses in each county in the United States,

"Maintain one psychiatric and behavior clinic in every county in the United States,

"Provide ten full-time recreation and juvenile guidance workers in every county,

"Bring all schools of the country up to a reasonable standard of efficiency,

"Provide free education for the 3 million children under eighteen who are now not attending school,

"Provide all the expenses of a three-year post-graduate course for ten thousand selected students each year,

"Meet the payroll of one junior college with ten instructors in every county,

"Pay the full maintenance and tuition at college or technical school for one year of the 900,000 boys who would be conscripted under the May bill (for UMT),

"Erect a three-quarter million dollar trade and technical school in each Congressional district each year

"AND, leave an unexpended balance of $15,300,000 annually.

"If in the second and subsequent years additional busses, hospitals, and libraries were not needed in each county, and a second technical school were not needed in each Congressional district, the cost would be reduced to less than 2 billion dollars a year.

"While there are various possible plans of spending 3 billion dollars annually for the social improvement of the United States, the above proposals indicate methods by which our national welfare and defense could be tremendously improved."

Another alternative -- Aid to Education

In 1942, according to the United States Office of Education, the following expenditures were made for education in the United States. The public school total includes education of Indians, the deaf, mentally deficient, etc.

	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Learning	Total
Public	$1,453,962,628	868,735,060	329,472,165	$2,671,653,202
Private	170,000,000	66,000,000	293,195,123	531,894,384
				$3,203,547,586

Assuming that the cost of one year of universal military training for one million boys is between 3 and 4 billion dollars per year, this would be more than the entire cost of public and private education in the United States for everyone.

President Truman made it clear in his statement to his Advisory Commission on Universal Training that he believed universal military training would do a better job than public education. He said: "I want our young people to be informed on what this government is, what it stands for -- its responsibilities. And I think the best way to do this is through a universal training program." (underlining ours)

Mr. Truman's emphasis was on federal military control rather than the state and local emphasis of our present educational system. He de-emphasized the traditional American emphasis on the voluntary approach, stating that he wanted to give "our young people a background in the disciplinary approach of getting along with one another."

According to the New York Times of November 2, 1946 the Administration prefers to have available appropriations go for universal military training rather than for federal aid to education. The Times reported that "J.E. Webb, Director of the Budget outlined the Administration's position in a letter to Senator James E. Murray, D. of Mont., Chairman of the Senate Education and Labor Committee." The Times added that "the Budget Director said the Administration hoped a permanent program of universal military training would be given priority over aid to education legislation, which 'should then be considered in relation to the enactments respecting universal military training.'"

It seems apparent from this that the Administration believes any aid to education should be a by-product of appropriations to schools and colleges for having military training.

Educators generally believe, however, that America's welfare and security would be better served by giving education the priority it deserves and by defeating compulsory military training which will always be a threat to education. The people of the country seem to agree with this position of the educators. Even during the war when there was a tendency to agree with every proposal of the Army, the people said they preferred aid to education as an alternative to peacetime conscription. The National Opinion Research Center, in commenting on a survey released June 24, 1945 stated that "what the public thinks about peacetime conscription depends in large measure upon the way the problem is presented." The following question was asked:

"If the government had two billion dollars a year to spend, would you rather have it spent on a program of better regular education in the schools, or on a program of compulsory military training in the Army or Navy?"

The results were as follows: "Regular education 56%
Compulsory military training 25
Neither or both 11
Undecided 8
100%

Another alternative -- Better hospital equipment

The Modern Hospital for October, 1943 estimated at $3,023,200,000 the needs for new construction and replacement for the next ten years for 709,600 beds. This is approximately the sum estimated for the cost of universal military training for a year.

COMPARISON OF U.M.T. COSTS TO THOSE OF INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND PROJECTS

Estimated cost of universal military training (see Conscription News #101)		Actual cost of international agencies	
Selective Service for one year	$ 50,000,000	General Budget of U.N., 1947	$ 27,740,000
Six months pay at $30 a month for a million draftees	180,000,000	League of Nations, International Labor Org., World Court for 60 countries for 20 yrs.	155,000,000
Cost of 150,000 training officers for those drafted	675,000,000	Pan American Union - 21 countries for 10 yrs (1932-1941)	3,174,326
Maintenance - food, clothing, etc. for first six months	600,000,000	General Budget of U.N., 1946	19,390,000
Equipment, pay, maintenance, duplicating administrative set-ups, etc. for second six months	1,500,000,000		
Total	$3,005,000,000	Total	$205,304,326

The cost of one year's universal military training would be many times the cost of the world's effort through international organizations to achieve peace. Would passage of universal military training be a further indication of a belief in isolationism? Do not we indicate by what and where we are prepared to invest our money whether our real interest lies in international security and world organization or in compulsory indoctrination of our youth with nationalist military ideals?

Other comparisons

Still other comparisons might be made. The following is a list of costs of various institutions and projects, most of which are below the estimated cost of a year of UMT:

Public Works	
Panama Canal - Total net appropriations by Congress	$ 525,812,661*
Boulder Dam - Completed cost	148,000,000*
Grand Coulee Dam - Completed cost	436,344,000
TVA - appropriations to 1945	667,969,270*
Religion	
Estimated bequests and gifts to religious institutions, 1942	720,800,000
Capital value of Important Institutions	
Church buildings, value as of 1936	3,411,875,467*
Total capital of Philanthropic Foundations	1,073,500,000
Other Expenditures - Federal and State	
State Department - Appropriations for 1947	128,008,752
Childrens Bureau - Regular Appropriations for 1947	29,045,344
Public Health Service - Expenditures 1941	33,112,049
Social Security - Payments during fiscal year 1944	1,776,738,000
Highways - Disbursements of State Highway Funds 1941	1,801,962,000

*World Almanac, 1945

There are 3,000 counties in the United States. If the $3,000,000,000 estimated as an approximate cost of compulsory military training for a year were to be divided equally among all of the counties, each county would have a million dollars available for an important public welfare program to be chosen according to the county's needs.

REAL SECURITY COSTS LESS THAN FALSE SECURITY

Although the people have been led to believe that there is only one course leading to security, we are nevertheless confronted by several possible choices. Actually real security today is world security rather than nationalist competition in armaments. This would not only eliminate armaments and war but would involve the least cost for all nations, especially for the United States. It would also provide for the reduction of military budgets, thus permitting a sounder economy which in turn would make economic collapse in the future, and the consequent growth of Communism, less likely. Such a course involves international disarmament and the abolition of conscription. Although measures have been introduced in the 79th and in the present Congress along these lines, they have not received serious consideration.

The second possible choice for the nation is participation through the United Nations in the establishment of a world police force. Under any United Nations set-up short of actual world government and a yielding of sovereignty by the nations, nations could have an international police force only by pooling their resources. Under an international security council whose purpose was to prevent aggression, each nation would have to make only a small contribution in terms of police personnel. Of course this would require that nations not have an independent armed force. This would be relatively inexpensive.

A third choice is that of military alliances. This would involve arrangements whereby two or more nations pooled their military resources and acted as a unit in time of crisis. This is a costly procedure because it rests on the assumption that war is inevitable and that other nations or military alliances are preparing for war. Hence there is the likelihood of armaments races and tension politically which would require more and more money for "defense." The difficulty with this procedure is that historically it has failed to prevent war and hence has been uneconomical.

The fourth course of independent military planning involves preparing not only against any particular aggressor but as the United States War Department spokesmen say, against "any combination of aggressors." This is unquestionably the course now being recommended by American military planners. Hence plans for a navy larger than all other navies in the world combined - and air force second to none - and unilateral control of the atomic bomb - and universal military training. This is the most costly of all security plans. It inevitably involves an armaments race with other nations. Only by more and more money could the United States continue to surpass all other nations in "preparedness." Not only would this require great economic resources and huge taxation, but in a world armed to the teeth as a result of an arms race there could be no real security. Ultimately the United States could not compete against the rest of the world except by resorting to war and conquest in a <u>false</u> attempt to prevent competition.

The cost in terms of American institutions would be tremendous, as Former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts indicated on April 22 at the 1946 luncheon of the Associated Press in New York City. He said: "Are you going to build--are you going to attempt to build in the United States of America a military machine which shall defy all the great powers of the world singly or in alliances? If you are going to change the texture of this society, you cannot have that kind of a military machine without the taxes that will bear down as they never have. You cannot build that kind of a military machine without a Commander in Chief who exercises the power of an autocrat. You cannot build that kind of a military machine and keep it ready for eventualities without abandoning all the dearest things that we have cherished as democratic people."

* * * * * * *

Issued by the National Council Against Conscription

6 - Clarke, Edwin L.

Hymn to Brotherhood

Words by Edwin L. Clarke

Music by Camille L. Nickerson

Special Supplement to New South

Vol. 3, No. 11, November 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

5 cents per copy *Quantity rates on request*

BROTHERHOOD

Words by Edwin L. Clarke

Music by Camille L. Nickerson

Tempo:—♩. = 112. Rhythm well marked.

mf *cresc.* *f*

mp 𝄋: Rhythm well marked.

Re - joice and sing, while dark clouds break Be - fore the new - day sun, We
joice! nor class nor creed nor race Di-vides our loy - al band, For

mp

take our stand for all men's sake To live and work as one! What
now, what-e'er our work or place, With stead-fast heart and hand, We

p

mat - ter dif - f'rent hues by birth? Our hearts and minds u - nite To
strive for jus - tice, peace and laws That serve the com - mon good, And

mp *cresc.* - - - - *mf ritardando* - - - -

make this dark and blood - y earth One world of joy and light!
make the glo - ry of our cause Its gen - 'rous broth - er -

mp *cresc.* - - - - *mf ritardando* - - -

|| Second time || *a tempo*

Moth - er - land of prom - ise, born to make men free,
hood. Oh, Sons of man - y na - tions, far be-yond the sea.

We will make thy prom - ise Glad re - al - i - ty.
We would live like breth - 'ren of one fam - i - ly.

mf [Second time, slacken speed for emphasis]

Shoul - der close to shoul - der, with one pur - pose
Till our chil - dren's chil - dren, freed from greed and

mf

1st ending Well marked *ritardando*

filled, Lay - ing firm foun - da - tion, Sing - ing, now we build.

ritardando

8va

Del Segno 𝄋

a tempo Re -

f *ff*

ff

2nd ending *f cresc. - e - ritardando - ff* - - - - -

hate, Hold the prize we strive for, God's fra - ter - nal state.

f *8va*

f cresc. - e - ritardrndo - ff - - - -

January 15, 1947

Dr. Edwin L. Clarke
Rollins College
Winter Park, Florida

Dear Dr. Clarke:

Thank you for your letter of January 12. All of the points are quite satisfactory to us. If they are also satisfactory to Miss Nickerson, we can go ahead with the printing of the hymn as soon as we receive the music.

I am reasonably sure that we shall have no difficulty getting the printing done in time to include the hymn in the February issue of New South.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

CC: Miss Camille L. Nickerson
1622 N. Johnson Street
New Orleans, La.

ROLLINS COLLEGE
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA
Hamilton Holt, President

SOCIOLOGY
ESPERANTO

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1947
Southern Regional Council

January 12, 1947

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Council,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson,

Thanks for your letter of January 10. I doubt that the New Jersey printer can get out 5000 copies for as little as $50.00, in view of what he charged for the much smaller job, in size and quantity, which he did for us last year. Therefore, here are my comments on your statements.

1. I shall be glad to have you arrange the printing in Atlanta.

2. How many copies you have printed at first would be for you to determine, 5000 sounds all right to me.

3. I shall be glad to make to the Council a contribution to cover the original cost of printing, on the understanding that $50.00 is a rough estimate of the cost. Within reason I will pay more, as the printer's bid may require.

4. The Council may have the cut and issue later printings.

5. On the reverse of the hymn sheet you will put title and name of authors, and whatever statement you see fit as to "Special supplement" and price.

All this is of course subject to approval of Miss Nickerson, for it is her project as much as mine.

I have no doubt you approve the following other items:

6. To send copies of the Hymn, with or without New South, as you may prefer to leading Negro newspapers, Crisis, Opportunity, Race Relations Department of Federal Council of Churches, Southern Patriot, Monthly Summary and other publications and organizations interested in race relations.

7. To furnish the authors from the first printing copies in such numbers as they wish to distribute. I myself would like one hundred.

Miss Nickerson is making a fair copy of the hymn from which a printer can work. This she may as well send directly to you as to me, together with any comments which she has to make.

Proof should be sent to her. I can not imagine that anything set up which is satisfactory to you and to her would not be to

me, but I should like to see a copy of the proof.

Yes, I think that a two page 6x9 printing is preferable to one 9x12. That is a matter for you, the printer and Miss Nickerson, rather than for me.

I do not know what your deadline for the February New South is, but I am sending a copy of this by airmail to Miss Nickerson, in order to expedite matters.

Faithfully yours,

Edwin L. Clarke

Edwin L. Clarke

ELC:elc
CC: Miss Camille L. Nickerson
1622 N. Johnson St.,
New Orleans, La.

Processional

E. L. Clarke — F. J. Lehmann

1. God of our chil - dren, dim - ly known, Lord of glad a - ges,
2. So - bered by blood and bit - ter tears, Our an - cient cit - ies
3. Thy seers and proph-ets all pro - fess That con - trite deeds can
4. With chas-tened hearts that put their trust In love of God and

yet to be, Be - fore whose Fa - ther-hood we own All peo-ples one great
des - o - late, The har - vest of our heath en years Of ruth-less greed in
still a - tone, Still teach us now that right-eous-ness Ex - alts a na - tion
man, we vow, Stripped clean of sel - fish pride and lust, To build Thy Kingdom,

Ending for v's. 1, 2, 3

fam - i - ly, Judge of our lives, proud and mis-spent, We do re-pent! We
race and state, Lord of all lands, hear our la-ment, We do re-pent! We
as Thine own. Hear now our pledge of firm in - tent, We do re-pent! We
here and now! Lord, we be-seech Thee, help us stand,

Ending for verse 4

cresc. *Rit.*

do re - pent! Broth - ers of one world fa - ther - land!

MURRAY HILL 5-0181

ETHEL C. PHILLIPS
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

Genocide Convention

July 11, 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are delighted to hear that you are pleased with the Genocide memoranda and I am sending 15 copies of each under separate cover.

We are also sending copies to the list you enclosed.

I do hope you will let me know of any reactions that come to you from any of the people to whom you may send these releases.

Thank you again ever so much for your splendid cooperation.

Cordially yours,

Ethel C. Phillips

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

ECP:GA

Geneide

July 10, 1950

Mrs. Ethel C. Phillips
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mrs. Phillips:

I warmly praise the new release, a copy of which you were kind enough to send me July 6.

If you will send me twenty, I will get them out where they will be useful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

MURRAY HILL 5-0181

ETHEL C. PHILLIPS
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

July 6, 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is a tardy acknowledgment of the editorial which you were good enough to send along a few weeks ago.

Meanwhile, we have put forth another release which you may want to see, and which I am therefore enclosing. This again might be of interest to the editors on your list - in which case we will be glad to send along extra copies.

Cordially yours,

Ethel C. Phillips

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ECP:RG
Enc.

"International action is being taken against the crime of genocide - the slaughter of entire human groups, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war...The General Assembly of United Nations has denounced this terrible practice and has affirmed that genocide is a crime under international law. To prevent and punish the crime of genocide in the future, a multi-lateral convention on the subject was prepared and approved by the General Assembly of United Nations in December, 1948... Over half the ratifications necessary to bring the convention into force have already been deposited. I have asked the Senate of the United States to give its advice and consent to the ratification of that convention. I am hopeful that the Senate will do so before this Congress adjourns..."

Harry S. Truman
June 27, 1950

THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION:

PLAIN TALK FROM AMERICAN LAWYERS

The crime of genocide has shocked the conscience of the world and few dispute the moral and humanitarian case for ratification of the Convention Against Genocide by the United States Senate. Some objections, however, on the basis of certain legalistic arguments have been raised. These objections, according to outstanding American lawyers, have little or no substance when the facts and the law are clearly examined.

Following is the essence of the genocide issue from the point of view of American law.

1. "GROUP," AS USED IN THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION, MEANS ALL THE INHABITANTS OF A COUNTRY BELONGING TO THE SAME RACE, RELIGION OR NATIONALITY

EDGAR TURLINGTON, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AND MEMBER OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW: "The fact that the words "in whole" or "in part" do mean substantially all the members of the group is clear from the fact that when the Norwegian representative in the committee suggested that those words be put in, our representative, Mr. Gross, said that wouldn't make any difference in the concept. I think it is important to have in mind that he didn't think it would make any difference. What they all had in mind was the same thing that the Norwegian had in mind, when he said you don't have to intend to kill all the members of the group in order to have the genocidal intent. This was accepted as practically a statement of the obvious.

ADRIAN FISHER, LEGAL ADVISOR, DEPARTMENT OF STATE: It is clear from the legislative history of this convention that there must be, in the first place, a plan directed against a group, and the group means the group in the country. It does not mean the group in a ward or a block. It means the group in a country.

And, secondly, that activities of the type mentioned in Article II, killing, taking away children, and so forth, must be of a sort to affect a substantial number of the group.

2. GENOCIDE INVOLVES THE SPECIFIC INTENT TO DESTROY THE ENTIRE GROUP; IT DOES NOT APPLY TO AMERICAN RACE PROBLEMS

ROBERT P. PATTERSON, FORMER UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF WAR: The suggestion is subtly made that race riots and lynchings may thus come under federal power. Race riots are asserted by the opposition to be genocide. The example, we may assume, is chosen for political rather than legal reasons.

OLIVER SCHROEDER, JR., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL: As a member of the American, Ohio State, Cuyahoga County and Cleveland Bar Associations, I find among my fellow lawyers at the grass roots level a sincere desire for the United States to take the lead in the ratification of this genocide convention. Much talk has been made that race riots, lynchings, birth control, etc. will violate the Genocide Convention. The primary requirement of the Convention is the intent to destroy the group. There is no intelligent evidence which supports the theory that lynchings and race riots are carried on with the intent to destroy the Negro group in the United States.

DEAN RUSK, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE: In terms of practical application within the United States, genocide means the commission of such acts as killing members of a specified group and thus destroying a substantial portion of that group, as part of a plan to destroy the entire group within the territory of the United States. It can thus be readily seen that genocide, as defined in this convention, has never occurred in the United States and is not likely to occur here in the future.

BRENDAN F. BROWN, DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL, THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

This covenant does not relate to sporadic manifestations of race violence in certain parts of the country; the lynching of colored persons by an irresponsible mob would not be genocide. Lynching is criminal under domestic laws, but as it now occurs in the United States it does not reach the plane of an international-law crime, because the scope of the act is not of such gravity as to warrant the interference of the family of nations. The implications of the act are not of world-wide scope. The act is evil, unjust, and criminal, but it is a matter which adversely affects the interest of only one nation.

3. GENOCIDE INVOLVES NOT ONLY INTENT TO DESTROY THE ENTIRE GROUP BUT ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF A "SUBSTANTIAL" PART OF THE GROUP

OSCAR COX, FORMER ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES: Criticism has been leveled against the provision in Article II of the Convention that the crime may be committed with intent to destroy "part of the group." The sound answer to this argument can be found in the statement our representative made before the General Assembly in Paris in December, 1948, when he emphasized that "genocide is a denial of the right to existence of entire human groups." The obvious construction is that the distinction is between an intent to destroy individuals and intent to destroy human groups.

DEAN RUSK: The legislative history of Article II shows that the United Nations negotiators felt that it should not be necessary that an entire human group be destroyed to constitute the crime of genocide, but rather that genocide meant the partial destruction of such a group with the intent to destroy the entire group concerned. This convention does not aim at the violent expression of prejudice which is directed against individual members of groups.

PREAMBLE TO THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION: The contracting parties....recognizing that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity;.... hereby agree as hereinafter provided: ...

TEXT OF UNDERSTANDING RECOMMENDED BY GENOCIDE SUB-COMMITTEE OF SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, HEADED BY SENATOR MCMAHON: The United States Government understands and construes the crime of genocide which it undertakes to punish in accordance with the Convention to mean the commission of any of the acts enumerated in Article II of the Convention, with the intent to destroy an entire national, ethnical, racial or religious group within the territory of the United States, in such a manner as to affect a substantial portion of the group concerned.

4. THE WORDS "MENTAL HARM" IN THE CONVENTION MEAN PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT OF MENTAL FACULTIES

JAMES N. ROSENBERG, CO-CHAIRMAN, UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR A U.N. GENOCIDE CONVENTION: Serious mental harm would have to be inflicted upon members of the group -- again, as a group, with intent to destroy the group. The likely illustrations of this method of destruction are the use of stupefying drugs or torture. The Assembly was cognizant of the charges made by China of Japan's use of drugs to break down the Chinese population. The records of the deliberations of the 6th Committee and the letter of transmittal of the Convention by the Acting Secretary of State to the President of the United States (Dept. of State Bulletin 844, 846, July 4, 1949), make it clear that such was the intention. Such deliberations are germane in any judicial consideration of the meaning of "serious mental harm."

ADRIAN FISHER: It is clear from the legislative history of this language that what was meant was not just embarrassment or hurt feelings or even the sense of outrage that comes from such action as racial discrimination or segregation. What was meant was permanent impairment of mental faculty.

TEXT OF UNDERSTANDING RECOMMENDED BY GENOCIDE SUB-COMMITTEE OF SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, HEADED BY SENATOR MCMAHON: The United States

Government understands and construes the words "mental harm" appearing in Article II of this Convention to mean permanent physical injury to mental faculties.

5. "COMPLICITY" IS FAMILIAR TO AMERICAN LAW AS "AIDING AND ABETTING"

ADRIAN FISHER: While complicity is a word not usually found in the United States criminal codes, it has exactly the same meaning as "aiding and abetting;" and is a recognized concept of United States criminal law.

UNDERSTANDING RECOMMENDED BY SUB-COMMITTEE: The United States Government understands and construes the words "complicity in genocide" appearing in Article III of this Convention to mean participation before and after the fact and aiding and abetting in the commission of the crime of genocide.

6. THE CONVENTION DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH FREEDOM OF SPEECH

PHILIP B. PERLMAN, SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES: (There is an) obvious limitation upon the absolute freedom of speech which is both a part of the very statement of the "clear and present danger" doctrine and its practical application in the past.

ROBERT P. PATTERSON: It was Mr. Justice Holmes who said that it was never comprehended that counseling of murder could not be called criminal because it would be in violation and infringement of the right of free speech. And I remember Abraham Lincoln saying something like this: "Must I shoot the simple soldier boy who deserts, and not touch the hair on the head of the wily agitator who tells him to desert because that might be free speech?"

MYRES S. McDOUGAL, PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, YALE LAW SCHOOL: The Congressional act which implements the Convention can, if regarded as necessary, make

clear what is meant by incitement. Incitement or solicitation to commit crime has traditionally been punishable as crime by both common law and statute in this country. Thus, in Gitlow v. New York, the famous "criminal anarchy" case after World War I, Mr. Justice Sanford, speaking for the Court, summarized:

> "That a State in the exercise of its police power may punish those who abuse this freedom by utterances inimical to the public welfare, tending to corrupt public morals, incite to crime, or disturb the public peace, is not open to question."

What is traditional for common crimes can scarcely be oppressive innovation for mass-murder.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, A. A. BERLE, JR., CHAIRMAN: Incitement to commit a crime which it is within the constitutional power to proscribe may be made a crime without violating freedom of speech provided a distinction is made between advocacy and incitement. Since the convention is not self-executing, but requires legislation to make it enforcible as domestic criminal law, Congress in passing enacting legislation would be free to define "incitement".

7. THE CONVENTION HOLDS GOVERNMENTS AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTS OF GENOCIDE.

LEV E. DOBRIANSKY, PROFESSOR, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY; PRESIDENT, UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA: Article IV, in its obvious reference to state or governmental function, aims at any unambiguous fixation of responsibility for such crime on specific persons. The omnipotent power of the state, in the eyes of some, will therefore be unable to serve as a shield of justification for such criminal acts, as Article IX specifically provides for responsibility of states for acts of genocide.

ROBERT P. PATTERSON: A primary value of the Convention lies in the provision that its violators may include heads of state and public officials as well as

private individuals. Today's dictator cannot be unaware that tomorrow he may be overthrown and that his acts of genocide will therefore become punishable crimes in his own country. It has been well said that "National authorization of the commission of piratical acts could not free them from their internationally illegal aspects." (Chas. Cheney Hyde, International Law, 2nd Rev.Ed. 1945, Vol. I, Sec. 231). Even though murder and assault are generally comprehended within the crime of genocide, the deterrent effect upon heads of state can flow only from the status of genocide as a crime cognizable in international law. This deterrent effect is as necessary in the field of international law as it is in the field of domestic penal law. The individual responsibility of the head of state to a court of a successor government, even though only in his own state, is a deterrent, the value of which may be incalculable in preservation of world peace.

8. THE CONVENTION APPLIES TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

CONSTANTINE R. JURGELA, DIRECTOR, LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL: MEMBER, BAR OF NEW YORK: The present Soviet Russian Government is continuing the genocidal policies of the tyrants of the past, except that the methods of genocide were perfected. Pravda, the official mouthpiece of the Communist-Bolshevik Party, frankly admitted in the spring of 1941 that "Peter the Great had made a grave mistake in leaving the inhabitants of the Baltic area in their countries." The present Soviet rulers are correcting this mistake - by attempting to efface the Baltic peoples. The Lithuanians, the bearers of long historical traditions of statehood and national culture, are singled out for destruction. The difference between Hitler's and Stalin's methods of genocide is that the Nazi killed undesirable people outright, while Stalin tortures his victims with slow death and destruction, which is less conspicuous but extremely dangerous.

LEV E. DOBRIANSKY: It (the Convention) will focus the moral condemnation of the world on the business-like Soviet genocidists and indirectly reinforce judicious

popular obstruction and opposition to their subversive agencies abroad; it may serve to moderate the rate of Soviet genocidal advances which may be caused to become more secretive and hence more difficult to execute; it will stand as a formidable promise of human liberation and concrete redress; and, finally, our true and candid adherence to its provisions will serve to enunciate the civilized principles for which we stand to fight and to which we aim to attract loyal minds in the Ukraine and elsewhere in the Soviet prison and cemetery of nations.

ADRIAN FISHER: The Soviet Union does not want to stand branded in the eyes of the world as a committer of genocide. If we were to ratify this convention, this country and others similarly affected would be in a position to charge before the appropriate organs of the United Nations that these deportations, that these killings, were not in suppression of religion but for the purpose of exterminating a national group whose existence within the territorial boundaries of a particular state was considered by that state to be contrary to its objectives.

9. RATIFICATION DOES NOT MAKE CONVENTION ENFORCEABLE UNDER AMERICAN LAW UNTIL CONGRESS ENACTS SUPPORTING LEGISLATION.

AGATHA LA LONDE, MEMBER, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS; MEMBER, BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Congressional approval of the Genocide Convention will not automatically affect any of our domestic laws or our Constitution. Under Article V of the convention our domestic laws remain in status quo unless and until Congress enacts further legislation, stating the punishment to be meted out in our domestic courts to one found guilty of any of the offenses enumerated in Article II of the convention.

THOMAS J. DODD, MEMBER, SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND LAW THROUGH UNITED NATIONS, OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION; FORMER EXECUTIVE TRIAL COUNSEL AT NUREMBERG TRIALS: Article V of the Genocide Convention provides that legislatures of the contracting nations implement the treaty through such legislation as their

respective constitutions permit. Thus, the treaty is not self-executing. There are several Supreme Court decisions in point. In Foster vs. Nielson and U.S. vs. Percheman it is stated that a treaty provision which is made dependent on legislative action does not take effect as a law of the land until such action is had. These cases apply fully to such a treaty as the Genocide Convention.

EDGAR TURLINGTON: I don't share the apprehension that genocide, as defined in the convention, may be subject to prosecution and punishment without legislation by Congress. This apprehension, I think, should have been set at rest by the decisions of our courts in such cases as Foster v. Nielson, which is an old Supreme Court case (2 Peters 313); then In re Metska (17 Federal cases, No. 9511); then Turner v. American Baptist Missionary Union (5 McLane U.S. 344); and United States v. Hudson and Goodwin (11 U.S. 31).

WESLEY A. STURGES, DEAN, YALE LAW SCHOOL: This international crime as defined in the Convention is committed only when aimed at destruction of national, ethnical, racial or religious groups as such. It is punishable only in the country where it occurs. Genocide, one of the most sinister threats to world peace, will be punishable in our own country only if there be an act of Congress to such effect.

10. THE CONVENTION ESTABLISHES NO INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL WITH JURISDICTION OVER U.S. CITIZENS; AMERICANS WILL BE TRIED IN AMERICAN COURTS

BRENDAN F. BROWN: Article VI limits the assumption of obligations to the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide by trials in Federal courts. It does not commit the United States to the establishment of an international penal tribunal with jurisdiction for the trial of persons accused of the crime of genocide.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW, NEW YORK CITY BAR ASSOCIATION: The Convention in Art. VI provides that persons charged with the crime "shall be tried by a

competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction." Ratification of the Convention would not require a U.S. citizen to be tried in any but a U.S. court.

11. THE CONVENTION DOES NOT INFRINGE ON STATES RIGHTS

ROBERT P. PATTERSON: By the Constitution, the power to define and punish offenses against the laws of nations is specifically given to branches of the Federal Government, clearly in line with the general classification that matters of national importance belong at the seat of the Federal Government while matters of local importance belong with the 48 States.

ADRIAN FISHER: United States v. Arjona, decided in 1887, clearly supports a Federal statute implementing this convention, and therefore it is hard to see how the convention would have any effect in granting Congress a power it would not otherwise have, or drastically change the relation between the States and the Federal Government. It also should be pointed out that in United States v. Arjona, which held that Congress could constitutionally define counterfeiting of foreign bank notes as a crime against the law of nations, it was specifically said that nothing prevents the State from acting. Mr. Chief Justice White, referring to the crime against the law of nations, says as follows:

> "This, however, does not prevent a State from providing for punishment of the same thing, for here, as in the case of counterfeiting the coin of the United States, the act may be an offense against the authority of a State as well as that of the United States."

That was acceptable law then, it is acceptable law now, and nothing can change it.

PHILIP B. PERLMAN: It is argued against the convention as a whole that to impose a new body of treaty law which will become the domestic law of the United States is a change in the structure of the relation of the States and the Federal Government, and that to deprive the States of a field of criminal jurisprudence and place it in the Federal jurisdiction by treaty would be so revolutionary as to be in violation of the Constitution. If there were matters of criminal jurisdiction confided to the States so vital to their existence that a change by the Genocide Convention would destroy our dual system of government, conceivably the problem suggested might be more than hypothesis. The fact is quite the opposite. Congress is already invested by the Constitution with the power to provide the criminal sanctions for offenses against the law of nations, Constitution, article 1, section 8, clause 10. It has had that power since 1789, and the States expressly committed that field of criminal jurisprudence to the Federal Government. It is wholly unwarranted to say that, because another offense has been added to the list of the few now punishable as offenses against the law of nations, the States have been deprived of a field of criminal jurisprudence. This area of the field they never possessed.

12. THE CONVENTION REPRESENTS NO DEPARTURE FROM AMERICAN TRADITION; THE UNITED STATES HAS RATIFIED MANY SUCH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

ROBERT P. PATTERSON: The use of the treaty-making power to define new "offenses against the law of nations" is a matter of history. Thus various multipartite treaties defining new offenses against the law of nations have been made by the President and ratified by the Senate alone. Among these are: The Convention on Slavery, Treaty for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, The Convention on Obscene Publications, The Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic in Women and Children, Multilateral Treaty for Persons Breaking or In-

juring Submarine Cables, Multilateral Treaty Re Slavery adhered to by the United States, March 21, 1929, Slave Trade.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR A UNITED NATIONS
GENOCIDE CONVENTION
Suite 1501, 381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Co-Chairmen

Samuel McCrea Cavert
General Secretary,
Federal Council of
Churches of Christ

Thomas Mahony
President, Catholic
Ass'n. for International
Peace

James N. Rosenberg
Chairman, Human Rights
Committee
National Conference of
Christians and Jews

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

~~Raymond~~
Libraries

March 16, 1951

Mr. P. C. Raynaud, Principal
Boston High School
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Raynaud:

Dr. George Mitchell has written me suggesting that we send you our information on public libraries serving both races impartially. The following is the tabulation as we have it. Our authority is The Southern Negro and the Public Library, by E. A. Gleason, newspaper reports, and information from our members over the South.

*Little Rock, Ark.
Covington, Ky.
Louisville, Ky.
Kenton County, Ky.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Austin Public and Travis County Libraries, Tex.
Brady, Tex. (Also a separate Negro branch)
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Texas
Lufkin, Tex.
Missions, Tex.
Pecos, Tex.
San Antonio and Bexar County, Tex.
Stinett and Hutchinson County, Tex.
Wharton and Wharton County, Tex.
**Boydton, Va.
**Charlotte County, Va.
**Halifax, Va.
Richmond, Va.

---

*To Negroes over 16 years old or who are 7th grade or high public school students.
**Full privileges but separate reading rooms.

We were delighted to get the news of the excellent Lake Charles meet-

ing and the establishment of a Lake Charles chapter of the Southern Regional Council. Please call on me any time I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

Charleston Hotel

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

Monday night

Dear Harold,

Had a good mtg here & set up a Lake Charles Chapter. Eighty people present. $54.00 collected in dues — which they will send in.

Meanwhile, they have a new City Library a building. Our friends hope to have it open to all. Will you please ~~make~~ MAKE up a list of Southern cities known to have open City Libraries, & send the list to

Mr. P. C. Raynaud
Prin., Boston H.S.
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Yours,
J S Newberry

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1951
Southern Regional Co

Your Home Alsonett Your Castle Hotels

CHARLESTON HOTEL LAKE CHARLES, LA. · ALDRIDGE HOTEL McALESTER, OKLAHOMA · ALDRIDGE HOTEL SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA · TULSA APT HOTEL TULSA, OKLAHOMA · ALDRIDGE HOTEL ADA, OKLAHOMA · RALEIGH HOTEL WACO, TEXAS · HOTEL DENISON DENISON, TEXAS
SABINE HOTEL PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS · GRIM HOTEL TEXARKANA, TEXAS · GOODHUE HOTEL PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS · CORAL SANDS HOTEL FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA · SORENO HOTEL ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA · VINOY PARK HOTEL ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. · POINSETTIA BEACH HOTEL FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.
TIDES HOTEL REDINGTON BEACH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. · HOLIDAY HOTEL FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA. · INDIANA HOTEL FORT WAYNE, IND. · CONNOR HOTEL JOPLIN, MISSOURI · OCCIDENTAL HOTEL MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN · O HENRY HOTEL GREENSBORO, N.C. · KING AND PRINCE HOTEL SAINT SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA
WASHINGTON-YOUREE HOTEL SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA · CHERRY HOTEL WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA · KING COTTON HOTEL MEMPHIS, TENN. · HOTEL KING COTTON GREENSBORO, N.C. · HOTEL GREENVILLE GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI · PARADISE INN PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Fashions -

May 15, 1951

Mr. Joseph Ross
Neiman-Marcus
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Ross:

My cordial thanks for your kindness when I was in Dallas. I am proud of the things you do and the sound thinking and energy you put into them.

Dan Lichtenberg sent me your Southwestern Medical College speech. It was a blooming good one, and I have tucked into my mental file "for frequent use" the proverb, "Not the mouse but the hole is the thief."

I am sure you are on just the right track.

Here is a lay notion in your own field. I talked to Lichtenberg about it some. Maybe you can develop it to good purpose.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

There is a good deal of interest in educated Negro circles in fashion design done with Negro purchasers in mind. New York now has a Negro firm of modelers, and in Atlanta there are a couple of Negro persons, I am told, who have done a good deal of work in that field. The two Atlanta people are Mrs. Dorothy Alexander and Mrs. Freddie Henderson. Mrs. Henderson is president of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, which was described at length in the New York Times of April 16, 1951. It is the new Negro association.

A clothing and merchandising industry addressed to a Caucasian people has quite neglected to develop a specialized part of itself addressed to the thirteen million Americans of varying darker shades of skin. And beyond our own thirteen million are many others in the Caribbean and South America and in Africa and Asia. Perhaps a parallel thing could be worked out that would have an appeal to Indianoid peoples, including Mexicans and Mexican-Americans.

Negroes are class-conscious, too, and their fashions are set in good part by what their own most advanced groups do.

Whatever were done would have to be tagged in some way that conveyed the knowledge that it was meant for them, but conveyed it delicately. No one would be foolish enough to open a special department for Negro dresses, but somebody might do very well by developing a line of fashions and a name for the line by which they would come to know that their special needs had been considered. I have no corner on fashion names. Perhaps the way to do it would be to find a Negro designer who was good and give the line his or her name, and build up the name. Some faint French twist to the name might help, because France stands for complete non-discrimination.

There are Negro fashion designers already who have had Paris training. I met such a one at Mr. Carter Wesley's home the other evening in Houston.

Dallas is already a fashion center, and Neiman-Marcus is the center of that. And Dallas looks both ways on the Mexican thing and the Negro thing.

Do fashion people have ateliers? Why not such a group in Dallas of trained people -- some of them with work in Paris to their credit -- and with the ability to turn out just the color combinations that would do the trick? Tie in lightly the art and home economics people at Texas

State University and Prairie View. I can even see a shoplet within the store staffed with a trained Negro artiste. If the artiste or the head of the atelier could systematically make the rounds of the Negro colleges, she and her dresses would be the idol of thousands of coming young people.

What I am fishing for is a whole new standard of taste in an area where the standard hasn't been good, and where the means of setting a better standard have been little worked at.

I will take a guess that one of the keys to success would be a deliberate professional use of trained Negro persons in this special enterprise. If the job were done <u>for</u> Negroes, they would be little tempted to make use of the results. If it were done <u>by</u> them, half the appeal is already provided.

Robert Lawrence Joyce
516 North Delaware Avenue
DeLand Florida

J. Mitchell
Personnel

June 18,1951

RECEIVED
JUN 19 1951
Southern Regional Council

Mr.George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I can hardly tell you how much I appreciate your generous invtation to stay at your home should I come to Atlanta.

Although it is the kind of thing we have often done ourselves,I confess to some hesitancy about accepting such kindness. Generally when we or I have been visiting friends we usually register at a tourist home or hotel or go to a motel ahead of time; then both sides seem to have more time for each other.

I feel somewhat embarrassed in talking this way, but I'm sure you will understand. I'll give you a ring at the office when I come to Atlanta.

I say "when" because it looks as if Lockheed may grant me an interview which I asked for in a recent letter answering an ad in the New York Times.

Frank J. Johnson, Employment Manager, at the Marietta plant sent me an application form to be filled out promptly. Doubtless there is to be a waiver on my age.

Because you said you know people who might perhaps be of help, I am taking the liberty of inclosing copies of letter and other material I sent Lockheed in Atlanta.

I phoned Mr.McDonald yesterday (Sunday) and find he is leaving today on a trip. I expect to call on him at his office in a week or t two.

Again I want to thank you and say how eagerly I am looking forward to seeing such a regular guy.

Very sincerely

Robert L. Joyce

Robert L.Joyce

Incs
RLJ:J

Robert Lawrence Joyce
516 North Delaware Avenue
DeLand Florida

June 8,1951

Assistant to the
Project-Co-ordinator
Employment Office
594½ Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This is an answer to your advertisement in the New York Times of June 4.

During this apparently critical shortage of manpower there may be a place in your large organization for a man of my broad education and varied experience; despite my being in the overage category. A year ago I retired from a sociology professorship in St.Lawrence University, Canton,New York.

Naturally I could expect that the position would be only in a minor capacity and for the period of our national emergency.

From the inclosed resume you will notice that I not only have been a teacher in high school (economics,history,chairmanship) and college(sociology) but have had some experience in printing, newspaper reporting and accounting.

A few summers ago I studied industrial and labor relations in Cornell University (including basic principles of industrial organization) and then introduced a course in industrial sociology in St.Lawrence University.

During War II, older men with the proper background were used very effectively in employee counselling. Or I might be of use in your personnel department or in public relatins.

If there is some possibility that my character and qualifications might lead to employment in Lockheed, I shall beglad to drive up from Florida - at your convenience. My health is exceptionally good and I have more than the usual share of vitality.

Very truly yours

RLJ:J

Robert L.Joyce

October 24, 1951

Mrs. M. Ashby Jones
The Lafayette
Portland 3, Maine

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Alice and I went over Sunday afternoon to the occasion at Providence Baptist Church. It's out near Gammon and therefore near Lucy's home, as doubtless you know.

I made another record, but I'm not sure the machine was in working order, and it is so far in disrepair that I have no means of playing it back to see. In any case, I don't think much was said, or even some, that would be of true interest.

Lucy had evidently tried her best to organize an occasion in good taste. And her own manners and judgment shone through. But the crowd was small, the home pastor and the special speaker (again Mr. Taschereau Arnold) did not really know Dr. Jones. They all got the point that on behalf of the memory of some noble man a handsome cup was presented to the church. But the impress of the man, I am sorry to say, they did not get.

I have been reading lately Uncle Rob's life of Grandfather Broadus, and am there pleased afresh each time when Dr. J. William Jones comes in or when the matter of educating his various sons is brought into a letter. There is quite a long account of Dr. J. William Jones's army experiences. He it was, I perceive, who induced Dr. Broadus to go up to the camps.

I am glad that Ashby's name has come into these couple of churches among the humble of the city. But I am a little saddened to see in how few years' time a warm, devoted, understanding man is blurred into generalities.

Alice and I and Lucy and still a lot of others cherish our own clear knowledge.

Affectionately,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

J - misc

June 19, 1951

Mrs. M. Ashby Jones
The Lafayette
Portland 3, Maine

Dear Mrs. Jones:

A couple of weeks ago the papers carried a small notice that a memorial service about Dr. Jones was to be held at one of the Negro churches. I called the announced speaker for permission to make a Soundscriber record of part of the service in order that you might hear some of it. The permission was very kindly granted, and Alice and I went out on Sunday afternoon to Antioch East Baptist Church. Doubtless someone else will have sent you the program, and I gather that you or people near you must have put up the cost of the handsome cup.

Most of those who took part had far too little knowledge of Dr. Jones and his work, so the occasion became a largish regular Sunday afternoon church gathering with no more than emphasis on Dr. Jones.

My Soundscriber equipment was none too good, and the resulting record, after going through a loudspeaker or two, is indifferent, to say the least. But I thought it barely worth the sending on.

Lucy was there and conveyed in a few friendly private sentences the authentic touch of understanding of all of you.

We miss you and think of you constantly.

The Mitchell family is all right. The girls are mighty teen-agey, but they tell me that doesn't last more than two or three years more.

Sincerely,

GSM:er

George S. Mitchell

June 19, 1951

Mrs. Irene Bennett
143 Burbank Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Bennett:

It was mighty kind of you to send the actual dedicatory words for the cup.

I made the best record I could and sent it on to Mrs. Jones. Here is another one almost exactly like it for you. The machine wasn't too good, and the microphone's connecting wire was too short, and I didn't have the right equipment for transcribing it to a new record. So you can hardly understand what was said, and the singing is squawky -- which it wasn't at the church. But I thought Mrs. Jones would get pleasure from it in any case.

Mrs. Mitchell and I greatly enjoyed the afternoon at Antioch Church. Do let us come again sometime.

We hope you will like what you hear of our Southern Regional Council and will perhaps become a member of it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

Atlanta Ga
June 4 - 1951

Mr Mitchell,

I am writeing to Thank you for coming out to be with us honoring the late Mr Ashby Jones W. W. and unveiling of the cup on May 27th we was so glad to have you and thank you, so much for bringing Mr Wessiger, his remarks about Mr Jones were highly appreciated. I hope you will be able to make some recordings, I am sending you a copy of the cup and also a program, - The introduction of Mrs Gladys Medlock. she was admited to law in all courts, included the U.S. Supreme Court - Past Pres. of woman lawyer Ass, Past Supreme Dean of International Legal sorority. she have travel in every country of the world except Africa and the far East. she have seven college degrees. And now she says Brography is included in

every edition since 1938 she have been included in every edition since 1940 of who's - who in the world' her subject was Less we forget -,, the Chorus that you was hearing - have Sing for Dr Ashby Jones, the Cup was sent to me for the Antioch E. Baptist Church Coming from the family in honor of the Late Dr M. Ashby Jones D. D. Any Time the Chorus Can be of Any help to Sing for you we will be to glad to do so Thanking you again

Irene Bennett
143 Burbank dr N. W.

Unveiling of Cup

Honoring the Late

Rev. M. Ashby Jones, D. D.

Noted Benefactor of Mankind and Friend to the Negro Race

Sunday, May 27, 1951, 4 P. M.

Antioch (East) Baptist Church

165 MAYSON AVENUE, N. E.

PROGRAM

Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, Mistress of Ceremonies
Prof. John Gaither, Master of Ceremonies

Selection ..... Choir

Invocation ..... Dea. M. T. Mongin

Selection ..... Choir

Remarks ..... Mrs. Gladys Medlock

Selection ..... Rev. Job,
Pastor Central Baptist Church

Unveiling of the Cup ..... Miss Mary McDaniel

Solo ..... Mrs. Carrie Sanders

Remarks ..... 5 min. ..... Friends

~~Selection~~ Remarks Mr Kendall Weisiger

Address ..... Rev. T. Arnold

Selection ..... Choir

Remarks ..... Mrs. Celia M. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Rosa Askew, Mrs. Daisy Griffin

Closing Remarks ..... Rev. Ben Howard

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Mrs. Irene Bennett, Chairman; Mrs. Celia Kirkpatrick,
Mrs. Annie Smith.

PATRONS

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Butler
Rev. C. H. Patterson
Mrs. Rachel Montgomery
Mr. and Mrs. Silas Askew
Mr. and Mrs. Luke Lyons
Rev. T. Arnold
Mr. Percy Smith
Mrs. Ella Thomas
Mrs. Hattie Robey
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks
Mr. Rosenthall
Mr. Benson
Mr. A. J. Howard
Mrs. Lillian Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. Loyd McDaniel
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McMillan
Mr. M. C. Lett
Mrs. Elsie Lattimore
Miss Josephine Pearson
Mrs. Annie Smith
Mrs. Clara Williams
Mrs. Flela Travis
Mrs. Mary Bailey
Mrs. Kizzie Williams
Mrs. Ella Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. A. Harghess
Mrs. Carrie Harris
Rev. Ben Howard
Mr. W. T. Mongin
Mrs. Emma Love
Mrs. Marion O'Neal
Mrs. Versia Mae Hillman
Mrs. Nettie Morton
Mr. Bud Jones
Mr. Paul Barrow
Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gholston
Mr. and Mrs. Royle Gholston
Mrs. Elizabeth Little
Mrs. Lelia English
Mr. and Mrs. Mack Smith
Miss Helen Hillman
Miss Lemonia Howard
Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Jinks
Mrs. Eliza Kennedy
Mrs. Mattie Bailey
Mr. H. A. Poythress
Mrs. Effie Nabry
Mrs. Eunice Simons
Mrs. Clifford Smith
Mrs. Louise Wise
Mrs. Dorothy Smart
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seals
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Rosenberry
Mr. and Mrs. Milons Walker
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Barrow
Mrs. Clara Woodall
Mrs. Merriva Bennett
Mrs. Roberta Jones
Mr. Charles Turner
Mr. and Mrs. James Green
Mr. and Mrs. Will Parker
Mr. and Mrs. John Bennett
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Walker
Mr. and Mrs. M. Burson
Mr. and Mrs. L. Stroud
Mrs. Annie B. Fobbs
Mrs. Fannie Scott
Mrs. Eloise Stinson
Mr. and Mrs. Linell Rowe
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Brown
Mrs. Essie Johnson
Mrs. Sophie Carey
Mrs. Martha Scruggs
Mrs. Carrie Sanders
Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Brown
Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Hamm
Mr. Ben Moore
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Patterson
Mr. Albert Hooper
Mrs. Clifford Smith
Mr. Woodie Jabo
Mrs. Elsie Bush
Mr. Joe Lattimore
Mr. William Battle
Mr. Harvard Dilliard
Mr. Archie Scales
Mr. James Chewing

WAlnut 8217

HAUGABROOKS FUNERAL HOME

EFFICIENT SERVICE—LADY ATTENDANT

364 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. GENEVA HAUGABROOKS, PROP.

Mitchell and Jenkins Steak House

GOOD HOMECOOKED FOODS and BEVERAGES

160 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Rube's Meat Market

153 Mayson Avenue, N. E.

HIGHEST QUALITY FOODS

CYpress 8308 Mr. Rube, Prop.

S. M. KINSEY

Frosty's Market

122 Mayson Avenue, N. E.

THE WORLD'S ONLY NYLON KENDEX HOSE

Sold by Rev. T. Arnold

685 Kendall Street, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

THE CUP

In recognition that this cup is a gift of love. As Christ gave us his cup to partake of Him and bring His life into ours so may we look upon this cup as a symbol of that fellowship of Christ.

We dedicate this cup to the memory of Rev. M. Ashby Jones who had dedicated his life to Christ and to the glory of God.

Always remember that God loves you with an everlasting love and he will never forsake you. Wherever you are - God is. Whatever you do - wherever you go - God goes with you.

May this cup be filled to overflowing with goodness and mercy and above all...love. For Heaven is love and Love is Heaven.

143 Buckhead dr. N

ATLANTA
JUN 9
12 M
1951
GA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS

Mr George Mitchell
906 Lullwater Rd. N.E
Atlanta Ga.

Ashby Jones

Antioch
Bap Ch.
Rev. T. A.
Tasselman
arnold CY 2634

Send
Cohen
a
Ford Rufe

and
Bap
Sterling 6400,

Paul D Williams

Bond
D 17

I R

"Firsts"

January 5, 1953

Dr. John P. Dean
Field Director of Research
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dean:

Dr. Mitchell asked me to prepare the enclosed list of Negro "firsts" for the Cornell study of changes in intergroup relations in community life.

It is drawn for the most part from our newspaper clipping files, and limited to the South, as our clipping files are so limited.

We do not know of any ready-made list or lists of Negro "firsts."

If we can be of any further help, please feel free to contact us again.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl.

Memo to: Dr. John P. Dean, Field Director of Research
Dept. of Sociology, Cornell University

From: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

Date: Jan. 2, 1953

RECENT NEGRO "FIRSTS" IN THE SOUTH

REPRESENTATION ON PUBLIC BODIES: At State Level

Education

Atwood, R. B. President, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky. First Negro to serve on Kentucky Council of Higher Education, other governmental commissions.

Holmes, Dr. Dwight O. W. Retired President, Morgan State College. First Negro to serve on Maryland State Board of Education (1951).

Trigg, Dr. Harold. President, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C. First Negro in South to serve on a state board of education; appointed to North Carolina Board of Education in 1949.

Other

Anderson, C. W. Louisville, Ky. First Negro in recent times elected to the Kentucky state legislature. (1936)

Shobe, W. L. Lynch, Ky. Probably first Negro appointed to the Kentucky State Parole Board (1952).

REPRESENTATION ON PUBLIC BODIES: At Municipal Level

City Councils

Hampton, Dr. William M. Greensboro, N. C. First Negro elected to Greensboro City Council (1951).

Hill, Oliver W. Attorney, Richmond, Va. First Negro in 50 years to be elected to Richmond City Council (1948).

Looby, Alexander. Attorney, Nashville, Tenn. First Negro elected to Nashville City Council in 30 years (1951).

Williams, Rev. Kenneth. Winston-Salem, N. C. First Negro alderman elected in North Carolina in recent years (1947).

Education

Calloway, Mrs. Olivia. St. Louis, Mo. First Negro to serve on St. Louis Board of Education (1949).

Carnage, F. J. Raleigh, N. C. First Negro appointed to school board of Raleigh (1949). Second Negro to serve on an official city body in Raleigh (1st appointed to city recreation commission, 1947).

Ennix, Coyness L. Attorney, Nashville, Tenn. First Negro appointed to Nashville Board of Education (1952).

Ervin, W. C. Business Manager, Paine College, Augusta, Ga. First Negro elected to public office in Georgia since Reconstruction; elected to Augusta Board of Education, Nov., 1952.

Gandy, G. Perry. Darlington, S. C. Appointed to Board of Trustees of Darlington School District No. 2 (1951). Probably first Negro to be appointed to such an office in South Carolina.

Scott, Dr. C. Waldo. Newport News, Va. First Negro appointed to school board in Newport News since 1898 (1952).

Other

Culmer, John E. Miami, Fla. First Negro appointed to Dade County Social Welfare Board (1952).

Hall, Wiley A. Executive Secretary, Urban League, Richmond, Va. First Negro appointed to Richmond Planning Commission (1952).

Hasson, A. M. Gastonia, N. C. First Negro Justice of the Peace elected in Gastonia in 40 years(1952).

Clark, Dr. J. Hubert. Knoxville, Tenn. First Negro appointed to Knoxville City Planning Commission (1952).

Thomas, L. E. Miami, Fla. First Negro judge in South since Reconstruction; appointed to Miami's all-Negro municipal court (1950).

PROFESSIONAL "FIRSTS"

Education

Gantt, W. T. First Negro to serve on staff of the South Carolina Department of Education; appointed to the Division of Special Education, State Board of Education (1949).

Hurst, Robert Lee. Assistant Instructor, Dept. of Agricultural Edonomics, University of Missouri. First Negro appointed to the University of Missouri's instructional staff(1952).

Parrish, Dr. Charles. University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. First Negro faculty member to teach in formerly all-white college in South. (Parrish only Negro instructor transferred to the University of Louisville when Louisville Municipal College and the University of Louisville were integrated, 1951). Parrish was also a member of the governor's Commission on Taxation and Revenue, 1944.

Health and Medicine

Cooke, Mrs. Margaret B. Richmond, Va. Appointed public health nursing supervisor in the Richmond Health Department (1949). Probably first Negro in South named to this position.

Grimes, Dr. L. G. First Negro doctor employed at Battey State T. B. Hospital, Rome, Ga. (1950).

Henry, Dr. Aubrey W. Miami, Fla. First Negro to get staff privileges in a Miami hospital. Appointed to Mt. Sinai Hospital staff (1952). Also first Negro member of the Dade County Medical Association.

Johnson, Dr. J. Kenneth. Miami, Fla. First Negro appointed to medical staff of Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami (1952).

Turner, Dr. C. Patricia, Wilmington, Del. First Negro appointed to medical staff of the Delaware State Hospital at Farmhurst (resident in psychiatry, 1952).

Professional Associations

Gadson, Mitchell Edward. Wilson, N. C. First Negro attorney to become a member of the Wilson County Bar Association (1952).

Williams, Dr. Jacob A. 1601a Franklin Ave. , St. Louis, Mo.
Gibson, Dr. W. S. 4324a Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Gant, Dr. Edward L., 11 N. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Forrest, Dr. Luther A., 1048a N. Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

First four Negro dentists to become members of the St. Louis Dental Society (1952).

"FIRST"NEGRO STUDENTS

Alexander, Joseph L. First Negro student admitted to the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. Medical student (1951).

8 Beech, Harvey E. Durham, N. C.
Lee, Kenneth J., Greensboro, N. C.
McKissick, Floyd B. Asheville, N. C.

First Negro students to enter the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. Law students (1951)

Fisher, Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel, Chichasha, Okla. First Negro student to receive law degree from Southern state university law school (1952). First Negro student to enroll in University of Oklahoma

Gathe, Joseph C. First Negro student admitted to St. Louis University School of Medicien, St. Louis, Mo. (1949)

Jones, Mrs. Edith Irby. First Negro to graduate from a Southern state university medical school; received M.D. from University of Arkansas, 1952. Will be first Negro to intern at the University of Arkansas hospital.

McCready, Miss Esther. First Negro student admitted to the nursing school at the University of Maryland (1950). Law school at Maryland has been open since 1935.

Mitchell, Parron J. First Negro admitted to the graduate school (exclusive of law) at the University of Maryland (1950).

Payne, Lutrill Amos. Powhattan, La. Second Negro to enter Louisiana State University; graduate student in agriculture (1951). First Negro at LSU, Roy S. Wilson, withdrew when investigation showed his record did not justify admission.

Ross, Norman. Wilmington, Del.
Minus, Homer. Felton, Del.
Watson, Miss Cora L. Neward
First Negro students to enter the University of Delaware (1950).

Swanson, Gregory. First Negro student to enter the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. Law student. (1950)

Sweatt, Heman M. First Negro student to enter the University of Texas (1950). Withdrew, now student at Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.

Teabeau, Mrs. Hazel McDaniel. Professor of English and Speech, Lincoln University. First Negro student to enroll in the University of Missouri (1950).

Willis, Hulon L. First Negro student to enter William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. Graduate student in physical education (1951).

NEIGHBORHOOD "FIRSTS". SRC files indicate "first" Negro families moving into formerly white neighborhoods only in those instances where bombing or other violences took place. The following list includes those few cases where newspaper reports of housing violences gave both names and addresses of the victims.

Brooks, Mrx. and Mrs. 524 East Ave. NE, Atlanta, Ga. Among first Negro families to purchase a home in predominately white neighborhood. Home bombed the night of Mar. 24, 1951.

Curry, Rev. Milton, Jr. 1100 Center St. N., Birmingham, Ala. Among first Negro families to move into area formerly zoned for whites. Home bombed August, 1949.

DeYampert, Rev. E. B. 1104 Center St. N., Birmingham, Ala. Among first Negro families to move into area formerly zoned for whites. Home bombed August, 1949.

Johnson, Alonzo. 324 Fourth St. NE, Atlanta, Ga. Among first Negro families to move into predominately white neighborhood. House bombed June 17, 1951.

Meadows, Robert. 702 Tifton St. NW, Atlanta, Ga. Among first Negroes to move into predominately white neighborhood. Windows smashed in May, 1950, just before Meadows moved in.

Williams, Rosa Mae, 359 Ashby St. SW, Atlanta, Ga. Among first Negro families to move into predominately white neighborhood. House bombed April, 1949.

MISCELLANEOUS

Blanton, J. E. Retired president of Voorhees Junior College, Denmark, S. C. First Negro elected to the S. C. Tuberculosis Association (1951).

McFall, Dr. T. C. Charleston, S. C. First Negro appointed to the Hospital Advisory Council of the S. C. Medical Association (1950).

McKenzie, Dr. A. B. Tuscaloosa, Ala. First Negro to hold membership in the Tuscaloosa Chamer of Commerce. (1949)

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1952

December 15, 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
NAIRO
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As you may recall, Cornell University is undertaking, under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, a ten-year study of changes in intergroup relations in community life. While engaged in this research, we have found our attention increasingly drawn to the process by which "first" Negroes come to be accepted in new situations. We feel it is extremely important to understand the problems these "first" Negroes encounter, if we are to pave the way for "firsts" in other areas, and lay the groundwork for optimum adjustment.

To be more systematic in our study of this problem, we are making an effort to get in touch with as many "first" Negroes in different fields as possible, e.g. first Negro residents in white neighborhoods, first Negro school teachers, first Negro students, and so forth. We are planning to correspond with these "first" Negroes in order to obtain uniform information as to their experiences.

We are wondering if you happen to know of any records that would have the names and addresses of a number of "first" Negroes in any particular field. If you do, would you be good enough to send us the names of anyone we might contact in order to have access to these records? It would help us tremendously in our work if you could refer us to some sources of information of this sort.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Dean

Dr. John P. Dean
Field Director of Research

JPD:als

File
Materials file
"Miscellaneous"

September 26, 1966

Miss Marion Tureck
Publications Associate
The International City Managers' Assn.
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dear Miss Tureck:

Thank you very much for the copies of the Information Service report. You may be interested to know that Mr. Dunbar is now Director of the Field Foundation in New York City. We are sending him a copy of the report and a copy of your letter.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

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(4)

September 20, 1966

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We are happy to send you copies of our Management Information Service report on human relations commissions. Under separate cover, we are returning the source material which you furnished us.

If you would like additional copies of the report, please let us know. We certainly appreciated your help in preparing the report.

Sincerely,

Marion Tureck

Marion Tureck
Publications Associate

Enclosures

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICE

CONDUCTED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

MIS - Annual Rept '66

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MUNICIPAL HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSIONS: ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

THE REPORT AT A GLANCE

This report is a supplement to the previously-issued MIS Report No. 229, "The City Government and Minority Groups." The principal purpose of this presentation is to provide municipal officials with information about the organization and work of selected municipal human relations commissions in working toward the goal of equal opportunity for all citizens.

Principal emphases of this report deal with suggested guidelines and practices relative to municipal human relations commissions and their:

Organization, Functions, Duties, and Membership

Staffing and Financing Considerations

Establishing Operating Procedures for Complaints and Communications

Committee Organization

Programs in Problem Areas of Housing, Employment, and Police-Community Relations

Introduction

In 1960, only 30 cities in the United States had adopted ordinances creating human relations commissions. At the end of August, 1965, a survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors Community Relations Service showed that at least 263 municipalities or 45 per cent of the 589 cities over 30,000 population had established official local community relations commissions — more than seven times the 1960 figure. "Equally important," the survey stated, "is the fact that nearly four-fifths or 79 per cent of the cities over 100,000 population now have official community relations commissions. Moreover, one third (35 per cent) of the 459 cities under 100,000 also have official commissions."

The rapid growth of human relations commissions can be traced to the push by minority groups for a chance to make the American dream a reality instead of a myth in their lifetime. The push has prompted citizens of American cities to ask themselves, "What kind of a city do we want?" For cities like Philadelphia, Toledo, and Louisville — pacesetters in human relations programs — the answer has been the same as that of the late Adali Stevenson: "To allow every man in America to look his neighbor in the face and see a man — not a color."

Stating the goal is easy. Attaining it is harder as cities throughout the United States are quickly discovering. For them, the human relations commission is merely one tool; a means to an end. How effective it is, and can be, depends on how well it is organized; its size, purpose, staff, budget, source of authority, and duties; the programs it implements in housing, education, employment, research, and information; and finally the effectiveness of these programs in the eyes of all the citizens of the community.

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Organizing the Commission

Functions

Originally, most human relations commissions were formed to either administer laws dealing with fair employment practices and housing or to promote and expedite communication on human relations programs. Gradually, these functions have tended to merge and human relations commissions such as those in New Haven, Connecticut; Cleveland, Ohio; Erie, New York; Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Toledo, Ohio currently perform both functions.

For example, under the Philadelphia home rule charter, the Human Relations Commission was created in 1952 to take over the functions of the city's Fair Employment Practice Commission. The first duty of the newly-created Commission was to administer and enforce the provisions of the city's Code prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations on the basis of race, religion, or ancestry.

Other provisions of the Philadelphia home rule charter gave the Commission power to: (1) administer and enforce all statutes and ordinances prohibiting discrimination against persons because of race, religion, or national origin; (2) institute and conduct educational programs for equal treatment, equal opportunity and understanding among persons and groups of different races, religions, and national origin; (3) receive and investigate complaints, or initiate its own investigation, of practices of discrimination against any person because of race, religion or national origin; and, (4) hold public hearings for such purposes and make public its findings.

Arthur J. Levin's 1963 analysis of human relations commissions in 290 cities for the International City Managers' Association's 1964 *Municipal Year Book* showed that nearly all commissions, with few exceptions, were authorized to receive complaints with respect to alleged discrimination; conduct investigations; attempt mediation; and work with various community groups in furthering equal opportunity for all citizens. This study also found, however, that only about two-thirds of the commissions were authorized to hold hearings on cases of alleged discrimination and only about one-third had any legal means to enforce decisions through such devices as cease- and-desist orders or referrals to the city law department. In these connections, the New Haven, Connecticut, and Toledo, Ohio commissions are noteworthy.

The newly-created New Haven Commission on Equal Opportunities has the power to subpoena needed information if it is not supplied voluntarily. The Mayor's Human Rights Committee, which recommended creation of the Commission, advised the mayor:

> As part of the positive aspects of the Commission's work, we feel it necessary that the research and recommendatory functions [of the Commission] be based on accurate information, not intuition or guesswork. For this reason, we have made provision for the Commission to obtain clearly defined categories of information.... Such records would only be examined in executive session for purposes of compiling the requested information. If this information were ever made public in a report, the person required to submit the information would be given the opportunity to read in advance of publication that portion of the report which pertained to him. He would then be given the opportunity to insert into the report a statement on the material which pertained to him.

Two members of the Committee dissented from this recommendation since they felt the use of the subpoena power for purposes of gathering information as part of the Commission's research and education functions would be inappropriate. The ordinance creating the New Haven Commission also empowers the presiding officer of the Commission, upon majority vote of the Commission, to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses before the Commission by issuing subpoenas and administering oaths according to rules governing the same in courts of justice.

The Toledo Board of Community Relations is an example of a group originally created by the city council for educational work only with no power of compulsion. The function of the Board changed significantly in 1955 when the city passed a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance and the Board was assigned responsibility of administering the Fair Employment Practices Code.

Early human relations commissions were created to prevent trouble before it occurred. However, recently more and more commissions have been started in response to racial tension and

resulting demands. For example, a 1960 study by the Institute of Government and Public Affairs at the University of Illinois listed the most important cause for creating an official commission as an incident or incidents that has demonstrated in dramatic fashion the need for a council. In support of this, the study cited the unsuccessful pressures by the voluntary Council for Community Integration in Champaign, Illinois, for creation of a formal Champaign Commission on Human Relations until a series of disastrous fires occurred in the Negro area of the city followed by vice raids in the same area both demonstrating the urgency of the need for betterment of living conditions in Negro areas. In Joliet, Illinois, the catalytic force was the beating which some members of the Joliet police force allegedly gave a Negro of the community.

In Louisville, Kentucky a wave of sit-ins in 1961, a switch in local political power, and almost daily protest demonstrations provoked creation of the official Human Relations Commission in 1962.

Duties of Commissions

Arthur Levin listed 15 duties for human relations commissions in his 1963 study of 290 commissions. While it is not necessary, or feasible under local conditions, for a commission to assume responsibility for all of these duties, they are listed here as an indication of the broad range of duties which human relations commissions may have.

1. Advise and consult with the mayor and the city council on all matters involving racial, religious, or ethnic discrimination, and devise practices for equal opportunity.

2. Serve in an advisory and consultative capacity to all city departments, advisory boards, and regulatory agencies to assure effective compliance with nondiscrimination policies and orders, and recommend to the mayor and city council measures aimed at improving the ability of various departments and agencies to insure equal protection of any and all persons and groups against discrimination.

3. Recommend to the mayor and city council legislation to aid in programs designed to eliminate prejudice and discrimination and encourage community support for such legislation.

4. Invite and enlist the cooperation of all groups, both public and private, interested in human relations programs and campaigns.

5. Aid in the formulation of local community groups in such neighborhoods as needed to carry out specific programs. Initiate and facilitate discussions and negotiations between individuals and groups to lessen tensions and improve understanding in the community.

6. Cooperate with state and federal agencies to effectuate the policy of ordinances and statutes.

7. Administer and enforce all statutes and ordinances of the city prohibiting discrimination against persons where such jurisdiction is not specifically vested in any one agency.

8. Receive and investigate complaints and initiate investigations of tensions, acts of prejudice, and practices of discrimination. All instances of such discrimination within the jurisdiction of the state commission on human relations should be referred to that commission and their active assistance sought in resolving such complaints.

9. Conduct public hearings on complaints and investigations and report to the mayor and council in writing facts, findings, and recommendations. Persuasion, mediation, and conciliation should have preceded a public hearing, and no person should have been named in any report or investigation unless he was given the opportunity to be heard before the commission with the right to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

10. Institute and conduct educational programs to promote equal treatment, opportunity, and understanding and sponsor meetings, institutes, forums, and courses of instruction to lead to a clearer understanding and solution of the city's problems.

11. Train city employees to use methods of dealing with intergroup relations that result in respect for equal rights and equal treatment, and cooperate with the local police department in developing and including human rights courses in the curriculum of police training.

12. Conduct research, obtain factual data, and hold public hearings to ascertain the status and treatment of racial, religious, and ethnic groups in the city, and the best means of progressively improving human relations.

13. Submit an annual report to the mayor and council for publication.

14. Issue any publications and results of investigations and public hearings.

15. Provide services and information to the chief administrator and heads of all other city departments and agencies to achieve the purposes of human rights ordinances.

Legal Authority

Basically there are five alternate ways to create an official municipal human relations commission. Perhaps the strongest is through an ordinance or charter amendment adopted by popular referendum as was done in 1951 at Philadelphia. Other ways to create a commission are by ordinance of the city council, city commission or county commission; a mayor's proclamation supported by a city council resolution of concurrence; a mayor's proclamation or executive order without council concurrence; and, self-organized groups which are given official recognition or endorsement by the mayor and council. Generally, the stronger the method used, the greater indication of the city's endorsement of the work of the commission.

Creating a commission by city ordinance is the most frequently used way to establish human relations commissions; however Arthur Levin also found in 1963 that mayor's committees, established by executive decree, are still a much favored instrumentality to advance human rights and create community goodwill in cities with small minority populations, rural centers, suburban communities, southern cities, and in metropolitan areas where state commissions and state legislation have pre-emptory powers.

In other cities, city councils have used a number of different approaches ranging from advisory panels to committees of councilmen to handle human relations problems. Several of these approaches are discussed briefly below.

Memphis, Tennessee. Sometimes an official commission and a voluntary committee work together to solve the city's problems. In Memphis, the Memphis Committee on Community Relations is a voluntary group of 150 citizens working behind the scenes for an orderly adjustment to human- and intergroup-relations problems while the Memphis Council on Human Relations is a biracial group committed to racial integration and working for interracial friendship and understanding. The two groups cooperate and have overlapping membership.

Benjamin Muse of the Southern Regional Council points out, in his study of Memphis, the evolution of the voluntary citizens committee "is an interesting commentary on the earlier interracial climate." The forerunner of the Committee was established — with prompting from several city officials — in 1956. Although this Race Relations Committee was biracial, some of its white members were unwilling to meet with Negroes. As Mr. Muse describes it, "It became necessary to divide the Race Relations Committee into two subcommittees which met separately and then negotiated through chosen delegates. The emissaries from the white and negro subcommittees met frequently and gradually became the Memphis Committee on Community Relations itself."

Glencoe, Illinois. In Glencoe, Illinois, a request by a voluntary citizens committee for a formal village human relations commission in the village resulted in a novel solution. The seven-member village board refused to "pass the buck" to a separate commission and chose to handle human relations complaints with a committee composed of three of seven village trustees. The board committee acts on any complaints of discrimination brought to it by local citizens — which are seven per cent Negro. Although the committee has effectively handled — with the cooperation of the voluntary human relations committee — all complaints it has received, it, takes no active part in initiating, education, or informing the community on human relations programs.

New Haven, Connecticut. Before a human relations commission is formed, the mayor might invite a broadly representative group of recognized and respected community leaders to form a

committee on human rights to study human relations conditions in the city and make recommendations to the mayor. In New Haven, Connecticut, the mayor followed this practice after returning from a 1963 Conference at which the late President Kennedy suggested formation of local human relations committees and the enactment of local ordinances to assure equal opportunities for all citizens.

Mayor Lee asked the committee to "inquire into the ways in which the people and the government of New Haven might better fulfill their democratic commitment to combat racial discrimination and its malignant consequences." After holding eight public hearings, receiving testimony from 46 individuals or groups and initiating special studies and surveys of the quality and quantity of housing in New Haven for minority families, the distribution and opportunities of minority workers in the labor market, the coverage and effectiveness of state civil rights legislation in New Haven and approaches other cities have used in the field of civil rights, the committee recommended creation of a formal commission on human relations.

Membership

The size of a human relations commission is not as important as how the members themselves are chosen. Actual size of the commission can vary from as few as five members as in the cases of the Fair Employment Practices Commissions of Gary, Indiana, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, to as many as 65 on the Evansville, Indiana, Mayor's Commission on Human Relations. Most popular is the 15-member commission, followed by the 9-member and the 11- or 12-member commission.

A unique set-up exists in Louisville, Kentucky, where approximately 200 citizens assist the 15-member commission by serving as members of 11 advisory committees on problem areas, supportive community organizations, professional advisory committees, and communications. Benjamin Muse calls the organization, "the most valuable feature of Louisville's effort in the race-relations field." The initial response and interest was so enthusiastic that in less than six months, the committees held 76 meetings, while the commission itself held 27. The Louisville approach with its emphasis on broad participation is based on the conviction that no social change can take hold unless its leaders have a part in planning, in executing, and in evaluating results.

In creating the commission itself, care should be taken to draw members from all bases of the community without turning the commission into a debating society. Some ordinances specify only the number and terms of members; others specifically state the areas or groups they should represent. For example, the ordinance creating the Toledo Board of Community Relations specifies that the mayor is to appoint the board's 25 members from persons nominated by the following groups: Toledo Chamber of Commerce, six persons; Central Labor Union, three persons; Industrial Union Council, three persons; Council of Churches, two persons; the Catholic Church, two persons; Jewish Welfare Federation, two persons; the Ministerial Alliance, two persons; and five public members selected at-large.

The Louisville, Kentucky, ordinance creating the Commission on Human Relations merely provides that "the Commission shall be composed of eleven members. The members shall be appointed by the Mayor who shall select persons who are as nearly as possible representative of the several social, economic, religious, cultural, ethnic, and racial groups which comprise the population of the city of Louisville. In addition, each member shall be a resident of the city of Louisville."

A special committee of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials in its "Guidelines For Municipal Human Relations Committees," emphasizes:[1]

> Special attention needs to be given to the selection of Negro members of such committees. In whatever manner the group is appointed, there is one requirement which is unchanging: those making the selections cannot afford to forget that the Negro members must be persons who have the trust of the Negro citizens. Choosing

[1]National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials: *A Memorandum To Municipalities: Guidelines For Municipal Human Relations Committees*, (Washington, The Association, 1964) p. 17

Negro members solely on the basis of their acceptability to white people will not work... some appointing authorities need to better understand the differences between appointing Negroes who have only "status" and appointing those who are leaders with a following. Negroes appointed to human relations committees should be widely respected by, and have a following among, Negro residents of the community.

Most committee members serve for staggered three-year terms with one-, two-, and three-year terms set up for the initial members to give the commission continuity. Usually the mayor or members of the city council or commission do not serve on the human relations commission; however, if they do, they are generally ex-officio members.

Staffing and Financing Considerations

In 1965, the United States Conference of Mayors Community Relations Service completed a study of municipal human relations commissions and reported data submitted by some 63 cities and four counties having official commissions and full-time staffs. The study indicated that the median size of full-time staff was three with the largest staff being in New York City totalling 77 full-time personnel. Annual budgets of full-time staffed municipal human relations commissions ranged from $9,975 in East Chicago, Indiana, to $628,000 in New York City. Of the larger cities, Philadelphia, which appropriated $324,000 for 1964, had the largest per capita budget, totalling approximately 16 cents. Salaries of executive directors varied from $6,000 per year to $25,000 with the salary range generally related to the city's population size.

Arthur Levin, in his 1963 *Municipal Year Book* study, found that as a general rule only larger cities over 100,000 population have paid, full-time professional staffs with clerical help. In smaller cities provision is often made for part-time staff services by city employees having other primary duties with clerical assistance provided from other departments on a part-time or full-time basis. George Schermer, founder and first president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, states that cities under 100,000 population usually have a staff limited to an executive director and a secretary. This suggests a minimum budget of perhaps $12,000 to $15,000 per year, or, a per capita investment of not less than 12 cents in a relatively small city.[2]

Depending on local personnel rules and regulations, staff appointments may be made by the human relations commission itself, by the mayor with the approval of the city council, or the chief administrator. All staff positions should be budgeted into the city's annual appropriations ordinance which reflects salaries and fringe benefits that are established by the mayor and council. Staff positions and qualifications are usually governed by civil service or merit personnel laws; however, Mr. Levin, in the 1963 *Municipal Year Book* study, found that it is not uncommon for the executive director of the human relations commission to serve at the pleasure of the mayor as in the case of St. Louis, Missouri, and Toledo, Ohio. In terms of general criteria for professional staff members, it has been suggested by Mr. Schermer that the staff of the human relations commission be evaluated in terms of the following factors:[3]

1. Education. Usually a college degree with a major or graduate study in social science, social work, education, law, journalism, or theology.

2. Experience. Usually in community organization, social work, education, law, or journalism.

3. Skills. Exceptionally skilled in communications, speaking, organizing, writing, objective analysis of social problems.

4. Personal Characteristics. Intelligent, thoughtful, and intellectually honest, objective, dedicated, good-humored, emotionally mature, capable of listening and understanding, and the ability to work with people.

In recent years, particularly in those cities which have experienced racial and intergroup disturbances, there is a decided trend toward larger expenditures for human- and intergroup

[2] Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith: *Guidelines: A Manual for Bi-Racial Committees* (The League, 1964), p. 24.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 24.

relations activities and programs. There appear to be several reasons for this trend. First, officials in many cities have taken closer looks at their communities to detect and alleviate social and economic conditions which tend to generate interracial and intergroup disturbances. Secondly, as previously stated, many human relations commissions have evolved from bodies which were primarily advisory and conciliatory in nature to bodies charged with responsibilities to administer provisions of local ordinances and investigate complaints about alleged violations of local fair employment, open housing, or public accommodations ordinances. Third, increased activity at all three levels of government to effect civil rights legislation has generated severe pressure and competition for trained and experienced personnel to carry out needed programs and activities.

An MIS survey of selected cities, conducted late in 1965, indicated that dramatic changes in expenditures for human relations commission activities have taken place in recent years. The substance of the findings of this limited survey are briefly discussed below as they relate to several cities which were contacted in this survey.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The human relations commission has the responsibility for advisory and conciliatory functions as well as enforcement responsibilities in connection with local fair housing, public accommodations, and fair employment ordinances. In recent years, the staff and budget of the Philadelphia Human Relations Commission has grown rapidly. As recently as 1960, the staff of the Commission included 34 professional and 7 clerical employees. Expenditures for the Human Relations Commission in 1960 approximated $224,000. By 1965 the number of employees rose to 55 professional and 10 clerical with expenditures approximating $368,000.

As an example of the virtual revolution which is taking place in salary levels for professional personnel in human relations work, the Executive Director indicated that as recently as 1964, the beginning pay for an entrance level professional worker was $6,800. By 1965 this figure had to be increased to $7,500 to enable the Commission to compete effectively with other agencies for qualified professional personnel.

Detroit, Michigan. The same pattern experienced by Philadelphia applies to this city. Some 20 years ago when the Detroit Human Relations Commission was originally established, the operating budget totalled $15,000. Gradually, the staff has been increased and the total budget has grown accordingly to meet the city's needs. The Detroit agency is primarily an advisory- and conciliatory-oriented organization having a staff of 15 professional and 5 clerical employees. The total 1965 budget for the Detroit Commission approximated $167,000 exclusive of three professional employees assigned to the Commission from another agency. If allowances were to be made in the Commission's budget to cover these three additional people, the Detroit program cost would approximate $195,000.

The executive director of the commission indicated that general salary levels for professional positions have increased approximately 50 per cent over the past three to five years. The salary level for professional entrance positions, normally filled by university graduates with one year of experience in human relations work, is $7,500 to $8,000. Senior professional staff members, having three years of professional experience, have a pay range of $8,600 to $9,700. Senior professional staff members who act in the capacity as staff supervisors have a salary range of $10,000 to $12,500.

Berkeley, California. An increased emphasis on activities in the human relations field is reflected in the city manager's budget for the fiscal year 1965-1966. As stated by the City Manager:

> An increase in the police department is necessary in order to provide safety for the citizens of Berkeley in face of the mounting crime rate. This safety measure does not, and cannot, determine basic causes of crime nor attempts to eliminate these causes and prevent crime. In order to make a beginning in the field of causes and prevention, this budget adds three and one half positions in the social planning division of the city manager department. Two of these positions will be filled by qualified neighborhood workers. The persons holding these positions will go into the neighborhoods in which there are social malfunctions and attempt to determine causes and alleviate conditions. The third position is a person trained and experienced in community organization and competent in social work and supervision. This position will assist the social planning coordinator in program development, supervision of neighborhood workers, compilation of statistics, reports, research and surveys in social planning areas and provide staff for the human relations and welfare commission and other committees

and city organizations working in this field... provision is also made for an extended neighborhood youth corps program and for a minority employment survey.

Comparative budget figures at Berkeley indicate the increased emphasis being given to the planning of services to families, the aging, and further development of neighborhood organizations and inter-group relations. The social planning activity of the city manager's department had, for the fiscal year 1964-1965, a total budget of nearly $18,000. For the 1965-1966 fiscal year, budgeted amounts for the same activity totalled approximately $58,000.

As indicated above, the amount of a human relations commission annual budget will be directly related to the size of the staff and the duties and responsibilities of the commission. Increasingly, municipal officials are coming to the conclusion that the problems of inter-group and race relations in our communities today are much too complex and enduring to remain the part-time domain of even the best-intentioned volunteers. It is desirable to have as much of the citizenry as possible involved on a volunteer basis in the processes of bettering human relations; but, the day-to-day planning and continuity which is needed should be under the direction of a competent person skilled in community-organization techniques.

In individual communities where no full-time staff is possible due to lack of available funds or the relatively small dimensions of the local human relations problems, the appropriations for human relations commission activities can be rather minimal. Yet, it is possible for a community to undertake meaningful activities in this area. For example, Skokie, Illinois, operating with a budget under $3,000 for the Human Relations Commission succeeded in engaging the services of a professional consultant to assist the Commission formulate programs, offer guidance, and prepare informational pamphlets for public distribution. After the Skokie Human Relations Commission was created in 1961, following the first move-in of a Negro family, the village arranged with a member of the sociology department at Loyola University, Dr. Paul Mundy, to help in planning a permanent program of community relations. Dr. Mundy also helped develop a police training program for the village and a short-range community relations program.

Establishing Initial Operating Procedures

Once the human relations commission has been legally authorized and provided with budgeted funds, it is in a position to begin its work. Initially, the commission's most important job is to establish a leadership role in the community as quickly as possible. In this connection, the commission should consider at an early date the establishment of operating procedures or guidelines in four essential areas: (1) working organization of the commission, (2) communications, (3) research, and (4) the investigation and handling of complaints.

Organization of the Commission

The essence of an effective human relations program is good communication among the many different elements of the city's population and the involvement and participation of as many persons as possible in a mutual process of problem solving. One of the more important aspects of commission organization is the basic structure through which it establishes communication with and among institutions, organizations, civic leaders, public officials, and the public generally.

In general, most successful human relations commissions have relied on the use of committees as a device to reach and involve in human relations activities a large number of people from varying sections of the city, social and economic levels, and cultural and ethnic backgrounds. The following discussion presents an approach to the organization of a human relations commission by committees. Provision is made for the establishment of committees to: (1) handle substantive problem areas in which the commission is likely to become involved, and (2) enlist wide support and involvement of individuals and groups in the programs and work of the commission.

Problem Area Committees

Specific problem area committees may be established for a number of areas. The general nature and scope of concern which committees may assume for specific problem areas are briefly discussed below.

Housing Committee. The purpose of this committee is to help assure the right of every individual to choose his own environment by eliminating artificial barriers or controls which deny this right to individuals because of racial or religious prejudice. Among the specific activities which this Committee may undertake are: (1) gathering and organizing information pertaining to the impact of minority group movements into previously all-white housing areas, (2) informing and working with neighborhood groups and block organizations in changing neighborhoods of successful neighborhood integration practices to avoid panic and block-busting, (3) reviewing policies and practices of realtors and lending agencies and negotiating changes in prejudicial policies and practices to eliminate discrimination, and (4) recommending necessary ordinances to the mayor and council to assure the individual free choice in the housing market.

Employment Committee. The basic purpose of this committee is to review employment problems of minority group members and encourage equal opportunity and employment. Achievement of this objective can be accomplished by the Committee in a number of ways including: (1) actively working with management, proprietors, and labor leaders to develop plans and procedures for fair employment practices and the up-grading of employment opportunities without discrimination as to race or religion, (2) review and investigate labor union membership and apprenticeship training programs to assure that union membership and apprentice training programs are open to minority group members, (3) review and investigate employer policies and practices to assure equal employment opportunities.

Public Accommodations Committee. The major concern of this committee is to assure that all public accommodations such as restaurants, hotels, motels, and places of amusement, which enjoy the protection and patronage of the community, make their services available to all citizens of the community. This committee, through education, persuasion, and negotiations should work with owners and proprietors to open their respective establishments to all regardless of religion or race.

Education Committee. The purpose of this committee is to assist in developing and carrying out programs to help assure that all educational facilities provide a suitable learning experience and an environment for all students to achieve self-fulfillment. Examples of problems with which this committee may deal include: (1) determining the scope of racial segregation of educational facilities, (2) ascertaining the effects of segregation on the quality of education in local schools, (3) working with the employment committee and local school system to develop vocational, guidance, and training programs to upgrade employment skills and potential of disadvantaged students and adults, (4) working with school officials to evaluate existing student guidance programs to improve job placement of disadvantaged children, and (5) working with school officials and educational chairmen of civic and service clubs to develop curriculum materials in human relations.

Community Tensions Committee. The purposes of this committee are to develop ways and means of anticipating, preparing for, and relieving community tensions arising from racial or religious differences. Examples of the type of work in which this committee might become involved include: (1) working with police department officials to evolve training programs which will prepare officers to deal with conflict situations in constructive ways, (2) working with the housing committee in neighborhoods to lower resistance against move-ins by minority group members, and (3) mediating and conciliating major human relations conflicts between diverse community interests.

Community Support Committees

One of the more important aspects of the commission's organization is the structure through which it establishes contact and communication with, and among, other organizations, public officials, private citizens, special interest groups, and other institutions. As indicated earlier, the

essence of a good human relations program is communication among many elements of the population with the involvement and participation of all in a mutual process of problem solving. Various types of community support committees can be established by the human relations commission to further this objective. Several examples of this type of committee are briefly discussed below.

Religious Group Committee. This committee would be composed of clergymen to help: (1) achieve equality of participation in membership, fellowship, and employment in all religious organizations in the community, (2) create a moral climate within the community to promote social action for equal opportunity to all in such fields as education, housing, employment, and public accommodations, and (3) serve as a moral force in declaring the integrity and dignity of every person regardless of race, creed, or nationality.

Civic Organizations Committee. Members of this committee would include representatives from major civic groups, service clubs, fraternal groups, and other similar organizations. As active members and officers of their respective organizations, members of this committee would assist the human relations commission by: (1) helping to interpret the work of the commission to the membership of their respective organizations and enlisting their support, (2) bringing ideas and concerns of the membership of the organizations to the attention of the commission, and (3) providing the link between the commission and the widest possible array of possible support groups in the community.

Agencies and Institutions Committee. Membership of this committee might include persons who serve as directors or staff employees of privately-supported agencies and institutions which have an interest in the improvement of human relations. Members of this committee might assist by: (1) advising the commission about the most effective methods and techniques that might be employed to achieve its objectives, (2) helping to develop programs and workshops, (3) maintaining communication with private agencies and institutions to promote cooperative programs and avoid duplication of efforts between private organizations and the commission.

The committee system, as an administrative tool, has been used successfully to reach and involve a large number of groups and individuals in a specific activity; however, in utilizing the committee system, municipal officials should be aware of some of the pitfalls of this approach. All too often, the creation of a committee has been a convenient method to dispose of a problem rather than to solve it. Very few committees get work done unless the chairman, some member, or a staff assistant serves as a catalyst in moving a committee toward a decision or the performance of a specific task. Second, if the human relations commission develops a large committee structure, the city should be prepared to provide a relatively large staff. A commission with a small or limited staff and a large committee community structure can overload the staff with work to service the committees so that it can do no other work. Third, it should not be taken for granted that committee members will automatically serve as channels of communication to the community at large. A number of committee members may not necessarily report back to their organizations unless specifically instructed to do so and then only if they are supplied with written materials and guidance.

In organizing the commission, a basic issue is not whether to have, or not have, committees. The real question is one of developing a committee structure that involves and reaches a large number of people from every level and section of the community.

Communications

From its inception the human relations commission should attempt to become, as early as possible, a respected and the authoritative source of reliable and meaningful information about local racial and human relations matters. In the long run, this is perhaps the most certain, least risky, and most effective means of gaining the respect, cooperation, and goodwill of the public, responsible civic organizations, the press and mass media, community leaders, and private agencies and associations.

Because rumors are easily started about the controversial areas in which the commission functions, it is extremely important to establish early contact with representatives of newspapers,

radio, and television. Most commissions realize that secrecy breeds rumor and follow the practice of establishing a policy of making information easily accessible to the press and public. In this connection, MIS subscribers may refer to the previously-issued MIS Report #195, "Press Relations for Municipal Officials" for initial guidance.

The human relations commission may wish to adopt a formal policy statement governing press relations. Of interest to these officials is the policy adopted by the New Haven, Connecticut, Commission on Equal Opportunities as stated in its 1965 annual report. The Commission believes that the press and public are entitled to all but the most sensitive information, and the Commission has invited the press and public to all of its meetings. The only exception is certain minimal information which must be kept confidential in order to protect the identity and reputation of innocent people. The effectiveness of this approach in New Haven was attested to by a local radio station editorial which stated, in part, that:

> It has not allowed itself to fall heir to the error which holds that when a charge of discrimination is leveled at a person or business, the accused is guilty until proven innocent. It is this distortion that has hurt the cause of civil rights possibly more than any other single factor. If anything, the Commission on Equal Opportunities has displayed an enviable objectivity in its investigations and in its findings, coupled with a recognition of the extreme inner turmoil of the complainant and what may be his predisposition to attribute his business or social failures to a force outside of himself.

MIS subscribers are also directed to Figure 1 which represents guidelines for press and intergroup relations agencies in handling news developments. These guides were developed in 1961 at a seminar sponsored by the Philadelphia Human Relations Commission and attended by managing editors and station managers from the principal newspapers, radio and television stations, in Philadelphia as well as human relations commissions and civil rights groups representatives. The guides illustrated in Figure 1 were agreed to be used voluntarily by the mass media and were issued following five sessions of candid discussions.

Depending on the size of the commission's budget, special information tools may be developed. These may range from a simple one-page leaflet to movie filmstrips or community workshops. For example, in 1962 the Kalamazoo, Michigan, Community Relations Board distributed 6,000 items of literature. More than 5,000 were the Board's own publications including: "You and Kalamazoo," describing the work of the board; Annual Reports, listing the work of the Board during the year; a quarterly bulletin; and "Population and Housing Facts," an 11-page study prepared by the Board, stressing the implications of these facts for the city.

Philadelphia, which has one of the most extensive human relations programs, lists the following information and education programs conducted during the year: an employment counseling program for minority youth and their parents; human relations programs in churches and other community institutions; and programs to acquaint interested groups and individuals with the provisions of the city's Fair Practices Ordinance. The Commission also publishes a four-page quarterly "Bulletin" in newspaper format which provides information on the commission's program activities. The Commission's staff provides consultation and advice on public relations and educational programs in human relations to citizen groups, other city departments, and public and private agencies.

More important than the method used, is the fact that the commission initiate some kind of publicity campaign to let the community know that it's there and what it's doing. Failure to do this can negate the positive results of a commission's program. For example, in a 1964 study of city employment practices the Des Moines Commission on Human Rights discovered that although the city had issued strong policy statements on equal job opportunities, few people knew about job possibilities and when and where to apply. Consequently, the number of minority workers employed by the city were "relatively few" and those who were employed "were generally not in the public view."

Research

After the commission has been established, the commission should consider arranging for studies to uncover the community's human relations problems and needs. The findings of these studies will help to form the basis of commission recommendations to the mayor and council for

1. The city's newspapers and radio and television stations can be powerful instruments for helping to create a climate of opinion where understanding and harmony can flourish. They have a key role in informing the public of the problems, the issues and developments of intergroup relations. In time of intergroup tension, conflict or violence, they have a responsibility to inform the public and to do everything in their power to help curtail violence.

2. In "hot" racial or intergroup incidents, "flash" or "bulletin" reporting may stimulate crowd formations and wider tensions. When there is a danger of increasing tensions, such as in the case of a Negro family moving into a hitherto white neighborhood, it may be advisable to wait until the move has been effected and the family settled before carrying the story. Announcing the move in advance may invite the presence of hoodlums and trouble makers. Similarly, the obvious presence of a number of reporters or cameramen can exicte exhibitionist crowd behavior or create greater disturbance. On the other hand dangerous rumors and tensions can fester and spread in an information vacuum. Objective, factual reporting is the best antidote to false and dangerous rumors.

3. An understanding of the issues and developments of intergroup relations is crucial to the welfare of the nation and community. "Depth" or "background" reporting of intergroup news should be used to present both sides of the issues and get at the factors behind news events. Such reporting may help to prepare the public for positive social changes and minimize tension and conflict.

4. Care should be used in identifying persons by race, religion, or national origin. Such labelling is sometimes necessary, however, to give sense to the story. The value of labelling criminals at large by race to aid in their apprehension is always questionable. Labels should never be used except when other identifying characteristics are also reported. There is no justification for labelling in news stories after a suspect has been apprehended.

5. Negroes or other racial, religious or nationality groups should be treated as integral parts of the American scene. Their social functions, church sermons, and achievements warrant publication whenever "news judgment" would dictate coverage if the people involved were not of minority groups.

6. In reporting cases of altercation between citizens and law enforcement authorities both sides of the story should be carried.

7. Professional bigots and hate-mongers depend on publicity for an audience. They obtain followers and income from notoriety. Such rabble-rousers may profit if given a free forum through the news media for their propaganda. Incidents involving such bigots may merit concise and objective news coverage but "advance" coverage usually contributes to the stature of such persons and their ideas. (Care should be taken in applying the term "bigot" or "hate-monger." The term "bigot" might properly be applied to a person or group which seeks to advance itself by generating hostility or hate toward particular religious, ethnic, social class or political groups. There is likely to be little attention to issues or to documented fact and extreme resort to falsehood, innuendo and half truth.)

8. "Depth" reporting in the form of exposes of extremist movements may serve a valuable function in informing the public of the significance of such groups.

Figure 1

Suggested Guidelines For Newspapers, Radio, Television Stations

specific programs. This basic approach, which recognizes the importance of research, was summed up succinctly by the Kalamazoo, Michigan, Communtiy Relations Board in its annual report when it stated:

> Research ideally should serve to point out areas of program opportunities and needs. Research and the presentation of findings are characteristically time-consuming procedures. The productive value of time spent on research lies in the ready accessibility of needed information and in the prospect of discovering a line of direct, effective approach to the solution or prevention of problems.

Several specific cases can be cited which point up the importance of research findings. For example, a survey of public accommodations practices in Louisville, Kentucky, by that city's Human Relations Commission helped pass the city's tradition-breaking public accommodations law in 1963. Similarly, the Kalamazoo Community Relations Board study of "Population and Housing Facts" in 1962 contributed to that city's 1966 ordinance which prohibits discrimination in housing. For the Philadelphia Human Relations Commission, research has helped, to a considerable extent, to "replace rumors, fallacies, and myths about racial and ethnic differences." A representative list of research projects conducted by the Philadelphia Commission since 1960 includes:

1. Reports on Philadelphia's non-white population based on 1960 census, covering demographic, housing, and socio-economic data;

2. A study of a representative sample of 1,500 Negro Philadelphians to determine their values, aspirations, and attitude patterns toward segregation, their feelings about race, and confidence in the future as related to their social status.

3. A sociologist's inquiry into the relationships between migration and delinquency.

4. Surveys of property standards in racially-changing neighborhoods.

5. A summary of local housing research pertaining to factors affecting housing desegregation.

6. A report on Philadelphia's Puerto Ricans, based on 1960 census data.

The difficulties of undertaking the necessary research upon which to formulate long-range plans to improve human relations are many, particularly in the small and medium-sized city. Research is expensive and it is a long-term investment that produces no guaranteed results. With the ever-increasing competition for the municipal tax dollar, municipal officials should guard against attitudes or actions which deny funds to conduct the necessary research and further transfer it into community relations action programs.

If there is a college or university located in, or near, the community, the human relations commission should investigate the possibility of enlisting the services of local or nearby academicians in sociology, psychology, government, education, business, or law, who may have more than a casual interest in the commission's activities. Such specialists may prove to be excellent guidance and information resources and be willing to conduct limited research for the commission. For example, the Toledo, Ohio, Board of Community Relations joined the field work agency staff of the University of Michigan, School of Social Work in 1964. Under this program, graduate students work in the Board's office during school semesters assisting with Board Committee and staff research projects.

Complaints

A human relations commission's immediate "raison d'etre" is to alleviate tensions in the community. Consequently, of all the commission's early functions, handling complaints is probably most important for this gives the commission a chance to both alleviate tension and pinpoint places where trouble is most likely to start.

Most ordinances creating human relations commissions give commissions the power to handle complaints. The extent of this power depends on the strength of the ordinance. For some commissions, the potential ability to resolve complaints cannot go beyond its powers of persuasion and

conciliation. For other commissions whose powers include subponeas for records and witnesses and holding public hearings, the potential ability to resolve complaints is greater.

Significantly, records of human relations commissions show that most complaints are resolved by persuasion and conciliation, regardless of how much legal or formal power the commission has. What the records don't show are the methods that commissions, without laws, sometimes use to resolve complaints. Conversely, commissions with laws to back them up, often use only the threat of law enforcement to resolve the complaint.

For example, Toledo has never really had a fair housing ordinance. Although one was enacted in 1961, it was taken to court the next day and eventually ruled invalid by the Ohio Supreme Court because no penalties were attached to the law. In the absence of a law the Toledo Board used "quiet blackmail" to breakdown racial discrimination in large multiple-housing units. On the complaint of the president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, protesting the application denial to a Negro seeking entrance to a luxury apartment building, the Board asked apartment owners and managers of metropolitan housing complexes to approve a statement detailing the basic policy of accepting qualified applicants as tenants, with no regard to race, creed or color. When the groups, including the city's two largest hotels, had approved the statement, the board approached the owner of the luxury apartment building and asked him to sign. The Board's Executive Director G. Nelson Smith reported, "We simply stated that if he didn't sign we would report our regrets to the Board with newspapers, and television cameras right there. He signed." Mr. Smith concluded that this method of "quiet blackmail" has been "quite effective" in breaking down racial barriers in Toledo.

A basic procedure for dealing with complaints may include the following six steps. As noted earlier, how far a commission can go, depends on the strength of its powers and what is legally permissible under state law.

1. Person presents the complaint in writing with full information on names, addresses, dates, and any other pertinent information.

2. The commission staff and board objectively investigate the complaint. If it has the power, the commission subpoenas any person charged with an unlawful practice to furnish information, records, and other documents.

3. The commission states the results of the investigation. Again, if it has the power, this may be done at a hearing.

4. The commission attempts to eliminate the cause of the complaint by persuasion.

5. If the complaint can't be resolved, the commission, if it has the power, asks for a court order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from the practice that caused the complaint.

6. If the respondent does not obey the court order, the commission or the court imposes penalties.

Organization, communication, research, and complaint procedures — all designed to establish the commission's leadership role — are the initial elements of concern of a newly organized human relations commission. Once the machinery for these functions has been set in motion, the commission is better prepared to tackle the problem areas of human relations.

Problem Area Programs

Major human relations programs have tended to center on three problem areas: housing, employment, and police-community relations. In general, the backbone of any program in these areas is law and the growing number of cities and states which have passed enforceable laws in these problem areas attest to the fact that legal measures are often necessary to provide additional force to supplement human relations commissions' efforts to resolve problems through persuasion and conciliation.

Housing Programs

The Executive Secretary of the Toledo Council of Churches describes housing as the "gut issue of the integration problem." While somewhat crude, the statement is correct. No matter what the human relations problem, it almost always can be related to housing and home environment.

Human relations consultant George Schermer contends that the racial housing problem affects two groups: (1) the majority of Negro families with too little income and buying power to bargain effectively for decent housing, regardless of discriminatory practices, and (2) those Negroes with adequate income who are forced to accept housing within the existing, or expanding, racial ghetto.

Three general objectives which have been frequently proposed in the housing area for human relations commissions are: (1) to promote equal opportunity and equal accessibility to housing accommodations for all people; (2) to increase the supply of new housing for low- and middle-income groups which is so located and managed that racial desegregation will result; and, (3) to plan for, and implement, a process of residential desegregation and prevent the further expansion of the racial ghetto. To implement these objectives, programs which involve the housing industry, religious and civic organizations, neighborhood councils, and real estate brokers will have to be developed. Several elements of a commission's housing program might include:

1. A campaign to promote fair, open-market practices through a fair housing practices ordinance and full use of the provisions of Presidential Executive Orders which require federal housing agencies to take all appropriate legal and administrative measures to prevent discrimination in federally-aided or assisted housing.

2. Organizing a fair-housing citizens council and a cooperatively-operated real estate agency to handle unrestricted listings and sales if, and when, real estate brokers are unwilling to do so.

3. A program to stabilize racially-changing neighborhoods to promote housing desegregation and the prevention of further extensions of ghetto patterns.

4. The adoption of a policy and plan to utilize public housing and urban renewal programs as instruments for the promotion of desegregation.

Fair Housing Practices Ordinances. Most human relations commissions are just beginning to undertake programs to achieve objectives in this problem area. The degree to which the above-stated housing objectives may be considered "bold" or "controversial" in any one community will depend on local circumstances. In considering this problem area, the human relations commission would be well-advised to keep in mind that the backbone of any housing program is publicly-stated city policy. Depending on local circumstances, the urgency of the problem, and what is politically achievable by the mayor and council, city policy can range from a statement of principle to an ordinance "without teeth" and with substantial exemptions to an ordinance which is relatively comprehensive with few, if any, exceptions. Indeed, it is possible, over a relatively short period of time, for a city to experience changes in attitude and public sentiment which is reflected in the evolution of public policy from a "statement of principles" to an ordinance prohibiting certain types of discriminatory practices. Such was the case in Des Moines, Iowa.

In 1961, the Des Moines City Council recognized the existence of discrimination in housing in the city and condemed it by declaring that: "Discrimination by any person, firm, or corporation in selling, renting, or financing residential property solely by reason of racial intolerance is hereby declared to be a morally wrong obstacle to free exercise by all of the people of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

In 1963, the Des Moines City Council considered a fair housing ordinance with penalties and both with and without, exemptions. This measure was defeated by a four to one vote of the council. Early in January, 1964, when new members of the city council took office, the Des Moines Coordinating Council, made up of civic, social, and religious organizations became active in generating support for a fair housing practices ordinance. This group circulated petitions, furnished speakers for programs, purchased a film with housing as its topic, and contacted as many individuals and groups as they could. Members of the Coordinating Council even organized "sit-ins" at the weekly city council meetings to emphasize the need for a fair housing practices ordinance.

The Des Moines Commission on Human Rights was instructed by the council to draft an ordinance. The finished product; however, was not acceptable to the city council and in turn the council drafted a compromise ordinance which all of its members could support. Passed in June of 1964, the Des Moines Fair Housing Ordinance provides for the investigation and conciliation of complaints arising out of discriminatory practices in the showing, leasing, sale, or financing of dwelling houses, apartments, living quarters, and other real property used or usable for purposes of human habitation or for the construction of buildings suitable for human habitation. The Commission on Human Rights is given the responsibility for administering the ordinance. All complaints are filed with the Secretary of the Commission and following his investigation a report of findings to the Commission is prepared. The Commission reviews these findings in executive session. All matters are kept confidential and no penalties are invoked. A public hearing may be held if all efforts to conciliate fail. If such is the case, the findings of the Commission during the hearing will be made available to the public.

An editorial in the *DesMoines Register and Tribune* stressed the importance of having an ordinance by stating in part:

> Dropping the penalty clause and adding 'Mrs. Murphy' exemption clauses made it possible for the Des Moines City Council to pass a fair housing ordinance on its decisive first reading by a 5 to 0 vote. . . . If these compromises are what it took to pass a fair housing ordinance, the changes are thoroughly defensible. Opponents should rejoice that another decisive step has been taken. The normal sequence for civil rights laws is first a statement of principle, then a law without teeth, and with substantial exemptions, then finally a law with teeth. Des Moines may find with added experience that a penalty clause is needed and that exemptions can be trimmed down somewhat later on.
>
> But the important thing now is to make a start, and however the ordinance reads now, the next steps would be the same. The Human Rights staff and Commission would have to start by working for voluntary compliance in the easiest spots, using conciliation as its main resource.
>
> Experience with fair employment and housing laws has been substantial and remarkably uniform. No matter how stiff the law, it still has to be put into effect bit by bit. As good examples set the style, and as enforcement works from case to case.
>
> No matter how the law is written, conciliation and persuasion are the major reliance. Most communities before long find it helpful to have a penalty clause on the books so that the conciliators can get a more respectful hearing in the hard cases. But even then, a penalty is rarely used.

A number of communities have passed fair housing practices ordinances. A brief review of these ordinances indicates significant qualitative differences among them. Some "fair housing" ordinances pertain only to public housing facilities. Other ordinances have numerous exclusions and exemptions from provisions found in the ordinance. Finally, some ordinances provide for penalties to violators, while others have no penalties. For human relations commissions which are considering the adoption of some form of local fair housing practices ordinance, the following points are submitted as guidelines to provisions which might possibly be incorporated into a local ordinance.

1. An initial policy statement to affirm, or reaffirm an earlier action, against discrimination in housing.

2. The number and kinds of prohibitions should be clearly stated in the ordinance. The following points are those which appear in the State of Ohio Fair Housing Law which took effect in 1965. This law which is one of the most comprehensive of its type, provided that it is unlawful to: (1) refuse to loan money to buy, build, repair, or improve housing, (2) inquire into, or keep records on, the race or color of perspective buyers, renters, or borrowers, (3) advertise the sale or rental of property on a preferential basis, (4) try to create panic selling or "block-busting" by implying that property values will decline, that the neighborhood or its schools will deteriorate or the crime rate may increase, (5) represent to any person that commercial housing is not available for inspection when in fact it is so available, (6) discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of selling, renting, or leasing, and (7) enter into any agreement when buying or selling property which restricts the use of the property on discriminatory grounds.

3. The ordinance should state which type of property is included, or excluded, from provisions of law. For example, the Ohio Law applies to all new houses which are built to be sold or

rented; apartment houses in multiple family units; boarding houses; and, vacant land intended for such residential uses. The Ohio law excludes a single family dwelling in which the owner lives; and, a two-family unit in which the owner occupies one unit.

4. Enforcement procedures should be listed. For example, the Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1966 Ordinance which prohibits discrimination in housing practices provides that any person claiming an unlawful housing practice shall file the written complaint with the Kalamazoo Community Relations Board, describing the details of the discrimination.

5. List specific procedures. For example, the Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1966 Ordinance which prohibits discrimination in housing practices provides that any person claiming an unlawful housing practice can file a written complaint with the Kalamazoo Community Relations Board which describes the details of the Discriminatory Act. Upon receiving the complaints, the Board makes an investigation. If after such investigation, the Board, by a majority vote of its members, determines that a violation of the ordinance has occurred, it attempts to eliminate or adjust the unlawful housing practice by conciliation and persuasion. If the Board finds a false complaint or fails in conciliation, it can forward all papers and reports relating to the matter to the City Commission with its findings and recommendations. All complaints, investigations, and conciliations are kept confidential until they are forwarded to the City Commission. The City Commission then reviews the proceedings and determines either to dismiss the complaints, pursue further conciliation procedures, or refer the complaint to the Michigan Civil Rights Commission for appropriate legal action under state law. In connection with this point, the ordinance should clearly make reference to the administering agency's powers to subpoena witnesses and records, conduct full hearings, request court orders, and impose penalties.

Anti-Block-Busting Ordinances. In 1963, a block-busting law was enacted by the Toledo City Council in response to an emergency situation that existed in the Parkside area of the city. Soon after the second negro family moved into a 20-square-block area in 1962, residents were subjected to continual bombardment and harrassment by unscrupulous real estate agents. Scare tactics which were designed to panic residents into selling their properties included late hour telephone calls, rumors, and frequent personal contacts.

The Toledo Block-Busting Ordinance prohibits certain real estate practices including inducing the sale of property by representing that the presence, or anticipated presence of persons of a particular race, religion, or national origin may result in a lowering of property values, an increase in criminal or anti-social behavior, or a decline in the quality of schools in an area. Complaints which allege violations may be filed with the Toledo Board of Community Relations.

The Chairman of the Board appoints five Board members to act as a fair neighborhood practices panel. The panel investigates and if there appears to be probable cause to support the complaint, the panel attempts to adjust it by conciliation and negotiation. If this fails, the panel, by majority vote, may order a public hearing. In the event that the panel finds, by majority vote, that a person has engaged in any prohibited practices, its findings are conveyed to him. If the violation continues, the entire record of proceedings is forwarded to the director of law for appropriate action.

The violations of the Anti-Block-Busting Ordinance are punishable by fine of up to $500 or imprisonment up to six months, or both.

The Executive Director of the Toledo Board of Community Relations, G. Nelson Smith, states that the law has been 100 per cent effective in dispelling block-busting situations. Since the law was enacted, the Board has investigated 7 complaints; 5 were settled with a telephone call, and the other two were settled with a face-to-face interview and clarification of the law.

Positive Housing Programs. An alert human relations commission should seek out potential inter-group and racial relations problems of the community and provide leadership to deal with them before they become more difficult to solve. An agency which considers its role as being a mediating, or ordinance-enforcing body is missing the most significant role which it should play—that of providing leadership and recognizing and resolving potential problem areas. Examples of positive programs which have been developed in the housing area at Skokie, Illinois, and New Haven, Connecticut, are briefly discussed below.

The work of the Skokie Human Relations Commission is a good example of a Commission's attempt to achieve open occupancy in that community without an open occupancy ordinance. In July, 1965, the City Council adopted a resolution declaring that equal housing opportunity for people of all races, creeds, colors, and national origins was the official policy of the Village. Five months later, in November, 1965, the Council authorized the Commission to undertake a private program of community education and research designed to make this policy a working reality.

The first step in this program consisted of preparing a pamphlet for distribution to all Village residents which urged cooperation with the official Village policy. Under Village policy, which was detailed in the booklet, every home sale would be handled on a non-discriminatory basis unless the real estate broker was instructed otherwise in writing by the seller. The Mayor explained, "While the home seller thus retains complete freedom of action regarding the sale of his home, it is hoped that most sellers will follow the course recommended by the Commission and permit non-discriminatory sale."

After the booklet was mailed, voluntary agreements were then sent to all realtors serving the Village, asking them to agree to send monthly reports to the Village Hall, giving the names and addresses of all persons who had listed homes for sale during the month and indicating if the homes were listed on a restricted, or non-restricted basis. Of the 30 realtors serving the Village, some 22 have indicated that they will participate in the program.

After receiving the realtors lists, the Village mails copies of its booklet to the home seller with a detailed covering letter emphasizing the Village's non-discriminatory housing policy. The Village then hopes that home sellers will then decide to list their homes on a non-discriminatory basis.

At the start of 1967, after the Skokie Pilot Program has been in effect for approximately one year, the Village will evaluate the results of the project. If the project has not been successful, the information gathered may then form the basis of a proposal for fair housing legislation to achieve the goals of the voluntary program.

One of the goals of the various housing programs initiated by the New Haven Commission on Equal Opportunities is to eliminate the negro ghetto and to create a situation in the city where housing opportunity for every family will be unaffected by considerations of race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry.

In July, 1965, the New Haven Commission was asked by the city's Redevelopment Agency to help integrate nine apartments in a housing development which had few negro residents. Nine apartments had been constructed and the developer planned to use one apartment for his office which left eight to be rented.

As requested, the Commission undertook the program to encourage negro families to apply as tenants in this development. The Commission did not undertake the duties or functions of the rental agents; it merely put the family and the real estate agent in contact with each other when a negro family was interested in considering these apartments. From that point on the real estate agent performed his function of attempting to lease the apartments to the families. Integration was achieved when seven of the eight apartments were rented — four occupied by negro families and three by white families.

Additional apartments are planned for the area and as they are completed, the Commission expects to be called on to resume its program.

In September, 1965, at the request of the city's Redevelopment Agency and with the consent and cooperation of the developer and rental agent, the New Haven Commission helped encourage white families to apply for apartments in a 34-apartment building. This development was being built in an area of the city commonly referred to as a negro ghetto. At the time, the Commission was requested to help, 17 of the 34 housing units had rented — 12 to negro families and 5 to white families. Within two months after the Commission joined the program, all of the apartments had been rented with a total of 22 negro, 10 white, and 2 mixed families. As in the previous case, the Commission's only function was to put white families in contact with the real estate or rental agent.

Employment Programs

Next to housing, employment is perhaps the area of most concern to Human Relations Commissions. As indicated earlier, many of the early human relations commissions were originally created to administer a local fair employment practices ordinance. Only later did human relations commissions branch into other fields.

Fair employment practices ordinances or statutes generally prohibit discrimination in city hiring and firing of municipal employees; the city from entering into a contract with a company that discriminates against its employees; and discrimination in the city's decision to grant, renew, deny, or revoke licenses.

Most human relations specialists tend to agree that emphasis on administering a fair employment practice ordinance alone will fall short of helping to assure genuine equality of employment opportunity. George Schermer has suggested eight elements of a human relations commission plan to promote the long-range program of equal employment opportunity.

1. With the support of the mayor and council, the commission should make sure that all municipal personnel policies are conducted on a merit basis according to qualifications and without reference to color or ancestry.

2. Establish regular liaison and consultation, either on a formal or informal basis, with the intergroup relations officers of the principal procurement agencies of the Defense Department, Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Agency, General Services and Administration, and others to assure effective local application and compliance with Presidential Executive Orders dealing with fair employment.

3. Establish early consultation with manufacturers and retailers of consumer products and services, such as bakery goods, dairy products, petroleum, beverages, chain stores, department stores, banks, and insurance companies. Generally, firms doing business in these fields are very sensitive to consumer pressures and are anxious to resolve problems relating to fair employment practices before they reach critical proportions.

4. Develop procedures for bringing about fair and equitable employment practices among all private employers. Information, consultation and persuasion are generally the first steps to try. If progress cannot be made in this manner, assistance from state agencies or the federal government, or a government contract requirement or state laws as are required, are the next steps. In other cases, investigations, public hearings, and official findings and recommendations may be advisable.

5. Develop a special program for organized labor. The human relations commission can first establish a cooperative alliance among those unions that support its fair employment practices objectives. The commission can then use education, persuasion, investigation, research, administrative and legal pressures to eliminate barriers to equal employment opportunity. Mr. Schermer adds that Presidential Executive Orders can be used to advantage with labor unions, particularly where federal funds are being invested in construction projects.

6. Maintain a continual flow of information about employment opportunities. Groups which have been excluded from employment opportunities and are conditioned to expect rebuffs are usually not alert to new opportunities, nor, are they aggressive in searching out new opportunities. In all likelihood they are prone to arrive late after jobs have been filled.

Closely related to the fair employment problem area, are education programs which have been sponsored by municipal human relations commissions to advance employment opportunities among minority and disadvantaged groups. A brief description of successful programs which have been undertaken in this problem area are presented below.

Toledo Community Relations Board. Sometimes a humans relations commission may be able to utilize outside funds to finance an employment program. One of the first human relations commissions to take advantage of outside federal funds was the Toledo Community Relations Board which, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Neighborhood Youth Corps, is using a federal grant to finance a work experience program for youths.

In the latter half of 1965, the Board worked with 275 school dropouts, aged 16 to 21. Many were uneducated, unemployed, in ill-health, anti-social in their attitudes and outlook, and in need of help and relief.

Each project enrollee was given an aptitude and interest test by the Ohio State Employment Service — Youth Opportunity Center. When the results indicated a need for specialized training, enrollees were encouraged and assisted to explore the possibilities of available training programs. Those who showed college potential were urged to apply for admission. Some were helped to obtain financial aid to enter the University of Toledo. Others received work scholarships at a local business college. Others entered the Armed Forces.

Counseling sessions were held by field representatives to develop proper job habits and attitudes. As a result of this program, enrollees are now employed in more than 35 different occupations having pay ranges from $40 to $120 per week. Of the 127 placements, the average pay was $68.50 compared to $0-$37.50 per week earned by the enrollees when they initially signed up for the program.

The Toledo Board's Executive Director serves as project director and his time on the project is paid by federal funds. Two staff workers have been added to the Board's staff to assist in this program and their salary is paid for by the project. Local observers have noted a reduction of tensions since the project began.

Des Moines, Iowa. A demonstration youth program, similar to the one undertaken at Toledo, was started in Des Moines in 1963. The program is financed by a grant from the Manpower Development and Training Agency and the Office of Manpower Automation and Training. Approximately 100 youths enrolled in the two-year pilot project designed to demonstrate successful methods of retraining and placing in employment, unemployed and potentially unemployable youths aged 17 to 22.

After a 12-week orientation program in metal, auto, electrical shop, or business occupations, the enrollees receive job training for a specific job. Occupational areas in which enrollees have received job training include machine operation, service station work, appliance repair, copy reproduction, sales, auto tune-up and auto body repair, and stock clerk. In addition to the specific job training, the enrollees also receive instruction in basic academic subjects and personal counseling by trained social workers. Those enrolled in the program receive stipends depending on their individual needs.

Louisville, Kentucky. Human Relations Commission. In Louisville, the Municipal Human Relations Commission began its "Learn More — Earn More" adult education program with the cooperation of the Louisville Board of Education, the Kentucky Employment Service, and the State Department of Education. The program is designed for people aged 18 and over who need additional education to obtain and hold a better job.

Early in the planning stages for the program, the advisory committee decided that general objectives of this program should be the same as the objectives of the Kentucky State Program for Adult Education. These were:

1. To improve the opportunities for employment by providing a general educational foundation upon which vocational skills and competencies for higher education can be built.

2. To increase potential for immediate employment by providing the opportunity to develop a satisfactory level of educational achievement.

3. To bring about more effective participation in a democratic society as reflected in an approved understanding of social, political, and economic conditions.

4. To assist individuals in developing an improved self-concept as well as setting or establishing new goals and aspirational levels.

5. To provide opportunities for individuals to improve their socio-economic standard of living through planned educational programs.

A night school program was offered under the direction of the Board of Education which provided teachers for an 18-week course. The tuition fee of $25 was charged when the program began

in 1964. Those who enrolled were advised that training grants were available, if needed, but were urged to bring what they could afford and not let money keep them away.

The program offered special training in basic education courses designed to supplement on-the-job training provided by employers, and courses needed to qualify the enrollee for a high school equivalency certificate.

Out of an original enrollment of 416, approximately 80 per cent completed the program. Over-all, the initial project was judged to be highly successful. Participants indicated that the program built confidence in themselves; helped them solve problems on their job; broadened their reading interests and improved their communication skills; and, stimulated them to continue with additional training programs to further improve themselves.

Other desirable by-products from the "Learn-More Earn-More" program included:

1. The program demonstrated that unemployed and under-educated are interested in helping themselves. Less than 25 per cent were unable to pay, at least, part of the tuition.

2. The negro community helped generously to meet the needs of its people by contributing almost $1,000 in grants-in-aid through negro churches and civic organizations.

3. The program indicated that adult education programs should be located in facilities in neighborhoods where the people, who desire its services, live.

4. The experiences of those who attended the program have served as a powerful motivating force to encourage others to seek more training.

5. The participation of the Kentucky State Employment Service in this program, and the accompanying publicity, resulted in many residents of the community seeking counseling and job-placement services through the employment service for the first time. Of the program participants, counseling and job-placement services were provided 78 applicants. Of this number, approximately 60 were placed in vocational training classes and others were placed in jobs.

Over-all, the success of this program led to the Louisville Board of Education authorizing similar programs in five additional schools. All five of the centers were located within target areas for war on poverty programs. At the start of the 1965-1966 school year, roughly double the number of original applicants in the pilot project enrolled in the expanded program. Ultimately, it is expected that approximately 2,000 enrollees will participate in the program.

Police Community Relations

The police community relations program is a relatively new approach to human relations problems. The pioneer city in this area is St. Louis which initiated a police-community relations program in 1955 to improve relations between city negroes and the police department.

As in St. Louis, the police department develops and conducts the program itself. However, as George Schermer indicates, human relations commissions can supply the initiative and guidance. The following steps are suggested to implement the program:

1. Announcement by the police command of its principal policies and orders and interpretation of these orders to the community. The police commissioner and chief deputies should seek every opportunity to appear at meetings and before civic and religious gatherings, making a special effort to reach those groups farthest from the center of power and prestige.

2. Ministers, civic leaders, and other groups and individual citizens should be encouraged to come to police headquarters or the district station with a concern or a complaint, be treated with courtesy, and have their complaints heard attentively.

3. A small group of police officers can appear in uniform at schools, recreation, and civic centers to speak and show motion pictures to children on law and order and answer questions. Some cities have found it wise to have the officers appear the first week in civilian dress and the following week in uniform to give children the idea that policemen are ordinary and accessible people.

4. Groups of ministers and others can be encouraged to be present at police stations and magistrate's and police court hearings, particularly on weekends when many arrests for disorderly conduct occur.

An example of one human relations commission's work in this area is the Police-Community Relations Committee which the Toledo Board of Community Relations helped to establish in June, 1964 after an 18-year-old negro burglary suspect was shot by a white patrolman. Charges that the patrolman deliberately shot the suspect because he was a negro were dispelled when an investigation showed that the policeman's bullet had struck the roof of a car and a piece of the bullet ricocheted, hitting the youth. The Board's Executive Director G. Nelson Smith said the incident indicated the need for better communications between the police and the community.

The mayor created the committee under the auspices of the Board of Community Relations with the Board's chairman serving as committee chairman. Other committee representatives are three members of the Board of Community Relations, three members of the police division, three members of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, two members of the city's Spanish-speaking population, and one member each from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Council of Social Agencies, the Economic Opportunity Planning Association of Greater Toledo, and Juvenille Court.

The committee's bimonthly meetings are attended by the mayor, city manager, safety director, Mr. Smith, and members of the Board's staff.

Before the committee's first meeting it was made clear that it would not serve as a police review board nor would it restrict ministers from taking the kind of action they thought necessary if any alleged police injustices affecting their people should occur.

At the bi-monthly sessions committee members discussed the "how" of law enforcement; the selection and promotions of police officers; and improvement of the police and negro image to each other. Formal minutes were not taken and the press did not attend the group's initial meetings, However, members of the news media have been present since the October, 1964 meeting reflecting the committee's activities on radio, newspapers, and television.

After youths attacked two police officers a youth subcommittee was created to draw up recommendations for dealing with Toledo's youth problems. The sub-committee recommended that a permanent advisory committee on youth be established to study and plan a youth program for the city.

At the end of 1965 the staff of the Board of Community Relations recommended that the Police Community Relations Committee become an advisory committee to the Board. It also recommended that a new committee focussing only on youth problems be created as another Board advisory committee.

Conclusions

In general, most municipal human relations commissions are bodies which have been created only in recent years. The overwhelming majority have been in existence for less than approximately five years. It is possible, however, to list some guidelines for municipal officials to consider in organizing, or evaluating, a human relations commission and its programs.

Basically there are five alternate ways to create an official human relations commission. Perhaps the strongest is through an ordinance or charter amendment adopted by popular referendum. Other ways include the creation of a commission by ordinance of the city council, city commission or county commission; a mayor's proclamation supported by a city council resolution of concurrence; a mayor's proclamation or executive order without council concurrence; or, self-organized groups which are given official recognition or endorsement by the mayor and council. Generally, the stronger the method used, the greater indication of the city's endorsement of the work of the commission.

In creating the commission, care should be taken to draw members from all bases of the community to include, as nearly as possible, representatives of the several social, economic, religious, cultural, ethnic, and racial groups which comprise the population of the community. Those making the selections for membership on the commission cannot afford to forget that the negro members must be persons who have trust of negro citizens. Negroes appointed to human relations commissions should be widely respected by, and have a following among, negro residents of the community.

Recent trends indicate that cities are appropriating increased funds to human relations commissions work, particularly in those cities where the commission may have been operational for several years. This trend has resulted from officials in many cities taking closer looks at their communities to detect and alleviate conditions that tend to generate inter-racial and inter-group disturbances; human relations commissions evolving from conciliatory and advisory bodies into bodies charged with responsibilities to administer local human relations ordinances; and, increasing competition for qualified personnel due to the significant increase in activity and interest at all three levels of government to effect civil rights legislation.

The committee system as an administrative tool, has been used extensively and successfully to reach and involve a large number of groups and individuals in human relations commission work. Municipal officials should take extreme care to develop and maintain a committeed structure that involves and reaches a large number of people from every level and section of the community.

Initially, the human relations commission's most important job is to quickly establish a leadership role in the community. As early as possible, the commission should consider the establishment of operating procedures or guidelines to organize the work of the commission; communicate the nature of the local problem and the work of the commission to the community; and, investigate and handle complaints about discriminatory practices. In the beginning, these programs do not need to be elaborate; but, some work should be done in each of these areas with results publicized to let the community know that the commission exists and that it is operational.

Housing, employment, and police-community relations are three major problem areas of human relations work. To be most effective, the commission's program in these areas should be backed up by city ordinances. In all likelihood, most human relations commissions will find that they will rely on persuasion and conciliation as principal means to resolve complaints. Despite this, the commission's program should be backed up by municipal ordinances to lend added weight to the work of the commission if persuasion or conciliation efforts fail.

Arthur Levin has listed a broad range of duties which human relations commissions may have. Depending on local circumstances, the urgency of the problem, and what is politically achievable by the mayor and council, city policy can range from statements of principles to ordinances "without teeth" and with substantial exemptions, to ordinances which are relatively comprehensive with few, if any, exceptions. Recent experience has demonstrated that it is possible, over a relatively short period of time, for a city to experience changes in attitudes and public sentiment which are reflected in the evolution of public policy from the form of a "statement of principles" to comprehensive ordinances prohibiting certain types of discriminatory practices in specific problem areas.

Finally, municipal officials should bear in mind that a human relations commission is not a cure-all. The existence of human relations commissions in cities which have experienced rioting, demonstrations, and other forms of intergroup unrest gives evidence of this. However, in these and other cities, the existence of a human relations commission has enabled the community to act promptly when tensions mount and threaten to boil over. An effective Commission can serve as the sounding-board and communications net to bring to the attention of municipal officials those conditions which need attention to not only reduce human relations tensions and frictions but to provide equality of opportunity for all.

Acknowledgements. MIS wishes to express its appreciation to the Potomac Institute and the Southern Regional Council for information and assistance which they provided.

Note: This report was prepared by Marion Tureck, Publications Assistant, International City Managers' Association.

File Miss - Council

file

November 6, 1967

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Les:

The attached report on school lunch programs at Sharkey-Issaquena was put together by Denison Ray. Perhaps, you will recall a letter of some months back I sent to the Clark committee. The letter was concerned with this same problem. I do not see how we who are interested in the welfare of the children of the South can go about our work without giving considerable attention to this area.

Yours,

Ken Dean

KLD:dmh

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

Dear Friend,

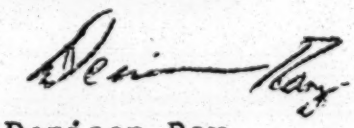
Enclosed is a report, which has been submitted to the Department of Agriculture, on the operation of the school lunch program in the Sharkey-Issaquena Consolidated Line School District. This office has received a number of complaints from other counties in Mississippi regarding the school lunch program. Some time ago we submitted complaints about the program to the United States Department of Agriculture but, frankly, little has been done to right the wrongs being done to the black children of Mississippi by the way in which the program is operated in the various counties. Based on our past experience, we are not optimistic that the reaction of USDA to the enclosed report will be responsive to the great need outlined in the report. We would greatly appreciate whatever you can do to put pressure on the Department to respond in a meaningful fashion.

It seems appropriate to quote at this point from the now famous doctors' report:

> "Mississippi, it seems to me, is for its poor - and particularly its Negro poor - a kind of prison in which live a great group of uneducated, semi-starving people from whom all but token public support has been withdrawn. They are completely isolated from the outside world. They have nowhere to turn for material aid or moral support. Their story needs to be told not merely for their sakes -- but for the sake of all America."

Please feel free to make copies of the report to distribute to other concerned persons.

Yours truly,



Denison Ray

DR:bjd
Enclosure

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF
THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM IN SHARKEY-ISSAQUENA CONSOLIDATED LINE SCHOOL DISTRICT,
MISSISSIPPI

I. NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

The National School Lunch Program (P.L. 396, 79th Congress; as amended by P.L. 518, 82nd Congress and P.L. 323, 87th Congress) is a matching grant program of federal assistance to the states for the declared objective of safeguarding "the health and well-being of the Nation's children" and encouraging "the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other goods . . . ." The program is administered by the Consumer and Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture under the National School Lunch Act of 1946.

The Act provides for federal assistance in the form of cash reimbursements to help defray a protion of the food costs incurred by participating schools. The Act also allows for direct distribution of suitable foods acquired by the Department in its purchase operations. Under the latter part of the program commodities are drawn from the supplies of the Commodity Credit Corporation and from the surplus commodities acquired under the authority of Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935, as amended. In addition, Section 6 of the School Lunch Act authorizes the expenditure of part of the appropriated funds for the direct purchase and distribution by the Department of certain foods which would improve the nutritional quality of the lunches served.

Section 11, added in 1962, provides special assistance in the form of higher rates of cash reimbursement to school drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist. For fiscal year 1967 Congress appropriated only two millon dollars for this special assistance program. This can finance only a limited number of pilot programs in the states. So in Mississippi, the poorest state in the country, only seventeen schools are benefiting

from the Section 11 special assistance program.

The Secretary of Agriculture is required to apportion at least 75% of the Act's annual appropriation among the several state educational agencies. Apportionment is based on two factors: (1) the participation level of the state, that is, the number of lunches served in the preceding year, and (2) the assistance need rate of the state, based on relative per capita income of each state.

Schools that decide to participate in the program enter into written agreements with the state educational agency. The agreement must include the following language from section 9 of the Act: "meals . . . shall be served without cost or at a reduced cost to all children as determined by the local school authorities to be unable to pay the full cost of the lunch." From its school lunch allotment the state agency reimburses each participating school on the basis of the number of lunches served to children participating in the program. The state agency is further charged with general supervision of the program's operation in the local schools in accordance with standards and regulations promulgated by the Department. The most important of these operating standards are:

(1) Lunches served should meet minimum nutritional standards established by the Department;

(2) The lunch program should be operated on a nonprofit basis; and

(3) Children unable to pay the full cost should be given lunches free or at a reduced price.

The state is required to match the federal cash contribution at a three-to-one ratio (a downward adjustment in the ratio is made for states having a per capita income below the national average). Children's payments for lunches are considered as part of the state's matching funds. The value of commodities (exclusive

of USDA donated foods), services, supplies, facilities, and equipment donated to the program is also considered as part of the matching funds.

So children's payments for lunches, federal cash reimbursements, donations in cash and kind, and in some instances state and local tax revenue constitute the income that covers the cost of food purchased wholesale in the local market, labor expenditures, and equipment. Factors that influence the costs of operating the program include:

(1) Whether the school pays union scale or merely minimum wage for labor services utilized in the operation of the lunchroom;

(2) The efficiency of the school's wholesale purchasing practices;

(3) The efficiency of the labor services;

(4) The amount of surplus commodities the school manages to obtain; and

(5) The number of free lunches provided.

To make up the deficit between cost and income, then, schools must depend on local donations in cash or kind and on charges levied against the students. This presents no problem if the students' families can afford to pay these charges. Ironically, there is evidence that the more affluent the school population is, the more efficient is the lunchroom operation; in poorer sections the poor must help defray the costs of inefficient buying practices, underutilization of surplus commodities, and the like.

As the price of a school lunch increases, participation in the lunch program is affected. The higher the price the more the burden falls on the poor, at least in those schools where students

pay a uniform rate, regardless of differences in family income. In many areas it has been found that the charges per pupil have risen so high that poor families are simply unable to pay the price of the lunch. The school lunch budget will be in balance but student participation decreases, that is, the poorer children are priced out of the program. They either go home for lunch if that is possible or bring their lunch or go without lunch altogether.

As the Act is presently administered, local school officials have the power to flaunt the mandate of Section 9 of the Act and decide not to offer free lunches however empoverished their school population may be and however strong is the evidence that their poorer students are getting no lunch at all. Apparently the reason for this is that if free lunches are given to needy children, costs are increased and the price of the lunch for more affluent children is increased. Given this problem, many local school officials in Mississippi and other states have determined that those more fortunate will not be called on to help needy children have free lunches. Thus, the clear Congressional mandate of Section 9 of the Act, designed to help children in need, has in many instances been ignored. President Johnson has said:

> "It is hard to teach a hungry child. This fact, known to parents and teachers alike, underlies the school lunch program throughout the Nation . . . . No child in an affluent America should be without an adequate diet."

Although 10% of the lunches both in Mississippi and nationally are served free, many schools do not offer free lunches at all, irrespective of the economic conditions in the community. Indeed, the 10% figure for Mississippi, the state with the lowest per capita income in the nation, when contrasted with the same percentage for other states whose people are comparatively much

better off, makes it obvious that Mississippi is not offering free lunches to its needy children to nearly the extent it should.

The remainder of this report will outline grave defects in the operation of the school lunch program in Sharkey-Issaquena Consolidated Line School District, Mississippi, where a special study has been made.

II. SHARKEY-ISSAQUENA CONSOLIDATED LINE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The District is composed of four schools, called Attendance Centers:

A. Fielding Wright Attendance Center, Rolling Fork, Mississippi. Principal, Mr. Mullins. Average daily attendance is approximately 640 children of which approximately 100 are Negroes in grades 1-4 and 9-12.

B. Henry Weathers Attendance Center, Rolling Fork, Mississippi. Principal, Mr. O.E. Jordan. Average daily attendance is approximately 1400 Negro children.

C. Issaquena Elementary Attendance Center, Mayersville, Mississippi. Principal, Mr. Elijah Norris, An all-Negro school.

D. Cary Elementary Attendance Center, Cary, Mississippi. An all-Negro school.

The school district serves all of Issaquena and Sharkey Counties except for: (1) a section of Issaquena County in Beat 5, west of Highway 61, which is within the Western Line Consolidated School District; (2) the northern portion of Sharkey County; served by the Anguilla Line Consolidated School District; and (3) a small southern portion of Sharkey County served by the Holly Bluff Consolidated Line School District. The 1960 Census indicates that in Issaquena County per capita income was $505, and Issaquena County ranked 10th lowest in the nation in terms of per capita

income. Issaquena County had a 1960 population of 3,576 (2,400 nonwhite and 1,176 white). The 1960 Census indicates that Sharkey County had a per capita income in $645 and ranked 74th lowest in the nation. Sharkey County had a 1960 population of 10,738 (7,491 nonwhite and 3,247 white). The economic situation has not improved but has worsened due to increased agricultural mechanization and new chemicals which have drastically reduced the demand for field labor.

III. DISPARITY IN SCHOOL LUNCH PRICES

During school year 1966-67 the price of a lunch at Fielding Wright, the formerly all-white school, has been thirty cents and the price at the three all-Negro schools has been fifteen cents. This price disparity can be partially rationalized when one considers that the three all-Negro schools receive special assistance under Section 11 of the Act and that Fielding Wright does not receive the higher rate of cash reimbursement allowable under Section 11.

But in fiscal year 1966 the state-wide average price in Mississippi of a school lunch was 23.6 cents. The Consumer and Marketing Services estimates that the average price for fiscal year 1967 will not exceed 25 cents. Therefore, the lunch price at Fielding Wright exceeds the state average by at least five cents. We do not pretend to know what has caused the higher price at Fielding Wright but the following are factors that might account for it:

(1) Inefficient wholesale buying practices (conversations with Mr. Mullins, the principal of Fielding Wright, indicated that the school might be purchasing from a rather highly priced wholesaler); and

(2) Insufficient use of surplus commodities on hand (see

Section U below).

IV. THE NEED FOR FREE OR REDUCED PRICE LUNCHES

Section Nine (9) of the Act states that "meals shall be served without cost or at a reduced cost to children who are determined by local school authorities to be unable to pay the full cost of the lunch." The written agreement between the four schools in the school district in question and the Mississippi State Department of Education has a proviso to that effect.

In any interview on March 22, 1967, Mr. Mullins, the principal of the predominately white school, Fielding Wright, stated that no child attending Fielding Wright had been served a free or reduced price lunch this school year.

Fielding Wright Attendance Center was desegregated under court order in the fall of 1965, and currently eight grades (1-4 and 9-12) are desegregated under the court-ordered plan. In the immediately past school term, 1966-67, there were approximately 100 Negro pupils at Fielding Wright, the overwhelming preponderance of these children being in grades 1-4. Most of these Negro children come from incredibly impoverished families, in many cases families with only one household head. The attached statements (Appendix A) are merely a sampling taken in Mayersville, the county seat of Issaquena County, to indicate the hardship that the thirty cent price of the lunch at Fielding Wright has been upon these families. These statements show quite clearly that many Negroes attending Fielding Wright are forced because of extreme economic deprivation to go hungry at lunch time or to bring an inadequate lunch to school, a lunch considerably below the nutritional requirements established by the Department for the school lunch program.

A study of school lunch prices done in 1962 by the Department of Agriculture indicated that high prices are justified by offering free lunches. As the price increases, more funds are paid into the program enabling the school to offer free lunches or lunches at a price commensurate with the ability to pay of the needy children in the school. But as noted, Fielding Wright, with a school lunch price at least five cents above the state average, does not offer free lunches.

Despite the mandate from Congress, the school authorities at Fielding Wright have determined that they cannot offer free lunches to children whose parents are financially unable to pay the thirty cents. Almost all Negro children attending the formerly all-white school are excluded from participation in the lunch program because of the prohibitive price of the lunch in a school serving an area with one of the highest incidences of poverty in the United States.

This failure to offer lunches at no cost or reduced cost to children from poor families obviously serves as a formidable barrier to impoverished Negro parents who desire to upgrade their children's education by enrolling them in the formerly all-white school. Because of the higher price of the lunch, the Negro children who are currently enrolled in Fielding Wright are compelled in many instances to go hungry--clearly a violation of the intent of Congress and, in more practical terms, a grave impediment to the learning process. Thus the price of the lunch serves both as a barrier to those Negroes still trapped in the inferior Negro school who desire to transfer to Fielding Wright and as a continuing hardship for those Negro children already enrolled in the school.

V. COMPARATIVE QUALITY OF LUNCHES SERVED AT FIELDING WRIGHT AND HENRY WEATHERS

The participation rate, that is, the percentage of the total school enrollment that is served a lunch of any kind at Fielding Wright has been approximately 71% this school year. At Henry Weathers, an all-Negro school, the rate has been approximately 59%.

Although Fielding Wright's participation level is considerably higher than Henry Weathers' in the school lunch program, thus entitling Fielding Wright to a higher rate of surplus commodities, the menus at Fielding Wright (which are published weekly in a local paper) reflect just the opposite. Those menus show a much greater reliance on food purchased from local markets than the high participation rate and consequent higher commodity distribution rate would seemingly necessitate. On the other hand, the menus at Henry Weathers (which are not published) reveal that they are largely composed of surplus commodities, despite its lower participation rate and consequent lower commodity distribution rate. The information regarding the composition of these meals was gathered from personal interviews with Henry Weathers' students and their parents.

State office records indicate that surplus commodities have been distributed to school districts and not to individual schools. One may only conjecture, until there is a thorough investigation, as to what internal distribution system the all-white school authorities devised to apportion the commodities among the four schools. The surface record seemingly indicates that Henry Weathers is allotted more commodities than its participation level calls for, and Fielding Wright less. This apportionment would mean that Fielding Wright must depend on more wholesale purchases than would be necessary if the school utilized more commodities in the

meals.

Further, the surface record raises questions about the distribution of certain types of commodities. Conversations with pupils attending Henry Weathers indicate that despite the fact that school receives a disproportionately higher share of commodities:

(a) Certain high quality commodities do not show up in the lunches at Henry Weathers but appear in those served at Fielding Wright;

(b) In some cases, these high quality commodities turned up with less frequency at Henry Weathers than they did at Fielding Wright; and

(c) Certain law quality commodities show up more frequently at Henry Weathers than at Fielding Wfight.

This information indicates a gross disparity in the quality of the lunches served at the two schools. The history of the operation of the dual system of Southern school is replete with inequality in all aspects of school life. The school lunch program is another facet of this long continuing inequality. Since 1954, and especially since the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (particularly Title 6), it has been the policy of this nation to countenance no longer such government-financed inequality.

VI. USE OF CHILD LABOR IN SCHOOL LUNCH ROOMS

Several times during the investigation that led to this report, students at Fielding Wright and Henry Weathers mentioned the use of child labor, that is, children under the age of 14 working in the school lunch room. One incident reported was that the authorities at Issaquena Elementary Attendance Center have required some children under the age of 14 to work in the lunch room without pay on the stipulation that they will not pass if

they refuse to work. Several times it was reported that certain white children above and below the age of 14 were allowed to work in the lunch room at Fielding Wright for a free lunch. While no Negro child above or below the age of 14 has been allowed to work for a free lunch, the use of any children under the age of 14 in school lunch rooms is violative of the Fair Labor Standard Act. Further, Title 6 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination in federally financed programs. Allowing only white children over the age of 14 to work in the lunch room for a free lunch is a violation of Title 6.

VII. INTERNAL SEGREGATION IN THE LUNCHROOM AT FIELDING WRIGHT

Section 9 of the National School Lunch Act prohibits any physical segregation of children participating in the school lunch program. Title 6 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act forbids any discrimination in programs financially assisted by the federal government.

The attached statements (Appendix B) of Negro children attending Fielding Wright indicate a clear pattern and practice of internal segregation within the lunchroom facilities provided at the school. When questioned about this practice, Mr. Mullins, the principal of Fielding Wright, stated that this was the free choice of the students and that he in no way enforced such a policy. Records on file with the Southern District Court in Blackwell v. Issaquena County Board of Education, et al., Civil Action No. 1096, Western Division, show that the segregated seating arrangement is part of a larger pattern of segregation within the school. The practice is to segregate the Negro children in one row or at the ends of rows in their classrooms, and the student is to go to lunch in the same classroom formation. The practice makes it all but impossible for Negro and white to sit at

the same table during lunch. Negro children at Fielding Wright have recounted over and over that they are lined up outside the lunchroom on the basis of race. Mr. Mullins has taken no affirmative steps this year to prevent this practice, although this is his affirmative duty. These practices are in clear violation of Section 9 of the National School Lunch Act and Title 6 of the 1967 Civil Rights Act.

CONCLUSIONS

A. The National School Lunch Program is being manipulated by local school authorities to place financial obstacles in the path of Negro parents who desire to exercise a free choice of schools in the Sharkey-Issaquena Consolidated Line School District. The tremendous price disparity between the Negro schools and the previously all-white school operates as an impediment to school desegregation and fosters the perpetuation of the dual school system.

B. No free or reduced price lunches are offered at the formerly all-white school despite the indisputed financial inability of many Negro parents, who make up a substantial part of that school's population, to pay the prohibitive price. This is in clear violation of the intent of Congress, and far oversteps the bounds of legitimate discretion vested in local school authorities under the Act. Failure to offer lunches at no cost or reduced cost is another obstacle in the path of desegregation. Moreover, due to the school authorities' refusal to offer free or reduced price lunches, many Negro children from families in direst need are excluded from participation in the lunch program.

C. Serious questions are raised about the commodity distribution system within the school district and the competency of school lunch officials in the area of wholesale purchasing.

D. The quality of lunches offered in the Negro schools as compared to the formerly all-white school is grossly disparate. The clear mandate of Title 6 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act is that the United States Government will not fund programs that provide unequal services on the basis of race.

E. The physical segregation within the lunch room is a clear

violation of the National School Lunch Act and Title 6 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

F. Blatant violation of regulations promulgated under the Fair Labor Standard Act have occurred.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Consumer and Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture:

1. Conduct a complet audit and investigation of the operations of the school lunch program within the school district. Such an investigation should cover the internal distribution within the school district of surplus commodities, the purchasing practices of school lunchroom managers, the use of the "donated" services of children under the age of 14, the segregated seating arrangement within the lunchroom, and the failure to offer lunches at no cost or reduced cost to children unable to pay.

2. Should take all necessary measures to rectify the disparity in prices, the failure to offer free or reduced price lunches, the differential in the food quality of lunches at the formerly all-white schools and the Negro schools, the segregation within the lunchroom, and the employment of under-age children.

3. Institute a continuing audit and supervision of the finances and commodity distribution system for at least one full school year in order to ensure that the practices outlined in this report be discontinued permanently.

Respectfully submitted,

Jackson, Mississippi
October, 1967

Denison Ray
Chief Counsel, Lawyers' Committee
for Civil Rights Under Law

See Miss. Council

Paul

November 20, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

Thank you for the material concerning the grant-in-aid program for 1968. We will make sure that you receive the information listed in your requirements.

After considerable discussion, we have finally decided that our annual meeting will be December 13. This will be a meeting beginning at 5:00 P.M. and ending about 10:00 P.M. The place is the Heidelberg Hotel here in Jackson. The subject of the meeting is to be "The Essentials of Law and Order." The featured speaker will be Roy Moore, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI here in Mississippi.

We have kicked around a lot of ideas concerning this meeting, but the four bombings of the last eight weeks and three church burnings of the last 10 days have caused us to settle on this theme for the meeting. We hope that you can be present for the entire day. You will soon receive a more detailed outline of the program. Also, anyone else from SRC who would like to be present is certainly welcome.

Sincerely,

Ken Dean

Paul - would be pleasantly surprised if you could get down for this day. Let us hear.

Ken.

KD:dh

cc: Reverend Duncan Gray
Mr. Paul Anthony

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING

$1200 grant for publication dealing with starvation in Mississippi

DATE

11-20-67

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

$14,000 Grant for 1968

DATE

11-21-67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

FIELD FOUNDATION

File
Miss Council

November 22, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Exec. Dir.
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Thanks for your invitation to accompany Ed to Jackson on the 13th. I am very uncertain about whether or not I can make it but I will honestly try.

Have just gotten word that your $1200 request to New World Foundation has come through. Congratulations!

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

File Miss. C.N.R.

CES

MS - file

November 27, 1967

The Honorable John Bell Williams
Congressman
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

Congratulations on your recent election to the position of Governor in our state. I hope that under your leadership we will be able to bring together all of the forces that will work for the best possible Mississippi.

A number of people recently have called to my attention that a member of your staff (Mr. Jack Shearer) is acting in some capacity on behalf of the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race. A member of the wire service and a local newspaperman told me that Mr. Shearer had contacted them to discuss news releases and other items related to public relations, the origin of which was the APWR. The last report concerning this came to my office on November 24, 1967.

It has also been called to our attention that a number of people commonly associated with the APWR and the Ku Klux Klan were numbered among those who served as key persons in your campaign for the Governorship. Their names were included in a list that was read at the Gala just prior to the election. This has caused considerable anxiety and fear among substantial numbers of the people of Mississippi. We feel that it would be in the best interest of the state if you would make a public statement concerning the involvement of your staff with these organizations and to give expression to your feelings as regards the place of the APWR, the Ku Klux Klan and the Citizens Councils in our state.

Thank you for your consideration of these matters. We hope that the Council on Human Relations will be able to share with you in your work as you sit in the position of leadership in our state.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:dmh

File Miss. C.H.R.

MR
MS - file

NEWS RELEASE

by Kenneth L. Dean
November 27, 1967

There are a number of factors related to the event of the recent bombings and the burning of Head Start Centers throughout the state that have not been called to the attention of the public. These unmentioned factors are important, and it is the intention of the Council on Human Relations to bring them before the public. These acts of violence are causing immeasurable movement of emotional destruction among the people of Mississippi. A number of people who have been involved in a mild support of civil rights and an open door policy in our churches are left feeling as though they have been forced into a game of "Russian roulette" with a violent-prone society. Innocent children are asking their parents if it is likely that their home will be bombed. Churches who practice an open door policy are threatened. The work of a number of poverty programs has been stifled. Plans for economic expansion and industrial development are being reconsidered. A number of civic organizations have cancelled programs scheduled in the interest of the public.

These anxiety-filled persons are the concern of the Council on Human Relations, but we are equally concerned with those people who are commiting the acts of violence. They,too, are products of our society. Although involved in sub-human acts, they, too, have the potential for becoming responsible, well intended, productive members of society. For the most part, these violent-prone individuals come from the uneducated and underemployed classes. The same inadequacies in our society produce both the violent white racists and the violent black racists. There is an almost unbelievable parallel to be found in the more recently developed literature of these two groups. Much of the White Citizens Council literature is compatable with that of the black separatists.

The first factor which I would like to call to the attention of the public is that there are a number of individuals in our state who do not take out membership in racist organizations, but who move among these organizations encouraging acts of violence. This kind of situation

allows a number of these organizations to involve themselves in a supportive way in acts of violence having to do with race and anti-Semitism without actually being formally involved as an organization. A classic example of this kind of organization is the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race. The Citizens Council and the Klu Klux Klan are also such organizations. The meeting of the APWR on November 11 here in Jackson at which time there was an identification of this organization with six of the men recently convicted in the Meridian trials, and at which a publicly identified Klansman from New Orleans spoke, and at which a City Councilman from Jackson gave a greeting, represents the kind of coalition that is struggling to gain control of the state of Mississippi. Also present at that meeting was a man who is identified as a member of Congressman and Governor-elect John Bell Williams' staff. The involvement of an elected official and a staff member of a second high official in this kind of meeting tends to give the word of approval to the acts of violence which are associated with these organizations.

Another factor which is operative in the state has to do with a list of names that was read off at the John Bell Williams Gala just prior to the general election. This list of names was of persons who had played a key role in Cogressman Williams' bid for the Governorship. Among that list of names were at least four persons who have been closely associated with the above mentioned type of organization. The Council on Human Relations, in a letter being mailed today, is asking Congressman Williams to take a public stand on the following matters. Number one, is he aware of the involvement of one of his staff members with the violent-prone organizations. If so, does he plan to allow such an involvement to continue. Secondly, what is Mr. Williams' attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan, the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race and the White Citizens Council.

Another factor that the Council on Human Relations feels plays an important role in the recent acts of violence has to do with the literature that is being circulated by the Citizens Council and the APWR. At the recent state fair the APWR gave out a publication entitled, "We Will Survive." In this publication there are detailed outlines, both written and drawn, of how to construct various kinds of bombs. It should also be made known to the public that in the month of October a Catholic Book Store in New York City received a package of material with the return address being that of the Citizens Council in Jackson, Mississippi.

This package of material recommended a number of publications which are traditionally known for their anti-Semetic position. One of the most anti-Semetic pieces of literature presently being published is entitled, "Common Sense." As late as the middle of this month, November, the Jackson office of the Citizens Council is known to have passed out a copy of this publication. These are only a few examples of what is a greater circulation of this kind of literature in our state.

Even though there has been in recent years the destruction by bombs of over sixty churches, homes or civic buildings across the state and even though a number of people have been shot or had their automobiles bombed, what I am asserting is that there is taking place in our state right now not simply an anti-Negro, an anti-Semetic or an anti-Poverty Program movement; rather, it is a struggle for the control of our state to determine the kind of life that will be lived here. Some people in haste will place the responsibility for the present situation on the various police forces. Such an accusation is erroneous. While it is the function of the police to preserve law and order, it is the primary responsibility of our Governor, our mayors and other elected officials to make use of all resources at their disposal to see that a climate of opinion is created that will not allow such acts to be committed. It is almost impossible for the police to solve a bombing.

In light of the above mentioned factors, I would like to conclude that it is the responsibility of our Governor-elect to bring a solution to the recent weeks of violence. The organizations who are prone to violence are not likely to continue their present activities if they know that they are opposed by the elected officials of our state. It is unfortunate that, at this time, it appears that a number of elected officials in our state are giving an indirect support to the violent-prone organizations.

File Miss. Council

December 13, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check for $89.31 representing a portion of a gift of stock from Mr. Nat Welch (2112 Castleway Drive, Atlanta, Georgia). Mr. Welch has requested that this amount be forwarded to you as his contribution to the Mississippi Council.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check: $89.31)

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

January 17, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

Thank you for your letter of January 3, 1968. I have given considerable thought to the points you make.

Last week, Marian Wright and I finished up her review of the Mississippi Council. She also talked with the Council President, Powell Hall. Marian and I went into considerable detail concerning the Council. While the more meaningful exchange took place in person, I also gave her a number of written statements and publications from the Council. It is my opinion that she will be critical in her evaluation of SRC and the Councils on Human Relations.

In your letter you mentioned that the review team will be seeking to determine how well we have strengthened the state councils during the present funding period. The material I mailed to Ed for the review team was not particularly oriented in that direction. If this is to be the main theme for the meeting on the 23rd, it might be good to make sure that the other council directors are aware of this specific.

I appreciate the warmth and personal tone of your letter. It is always good to know that one has this kind of support. However, I would like to move a bit beyond this for a comment or two.

I still have serious questions concerning the adequacy of the policy statement which the Southern Regional Council has adopted. It seems to me that still there is no clear definition of the relationship between SRC and the state councils. I agree that

the document provides for flexibility; but, when I try to translate this into real life situations, the result is ambiguity and not flexibility.

An example of this kind of situation is that which I mentioned in my earlier letter having to do with the state councils not being involved in the planning for grant requests. I think it is unfair to the tradition of both the Southern Regional Council and Councils on Human Relations for us to expect an agreeable relationship to result when you approach the foundations on our behalf, yet do not involve us in a responsible way.

I know that there are great differences among the Councils on Human Relations and that this is not conducive to solving the problem of relationships. With this in mind, I want to thank you for your support and that of SRC for the Mississippi Council. You may rest assured of my continued effort to advance the work of the Southern Regional Council and the Councils on Human Relations; but you must also know that where, in my judgement, I encounter serious weaknesses, I will maintain my right to dissent.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:dmh

File
Miss. Council

Ken: Please sign and return to SRC

February 12, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

The names you have suggested are today being invited to the meeting.

Enclosed is our check for $300.00 in support of the work with the day care center at Starkville.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

RECEIVED BY: Kenneth L. Dean

DATE: 2-24-68

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

February 9, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

Just a note to mention a couple of areas of common interest. First, let me thank you for the invitation to the conference which is being held February 23 - 25. I don't know who all from Mississippi has been invited, but I would like to suggest a couple of names even at this late date: Dr. Dudley Wilson, the Northminster Baptist Church, Jackson, Mississippi; Mrs. Paul S. Derian, 2349 Twin Lakes Circle, Jackson, Mississippi (you know Pat); and Mrs. Jim Hendrick, 4045 Crane Boulevard, Jackson, Mississippi. These are three people who are involved with the Council and who I would like to see become more involved at the regional level also. They're all white.

I mentioned to you in late 1967 our interest in a Day Care Center in Starkville, Mississippi. We are continuing our work in that area. Two weeks ago, the first organizational meeting for a Council was held. On the 20th of this month the second organizational step is to be completed. We have received some money to be used for poor people here in the state. I hope to turn some of it in the direction of these people. Does your situation look as though you might be able to contribute a small amount in the near future? Since neither of us is in the funding business, I don't suppose this should be given top priority if there are other needs. However, if I could get $200 or $300 to go with $200 or $300 we have, we could give some help.

Things are about as usual here. I hope you have recovered from the bug. We'll look forward to seeing you later in the month.

Cordially,

Ken

~~Ken~~ Dean

KD:dh

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

file

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

February 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Just a note to thank you for the $300.00 contribution from SRC toward our Day Care project. The five area chapter was organized in Starkville last week. Persons involved with that chapter are supporting two Day Care Centers. A part of our effort for the next few weeks will have to do with the exploration of possible federal support for these two projects. Some support is available through either the Social Security or Labor Department.

Let me also take this occasion to thank you for the conference which you sponsored last weekend. To many of us who work in the outlying regions of the South, this kind of conference represents comfort and support.

Cordially,

Kenneth

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:dmh

When People Care Good Things Happen.

file Miss. Council

file

Ken Dean
Mississippi Council on Human
Relations
March 14, 1968

REPORT ON POSSIBLE MEETING WITH FOUNDATIONS

In dealing with foundations there are a number of matters that usually need to be taken into consideration. Before commenting on a possible meeting, I would like to review some of these matters. First, foundations do not like to consider a large number of like-proposals from related organizations that are doing a work in common. For us, this means that a foundation would prefer to have one proposal representing all councils rather than eleven requests, each representing a single council. Eleven similar requests would become an administrative burden and would create excessive work for a foundation staff.

Secondly, foundations are always eager to consider new ideas and approaches to problems. In this sense, a state council is free to approach a foundation at any time. However, human relations councils are small operations; thus, in most instances, would not be eligible for large grants. (These matters figure strongly into the Ford Foundation's position of funding SRC-state councils)

Thirdly, foundations usually give two kinds of grants. Funds are often available to on-going programs, projects and organizations that are for the public good, but which do not have adequate financial resources. Grants also are made for the exploration and initiation of new ideas through research and programming.

Fourthly, foundations are reluctant to make large grants to newly formed organizations. Exceptions may be made to such a policy, especially when a new group can raise substantial money from within to serve as matching funds.

Where does this leave us? This means that some foundations would be glad to meet with us to discuss their interest in the South and to relate their program priorities. It should be understood that this kind of a meeting would not be for the purpose of drafting or submitting proposals. At best, it would be a meeting at which representatives of state councils would have the opportunity to learn more about the organization of foundations and their interest in our region.

The above mentioned points also mean that, except for the Southern Regional Council, we do not have a funding vehicle. One major foundation has suggested that we form an association of human relations councils. Such an association could possibly serve as a funding vehicle. Should we choose to pursue this direction, I think we would have to give careful consideration to the following. Number one: we would need to have complete agreement and participation from all the state councils. Is this possible? Number two: the state councils would have to put up the initial money for the ordering and staffing of the organization. Number three: it is not likely that the association would attract the interest of the major foundations for at least three to five years. What would the councils do in the meantime?

It should also be pointed out that there is a basic difference in an association of councils and the Association of Directors. An association of councils would be made up of officers, board members, directors and the general membership of state councils. The Association of Directors (as I understand it) is merely a loose alliance of professional staff which meets to discuss common concerns. We could not serve as a funding vehicle.

Another most important matter has to do with the foundations' understanding of human relations councils and their (state councils) relationship to the Southern Regional Council. Although some of us are independent chartered organizations or have our own tax deductible status with the IRS, most of the foundations view us as a part of the SRC field programs. This is understandable, especially in light of the role SRC played in our beginnings.

There is still yet another important dimension to this matter. In keeping with this understanding of SRC-state council relations, and because SRC has been responsible for a great part of our finances, the foundations have developed quite close relationships with the SRC on items having to do with state councils. Any approach a state council might make to a foundation most likely would be kicked back to the SRC for review and comment. For some time the SRC has had grants from various foundations which are to be used for local projects. It usually is assumed that state councils share in these projects. On at least two occasions when making applications for small grants, foundations have referred the Mississippi Council back to the SRC. In each case the grant was obtained.

To me, all of this indicates that before we approach the foundations we need to learn more about the relationship of SRC to the foundations, and establish better communications with SRC as regards funds now avaiable. Special emphasis needs to be given to the area of funds that SRC has which the foundations may be assuming are shared with state councils. We need to know if funds which the SRC has obtained from some of the smaller foundations were obtained in the name of state councils. It is essential that these areas of concern be cleared so that we can have intelligent conversation with the foundations.

From time to time we have been reminded by the SRC that foundations are more and more turning in the direction of grants for special projects and that less money is being made available for general support. This has been given as one reason for the recent policy statement of the SRC Executive Committee on SRC-state council relations. My discussions with the foundations have not been supportive of this position.

It is true that there is an interest on the part of foundations that grants be used in projects that are relevant. But this does not mean that general support to organizations that sponsor such projects is being de-emphasized. I put this specific question to members of the Ford Foundation review team. They told me that the prospective grant to the SRC for the state councils was being given without strings attached. They further stated that they were not particularly interested in the policy

statement of SRC (the one having to do with SRC-state councils). It was explained to me that the money that Ford might give to SRC for state councils represents only a small portion of the funds given SRC by the foundation. In keeping with this, it was pointed out that some of these funds (not that for state council support) were for special projects and that certain requirements and conditions accompanied that part of the grant. It was then further stated that the SRC policy statement originated with SRC, that it was not asked for by the foundation, and that in no way did it figure in the funding of SRC for state councils.

Further discussion with the review team revealed that the reason for funding state councils through SRC has to do solely with the matter of the foundation not wanting to have to consider eleven separate requests from the councils and their not wanting to create an excessive work load for the foundation staff.

The SRC is responsible to the foundations for the way in which state councils use funds that come through their offices (meaning the SRC). The policy statement is the way in which SRC plans to implement this responsibility. However, it seems to me that the policy statement is unnecessary as far as the foundations are concerned. In fact, it appears that the policy is not for the purpose of describing SRC-state council relations at all. Rather, it is an instrument of control devised by the SRC. The foundations, at least Ford, are considering funding the state

councils on the merits of the work of the councils. But the SRC apparently is not satisfied with the work and growth of the various councils.

I am sure that most of the foundations that have been giving support to the state councils will wish to do so through a single channel rather than to each separate council. This being the case, it would follow that SRC's policy statement would cut out all general support to state councils. The effect of this would be to cripple severely the state council movement; if not to kill it completely.

In conclusion I would like to make the following suggestions. First, it is quite clear that state council personnel and officers need to arrive at a better understanding of and relationship to the foundations. Secondly, there needs to be a thorough review of SRC's role as a funding vehicle for state councils. State councils should be consulted any time SRC approaches a foundation either in their behalf or in a manner which involves the state councils. Thirdly, each state council (including staff and officers) should begin immediately to get SRC to rescind its policy statement. Fourthly, individually and collectively we need to review our understanding of what a human relations council is. This is very much related to matters of funding. Such would be necessary prior to fruitful discussion with the foundations. In keeping with this, we should concern ourselves with Ed Stanfield's recent paper on the subject.

Fifth, we need to re-evaluate the role and responsibility of our job as state directors. In keeping with this we should give attention to the Alabama Director's statement of resignation. Are we educators and organizers? Or are we rapidly being pushed into the role of fund raisers? Sixth, we should make every effort to come to an agreement with SRC concerning their continuation as a funding vehicle. Seventh, we need to begin organizing an association of human relations councils. Such an organization could be helpful in a number of ways. It could be involved in the adoption of policy statements that seriously affect the councils. If needed, it could also represent us to the foundations. Eighth, we should continue to strengthen the Association of Directors so our interest might be better represented in matters pertaining to the work of councils.

I think serious attention needs to be given these matters prior to our approach to foundations. Any approach at this time would be premature and would likely issue in a total failure.

See Miss. Council

file

March 29, 1968

The Honorable John Belle Williams
Governor of the State of Mississippi
New Capitol Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Sir:

Over three years ago the Mississippi Council on Human Relations submitted to the state of Mississippi an application for a charter. As of this date we have not received the charter. While the charter has not been granted, neither has it been rejected.

I am aware that the lack of response over the past three years is not the fault of your administration. However, just prior to the beginning of your tenure in office, the Council retracted the original application and submitted a new one. We felt that the retraction and the new application were in order due to changes in our Board of Directors, Executive Committee, program staff, and by-laws. The incorporators have also been changed.

When the Board of Directors of the Council decided to make a new application for the charter, it was also decided to pursue this matter with legal action if the request was not acted upon in a reasonable period of time. We have been informed that the application is in good order and that it is on your desk to be signed or rejected.

April 10 has been set as the date on which we will begin legal action. We hope that this will not be necessary. Much of our work is consistent with goals which you have stated publicly. It is our hope that the work of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations would compliment the efforts of your administration toward a better state for all citizens.

In closing, I would like to observe that Mississippi is the only state which has not yet granted a council on human relations a charter. Thank you for considering this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

KLD:dmh

bcc: Dr. Paul Anthony
Mr. Richard Wenner

file
Mrs. Counsel

file

May 2, 1968

Mr. Robert H. Eads, Director
Department Church & Ministry
Colgate Rochester Divinity School
1100 South Goodman Street
Rochester, New York 14620

Dear Mr. Eads:

Sometime ago I received an inquiry from you about the placement of Negro seminarians. There are thirteen human relations councils in the South; and, from time to time, these organizations have openings. For the most part, these have been staffed by persons with theological training.

The Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia (the Director, Dr. Paul Anthony), is the parent organization of the councils. The Southern Regional Council also has contact with a number of agencies across the South, who from time to time are seeking well-trained Negro professionals. I would suggest that you contact Mr. Anthony concerning this matter. We here in Mississippi will also keep this in mind.

Another thought which comes to mind has to do with positions with the War on Poverty. The National Association for Community Development, 1832 Jefferson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. (Executive Director, Mr. Richard Wenner), frequently receives requests for trained professionals. Mr. Wenner is a personal friend of mine. He has an active interest in the church and considers his vocation an expression of the Christian ministry. I feel quite sure that he might be able to help locate some of the CRDS graduates.

I hope this is helpful. Best wishes from Mississippi.

Cordially,

Ken Dean

KD:dh

file

PA

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JUNE, 1968
MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$3,625.00	
Field Foundation		
Others		
Memberships	70.00	
Contributions	153.50	
Yazoo City Project	149.00	
Newspaper Project	754.90	
Supportive Relationship	195.00	
Ruth Field - Fred Mangrum	1,000.00	
Field - MAP	1,838.00	
Poor family - T. Williams	200.00	
Total Receipts		$ 7,985.40
Expenses		
Salaries:		
Director	677.04	
Assistant Director	498.60	
Secretarial	321.64	
Others: Summer Clerical	380.82	
Travel and entertainment	570.19	
Rent	197.25	
Telephone	250.24	
Office Supplies	134.08	
Quarterly Tax Deposit	470.18	
Postage	120.00	
Others: Supportive Relationship	40.00	
Fred Mangrum - Ruth Field	1,000.00	
MAP - Field (medical unit)	1,838.00	
Educational materials	21.10	
Insurance premium to SRC	306.95	
Total Expenses		$ 6,826.09

Bank balance as of May 31, 1968	$ 9,042.80	
Deposits	7,985.40	
		$17,028.20
Less expenses		6,826.09
Bank balance as of June 30, 1968		$10,202.11

Comments:

Memberships - 26

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP - JUNE, 1968
PLUS
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FOR 1968

CHAPTER	MONTHLY ENROLLMENT	YEARLY ENROLLMENT
Gulf Coast Council	24	65
Oxford Council	- 0 -	18
Jackson Council	2	29
At-Large	- 0 -	22
	TOTAL	134

August 24, 1968

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
The Field Foundation
100 East 85 Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is in the process of developing program plans for the calendar year 1969. Reviewing our work in 1968, we have operated on a budget of $51,000. $14,000 of this was provided by the Field Foundation. We are grateful for this support.

During 1968 the Council also received $14,000 from the Southern Regional Council Grant-In-Aid Program. From private sources and memberships, the Council met with support in the amount of $13,700. By the end of the year we expect this amount to exceed $15,000. The remainder of our budget consisted of special projects funded by foundations. Day care centers, Headstart facilities, libraries, and a training program for poor people constitute the bulk of the special projects.

The staff of the Mississippi Council includes a Director, an Assistant Director, a full-time Secretary, and two part-time workers, one a field assistant and one a research assistant.

Presently, there is a proposed re-organization of the Council staff under consideration by the Executive Committee. It is hoped that in 1969 the Council will operate with an Executive Director, a full-time Secretary, a Projects Officer, a Director of Community Organization, and two field assistants. We have learned that with an on-the-scene involvement we are able to better develop worthy projects. This re-organization of the staff will allow us to work more closely with the people of Mississippi who are suffering from the acute problems of insufficient food, medical care, clothing, and housing.

The Council has developed as program priorities for 1969 the following:

1. the continuation of the organization of bi-racial councils on human relations. In 1968 we started new work in Clarksdale, Hattiesburg, and the Columbus-Starkville area. A five county area chapter was organized and is presently operating out of Starkville. We have not yet been successful in organizing official chapters in the other two cities. Along with the Starkville Council, the Gulf Coast Council, the Jackson Council, and the Oxford Council constitute the chapters of the state council;

2. a concentration of effort in the area of children's programs. This will include technical assistance for the development of day care centers, a supportive relationship project between poor and middle-class families (We already have 100 such relationships established. Beginning this September this will be expanded to about 1,100 relationships since at that time we will take over the responsibility for the coordination of the Mississippi Box Project program initiated by churchwomen in the North.), and any efforts to further affect programs which provide food for the poor. We will also continue as advocates of the Headstart and other OEO programs;

3. in the winter, we are to begin a project with the religious institutions in the state. The purpose of this project is to bring the religious institutions of Mississippi into a more supportive role of programs which are concerned with better race relations and the problem of poverty;

4. the Council will also continue to be a clearing house for complaints having to do with civil and welfare rights, and to make referrals. Work with the news media and the heads of government agencies will remain a vital part of our work.

To make this work possible we request of the Field Foundation a $45,000 grant to be spread over a period of three years. This would include the calendar years of 1969, 1970, and 1971. We feel that this amount of support will make it possible for us to attract other support even greater than has been the case in 1968. It would also afford us with the opportunity to develop programs on a more than year-to-year basis.

Enclosed find a copy of the audit for the Council for 1967. Also enclosed is a financial statement of the affairs of the Council for the first six months of 1968.

Thank you for your support to date and for any consideration given this present request.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

KLD:dmh

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
100 EAST 85TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

August 29, 1968

Mr. Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

This will acknowledge receipt of your proposal of August 24 together with the financial data regarding the Mississippi Council.

We are glad to have this in good time and shall be responding to it some time this Fall.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LD:la

cc: Paul Anthony

E. Neeck
Fidelity Onion Skin
100% COTTON

file
Mrs. R.

September 3, 1968

Reverend Powell Hall
Route 1, Box 17
Vaughan, Mississippi 39179

Dear Powell:

On August 23, 1968, Governor John Bell Williams released and sent to us our request for a state charter. It is approved and in hand. This will necessitate on our part a formal organizational meeting. There is another form which has to be filled out at such a called meeting.

This morning I discussed the legal requirements of this business with Francis Stevens. Later this week we are to meet so that the specific steps can be outlined. We may need to have a meeting of the general membership, or it may be just a meeting of the Board. Anyway, Francis will help us to decide these matters in the next few days. As soon as I know, I will contact you concerning the arrangements for the meeting.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:dmh

cc: Dr. Paul Anthony

September 16, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

The Executive Committee of SRC met on Saturday, September 14th, and heard a report of the recommendations of the special SRC-HRC Directors' Committee. The Executive Committee approved the recommendations as submitted in every instance.

It was agreed that the Mississippi Council is viable. This means, of course, that you may submit a proposal for project support. The moment I hear from Ford I will let the directors of the state Councils know what funds are available and offer any other guidance I can on the amounts available and

how we should consider dividing them. And, of course, I will be very happy to talk with you about this beforehand.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Funds received by: MCHR - Ken L. Dean

Date: Oct. 13, 1968

Thanks
K.L.D.

October 11, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is your final quarterly payment for the grant-in-aid for 1968.

The absence of a Field Director has slowed up the payment process somewhat. I hope it has not inconvenienced you.

Please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check; $3,265.00)

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Reverend Powell Hall, Jr., President
Reverend J. W. Carroll, 1st Vice President
Mr. John Pettus, 2nd Vice President
Reverend Nathaniel Machesky, 3rd Vice President
Mr. A. A. Branch, Secretary
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Sr., Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

October 21, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Some weeks back I talked with you about the special project Tony Dunbar is doing with us. For over a month now he has been living in a small community in Humphreys County. The project which has to do with the food program is coming along quite well. I'm not sure when it will be completed, but it will run at least through the end of the year.

This project is going to cost us a minimum of $1,200 and may run as high as $1,600. It is being a little more expensive than I had anticipated. If the Southern Regional Council could contribute $400 for this project, it would be helpful. Thank you for considering this matter.

Cordially,

Ken

Ken Dean

KD:dh

When People Care Good Things Happen.

FUNDS RECEIVED BY Kenneth L. Dean
DATE Oct. 26, 1968

October 24, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check for $400 representing a contribution toward your program in Humphreys County.

At your convenience, please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj'
Enclosures - 2.

file

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OCTOBER, 1968
MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.	$	
Grant In Aid		
Foundations (Field)		
Others		
Memberships		
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$
Expenses		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 646.04	
Assistant Director	245.60	
Secretarial	315.64	
Researcher	247.80	
* SRP Director	105.81	
** Miscellaneous Help	248.00	
Travel and entertainment	307.99	
Rent	197.25	
Telephone	217.81	
Office supplies	59.27	
IRS Tax	461.01	
Miscellaneous	7.72	
Others: * SRP	50.00	
Postage	120.00	
*** Educational materials	175.17	
Tax Shelter Annuity Program	666.68	
Total Expenses		$ 4,071.79

Bank balance as of September 30, 1968 ....$4,310.22
Deposits ..... - 0 -

	$ 4,310.22
Less expenses	4,071.79
Bank balance as of October 31, 1968	$ 238.43

COMMENTS

* Supportive Relationship Project
** Help used to man state fair booth
*** includes materials purchased for use at state fair

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP - OCTOBER, 1968
PLUS
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FOR 1968

CHAPTER	MONTHLY ENROLLMENT	YEARLY ENROLLMENT
Gulf Coast Council	- 0 -	69
Oxford Council	- 0 -	18
Jackson Council	19	48
At-Large	- 0-	22
	TOTAL	157

November 27, 1968

Congressman John Dellenbeck
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

Just a note to thank you for accepting the invitation to address the Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. The Council looks forward to your address, and I, personally, am very eager for the visit with you.

It is our understanding that you will be arriving on Delta flight 511, which lands in Jackson at 4:31 P.M. on December 4. There will be someone to pick you up at the airport. We have made lodging reservations for you at the Admiral Benbow Motel.

Your schedule should go something like this:

Arrive at the airport at 4:31 P.M.
Check in at the Admiral Benbow at 5:00.
You are free from 5:00 until 6:30.
Arrive at Hotel Heidelberg at 6:45.
Dinner meeting beginning at 7:00.
Speech at 8:00.

We would also like to have a reception for you following the speech. This will be in the home of one of my board members. I will be inviting a number of people who are working in the field of education and economic research and development.

Do know that you are free to discuss whatever you wish in your speech. I think there would be some interest in possible progress under the Republican administration, particularly as relates to education and the poverty program. You should also know that there is a strong student movement (very far left) here in Jackson. I say this only to point out that the problem of youth has received a lot of attention in the local news and would have a high priority with Mississippians. The press will cover the meeting. If it's convenient for you, they would like a written copy of your speech.

Again, thank you for agreeing to be with us.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:dmh

EMINENCE
ONION SKIN
USA
PEARSONS
CENTERBROOK CONN

December 30, 1968

Mr. Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

It was a real pleasure having you with us at the time of the wedding. I hope you and Mary have survived the remainder of the holidays.

Les has responded by telephone to my inquiry concerning a travel grant. He is generally opposed to such grants and has resisted a number of requests for them. He did say, however, that he would not close the door on this one, but would think about it and make some decision after his return in March.

There are a few other places where I can make inquiries, and I will do so as soon as possible. As a last resort, should it come to

that, I am certain we can provide the travel costs indicated in your letter. I would rather not do this, since for us, too, it would establish a bad precedent. But I think there are enough differences in this instance to justify it, if necessary. Therefore, I think you and Mary should proceed to make your plans.

On the business of the director's meeting at Interpreter's House. Would you be willing to get off a memorandum to the other directors indicating that you are doing so at my request and giving the rationale for the meeting? Should the meeting be held we would be able to cover at least one-half of the costs and would consider additional help for hardship cases.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Reverend Powell Hall, Jr., President
Reverend J. W. Carroll, 1st Vice President
Mr. John Pettus, 2nd Vice President
Reverend Nathaniel Machesky, 3rd Vice President
Mr. A. A. Branch, Secretary
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Sr., Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

December 16, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

You will recall that at the annual meeting Raymond Wheeler and I spoke about the program of the Interpreters' House at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina. I suggested that the kind of thing that Dr. Marney and Jim Fowler are doing would be good for the council directors. Raymond had just come out of one of these sessions, and he thought this a good idea.

I mentioned this possibility to Jim Fowler, and he has informed me that such a session could be held at a cost of $11.00 per day per man. The schedule at Interpreters' House is heavy, but Jim mentioned March 14 - 16 and April 18 - 20, 25 - 27 as possibilities.

If you are interested in persuing this matter, I would suggest that we contact Jim Fowler soon.

Thanks,

Ken

Ken Dean

KD:dh

cc: Mr. James W. Fowler, III
Interpreters' House
Lambuth Inn, Box 36
Lake Junaluska, North Carolina 28745

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Reverend Powell Hall, Jr., President
Reverend J. W. Carroll, 1st Vice President
Mr. John Pettus, 2nd Vice President
Reverend Nathaniel Machesky, 3rd Vice President
Mr. A. A. Branch, Secretary
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Sr., Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

December 11, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

This month marks the end of four years work for me with the Council on Human Relations here in Mississippi. It's hard to believe that it has actually been that long. It seems like one long day. Mississippi's problems are massive and well intrenched, but gradually things are beginning to change. I hope the Council has contributed to this change.

In reviewing the past four years and in considering the future, I have tried to decide how I might best spend the next four. Mary and I have discussed this; and we agree that we would like to stay where we are, working with the people and their problems in Mississippi. We both feel a commitment to the South and hope that we can play some small part in shaping the quality of life to be lived in the region.

In order to be effective in my work, I feel that it is important that at intervals I have an opportunity to update my own preparation. I have considered taking a semester off to return to the Seminary. While I would enjoy this, I do not think that kind of break to be the best choice. I've also considered attending a number of special seminars in the technical field of human relations and human resources. Looking into this kind of program, I have also rejected that.

What I would like to do is take ten or twelve weeks off to travel in Europe. Last year I traveled in Canada for two weeks and found the experience most helpful. While there I reviewed the English system of federal assistance to education. While on Prince Edward Island I visited an underdeveloped and economically depressed agricultural area similar to what we have here in Mississippi. In New Foundland I spent a day on a de-activated military base that had been converted into a complete town with the main industry being timber and pulpwood.

In Europe I would like to visit especially Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland. I am interested in learning about their recent ventures in public housing. I would also like to get a first hand look at socialized medicine. I would also hope to gain a better understanding of how the family unit is affected (both good and bad) by a socialistic form of government.

As you know, the Council is not of enough resources to provide this kind of leave for its employees; and, as you also know, we directors do not make the kind of salary that affords us with this type of opportunity. Do you know of any possible scholarships or other funds available to persons such as myself?

In my four years with the Council the only vacation time I have taken was the three weeks last year for my wedding and the trip to Canada. This being the case, the Council might wish to continue my pay for at least a part of such a trip. However, even if this is done, I will need considerable help with the finances of the trip. I would expect Mary to accompany me particularly since she teaches at Millsaps College and the experience would also further her effectiveness.

I would like to arrange this trip for the coming summer. If you have any suggestions, I would appreciate knowing about them soon.

Thank you for the help you have been to me in the past four years. I look forward to many more days of work together.

Sincerely,

Ken Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:dmh

Paul —
Winter rates from Jackson to London
for me and wife — $1950.00

Regular rates for same — 1125.00

We can make the time schedule for winter rates
which are June 10 and Aug. 18.

Thanks Ken.

1. By Summer 1964, condition of Mississippi was such that selection of programs was of less immediate importance than constant activity or agitation. No program could succeed in its defined objectives (and none did). What was immediately important was to shake the structure.

   a. Also by the Summer of 1964, and primarily through federal and media attention, there was a much lower probability of punishment to those doing the shaking.

   b. By mid-1964, Mississippi had been subjected to three years of constant federal legal attack, and to even more years than that of national scorn. It had seen most of its southern allies fall away. It had been racked by the passions of Oxford, 1962. The structure was ready to give when shaken.

2. The true and essential greatness of COFO was that it not only did the job -- the shaking -- but did it through work at the most fundamental level: the Negro poor.

3. Mississippi was loosened, forced to face, and in some measure confront itself and to do this in a national context. Again, not only by COFO and its supporting organizations such as the lawyers and church bodies. The school desegregation decisions; the work of Mississippians for Public Education; the rebuke at Atlantic City; the crucially important enlargement of the F.B.I.; the continuation of federal suits and media coverage. Perhaps most important of all, passage of Civil Rights Act of 1964.

4. Striking evidence of change, but evidence confined as yet pretty much to leadership elements. (Committee of Concern, etc.; CCR hearings). On the other hand, Klan, APWR, Citizen Council, MAMML, Women for Constitutional Government, Christian Conservative Leadership Council; Walter Sillers; Goldwater vote. Prospective intra-white struggle.

5. What can be expected now from white Mississippi? For the first time, in most parts of the state, changed conceptions of law enforcement. Scattered token school desegregation. Token employment gains, under outside (chiefly federal) pressure. A freer climate of opinion and expression.

6. But -- little or no initiative. This cannot be reasonably expected until, through federal action, the voting problem is solved and people can register. Local initiative cannot be expected prior to the spur of Negro voting.

7. Pending cases. U. S. v. Mississippi. Aberdeen and Hillegas cases. ACLU's jury case.

8. It is now to the self-interest of White House and Democratic National Prty to end Negro exclusion in Mississippi voting.

9. It does matter now what kind of program civil rights and human relations groups select and carry forward. Because programs now can succeed.

10. The shaking -- the agitation -- needs to continue, because Mississippi is still a very tight state. (Black Belt generally) COFO, moreover, by its methods of Freedom Schools and voter clinics and mass meetings is building into the deepest recesses of Mississippi an awareness of wrong and of possibility. New NAACP plans indicate similar approach.

11. Yet one might hope that the qunatity of agitation will not be stimulated, and indeed that it decrease. One hopes also that the operation depends relatively more on COFO and NAACP staff and relatively less on "volunteers" (but no F.B.I. exit!!). This is so because (a) new federal poverty programs should be given a chance to work (e.g. $429,207 adult basic education. $620,000 Neighborhood Youth Corps-Corinth); (b) school desegregation should proceed as smoothly as possible; (c) white liberal and moderate leadership should be given a chance to gather itself together.

12. COFO in 1964 created a dilemma for itself, aided by the media. Deliberately drew attention to brutality, which inevitably played down its own constructive work. Part of SNCC strategy of forcing federal action and involvement (size of demands).

13. Beyond all considerations of tactics, this illuminated deeper questions. There is perhaps a necessary social therapy in confronting evil; the danger is that it become reified and almost, by some, transfigured. There is perhaps wisdom in seeing the whole nation from the perspective of Mississippi; the danger is that one mistakes an insight for a fact. There is a need to make the nation know that it must come to grips with Mississippi; the danger is that one may lose ability to come to grips with the nation. (Atlantic City.)

14. We do not know yet what happens to the individuals involved, what this experience of warfare will lead them to become. (Or what white Mississippi may be like, coming out of its closed and brutalized society.)

15. Beyond the questions of individual health, there is the somewhat allied question of collective stamina. The preservation of the credo of the non-violent.

16. Organizational questions too. SNCC thinking has always emphasized power, get nowhere without it, and most effective power is that which is based on "grass roots," (thus no lobbying; the planned Washington "lobby" in June). Does not wish "change by permission." To degree SNCC may thrive, to that degree terribly important who controls this power. Movement radicalizes its members. Movement also spawns its own conceits, and one form of neurosis is a product of too much integrity, or felt integrity. Paradoxes: disorganization and car fleet, radio; direction and decentralization. Spawning of new groups: FDP, MSU, Free Southern Theatre, Farmers League. Parallel instiution. New SNCC organization.

17. SNCC is a sitting-duck for penetration. Appearances add up to a rebuttable presumption that the Freedom Democratic Party is, today, under Communist control.

18. But this not mean that SNCC itself, or COFO even, is so controlled. It does suggest their vulnerability. But, fortunately, not only to the Communists.

19. It may be SNCC's fate to die soon and sordidly, though I doubt both possibilities. In the meantime, it may, if the Freedom Democratic Party follows its present drift, besmirch the entire militant wing of the southern civil rights movement. This drift has been helped along by the clumsy hands of the northern liberal establishment; given the nature of SNCC, it was inevitable that liberals would be provoked by its as segregationists earlier were. Equally, if not more important, is the threat posed by FDP of a new institutionalizing of racist politics.

20. I would suggest that people stop trying to guide or coerce SNCC. The Mississippi ascendancy within COFO and now SNCC. (Bob Moses) Fortunate that 1965 is not a political year?

21. The media, which has done in net a valuable job over the years, is now performing on the whole as a drag, because of its own fixation on violence. And Martin King too? The real damage done by a Jim Clark is that he permits the South and the nation to ignore real problems and their extent.

22. For Mississippi -- and the Black Belt generally -- specifically Negro problems are votes, jobs, and community leadership. (boycott.)

23. I would suggest that those programs deserve encouragement whose outcome may reasonably be the strengthening of local leadership and institutions; the leading candidates are COFO (CORE?), the new community centered program of the NAACP, and the recently staffed Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Certain national organizations with no Mississippi base have given useful service; e.g., the Legal Defense Fund; the ACLU through LCDC which was helpful during 1964 and since; and the AFSC, which performed so well last year on the school front. The Delta Ministry, a missionary effort, can be valued at whatever is one's valuation of the Protestant missionary record ("middle class ethic").

24. The crucial program need is voter registration. When this becomes possible, it is of utmost importance that the job be done right.

May 3, 1967

Mrs. Elaine Crystal
Mississippians for Public Education
4135 Honeysuckle Lane
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

Dear Elaine:

I was very sorry not to see you on Monday and even more sorry to hear of your illness.

As Winifred may have told you by now we (private agency types) were in a part of the meeting and then left so that your Mississippi man and Seeley and staff could talk alone. Thereafter, I had very little time with any of them since all were rushing for airplanes.

We typed and distributed your draft proposal and my guess would be the private discussion helped to create interest in it from the Office of Education, but that is only a guess.

Get well. You still owe us a visit.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Do not put in reading file

5-1-67

Sound education is the result of coordination of the following ingredients.

1. Continuing research and evaluation by specialists of facilities, personnel training, teaching and curriculum techniques, and pupil achievement goals.

2. Adequate financial resources and legislative action.

3. Effective public forces to assure continuance and excellence of the first two.

Mississippi has been plagued with the inddequacies of each of these three, and until the problems are tackled on all three fronts, the possibility for wide-range improvement is limited. If concerted and coordinated effort is applied to these areas immediately, Mississippi's chances for "catching up" or even becoming exemplary in some degree, in education, is within the realm of possibility. However, each area plays an important supportive role for the other two.

Research and Evaluation.

Very little has been accomplished in this area in the state. Though studies have been conducted every few years by professional and lay educational teams, as authorized by the legislature, they have largely failed to bring about any meaningful changes, for one or more of the following reasons.

a. The study was not carried out in depth and did not take in account the entire educational picture.

b. Presentation and acceptance for carry-out ways and means for approaching solutions have been inadequate.

c. Provisions for a continuing evaluation have not been provided for.

The Booze, Allen, and Hamilton report (attached) is the first real attempt at presenting this total educational picture in Mississippi. Though it is important to keep in mind that this is a management study vis a vis a purely research project, it approaches the entire problem with the firm realization that education is big business and must be run as such in order to be effective. It outlines plans for efficient use of available resources (both human and economic), well managed production (innovative education), for reasonable profit (self-sufficient and productive citizenry).

As a result of this Phase I study, the Mississippi Research and Development Center may now proceed with other steps necessary. Legislation can be written to implement the suggested directives of the report, some of which will require constitutional changes. An intensive research program hopefully will be instituted to develop new and radical educational techniques, including teacher-training, curriculum development, intensive counseling, and supportive family services. At the same time, practical solutions should be offered

with consideration being made for the Mississippi resources available and for the uniqueness of our problems. It could be proposed and funded as an independent project, possibly incorporating a model school, whose training, expertise, and assistance would be available to school districts.

Financial Resources and Legislative Action.

The Booze-Allen, and Hamilton Report specifies avenues available for the increased funds needed to accelerate educational progress and the R & D Center will be responsive to legislative needs. The key to the success of the effort for better education for Mississippians lies in citizen involvement and support for effectively meeting the challenges of legislative action, constitutional change and continued long range planning.

There is little indication at this time that the public in Mississippi is cognizant of the problems that need to be dealt with in connection with education. The race issue has so long colored the thinking of politicians and the public in every political issue that rational and practical approaches to problems have been impossible. No issue is this truer of than education. So much effort has been directed to the doctrine of separatism in schools that no attempt to take an honest look at why the Mississippi Negro is not ready to compete with white children in school has been made. Neither are most white Mississippians aware of the fact that their children are receiving

inferior educations, even if they do concede that Negro children have been. No one has publicly said that it is now thirteen years since the Brown decision, and we have not meaningfully prepared our schools, our teachers, our pupils, or the public for a unified school system and we have known that is was inevitable. We need all of the Federal funds and help that we can possibly acquire to make this adjustment well. We're going to institute large scale in-service training courses for teachers, study curriculum innovations to decide on the best system to take care of differentials in skills levels, run summer tutorial courses for under-achievers, enlist the help of non-professional teachers aides, up-grade counseling services, and offer every child in our school district a better education next year.

Mississippians need to know what other states have done to meet these problems and what success they have had. Businessmen ought to say publicly that they expect school boards and administrators to up-grade education in their communities for the growth and economy of their areas.

The next eight months are crucial, I believe to Mississippi's future. All state officials and legislative offices are to be decided between August eighth (the first Democratic primary) and November seventh when the general elections are held. Though each gubernatorial candidate, in his announcement to run for office, proclaimed better education to be a primary issue in his campaign platform, we are already

seeing the effects of the Wallace's, the recent fifth circuit court decision and the new guidelines from HEW. The candidates are back-tracking to one more states rights, race-baiting campaign.

We need to immediately initiate a massive public informational program about the crisis now facing the public schools in the state. It should be geared to all levels of people through all media to keep the "positive issues" of education alive during the campaign. A coalition of citizens groups can do this most effectively over a long period of time and ought to be initiated immediately with its first large undertaking being that of a governor's conference on education in January when the legislature convenes.

In the meantime M.P.E. with an expert in the field of educational research and writing, an office, secretary, equipment, and two people to travel the state from now until September, could probably do a good job.

Sorry I can't be with you to say all of this.

Elaine

See Mississippians for Pub. Ed. (make file)

January 16, 1967

Mrs. Elaine Crystal
MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
4135 Honeysuckle Lane
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

Dear Elaine:

Please forgive me this long delay in responding to your proposal. The outline seems to me a good one. However, for the kind of program you have in mind and the proposal itself, of course, a great deal of work would have to be done. I don't think a foundation would seriously consider this unless they had a very detailed application. With that, however, someone like Ford or Carnegie might well respond. In fact, we might even explore the possibilities of a small grant to cover the cost of developing this.

The offer remains open for you and Pat to come over and I hope you will plan to do so before too long. My schedule for January and February is absurd, but that seems to be normal so sometime soon do call and let's discuss dates.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

June 23, 1967

Mrs. Emanuel Crystal
Mississippians for Public Education
4435 Honeysuckle Lane
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

Dear Elaine:

Winifred and I have just had lunch and talked about your money raising efforts. Since you have such a short time before going to New York we thought it best that I dictate this immediately. It will be a little rough, but perhaps it will help some.

As Winifred has already said, July is a miserable monthsfor this purpose and you may be very disappointed in the people you don't find. However, with a lot of luck you may get something accomplished. Either way, it is very likely that you will have to go back again later.

As as Winifred has mentioned, I think it very important for you take something in writing that can be left. This can be very

brief, but you need it. Perhaps included in it, among other things, would be some of the ideas which follow:

Likely, the most appealing part of any proposal is the history of MPE; who was in it, why? and how much they accomplished. It is essential that you get over the idea that this is nothing new. And, very important that you get over the idea of how much work and time the leaders of MPE gave to it.

The next most important idea, I think, is the fact that you want to do this in Mississippi. A group from Connecticut who wanted to improve public education would be congratuled and sent away empty-handed. With luck, this will be different for a group from Mississippi.

Emphasizing education will likely also be important because there are foundations (like Carnegie) that won't touch civil rights, but will support work in education and want to do more as it relates to the South.

Keep your budget just as small as possible. Later you can always get more for more staff and more program. The important thing to aim for immediately is just enough to get going.

I think it important, particularly with people like Leslie Dunbar, that it be made clear that people in MPE have over the years worked with such liberal groups as SRC and AFSC and that within reason this is no counter-thrust -- as so many things seem to be -- to other efforts in the state. This would include, for example, the fact that one board member of MPE also serves on the board of CDGM.

Goodness knows I could be wrong, but I think your initial approach in New York should be to several places where it is very likely that you cannot expect to get money, but could hope for guidance on where to go and some help in getting appointments set up.

First on this list would be Leslie Dunbar of the Field Foundation (250 Park Avenue). Field is commendably putting much of its money in such things as FCM and Les has the understanding which would likely make him very appreciative of the MPE leadership going on toward these goals; and, he would probably want to help. A call from him to Ford or Carnegie could be extremely valuable (remember he was director of SRC when we were trying to help MPE, and he is very pleased that we played that role. Remember also he is very, very committed to such things as CDGM and FCM and very concerned about the poor in Mississippi.)

Another person who probably has no money, but who could give you valuable guidance is Vernon Eagle, Director, New World Foundation (475 Riverside Drive). Vernon is a fine man and a remarkably intelligent person with innumerable contacts in the City. If you can get either of these people, or both of them, to help you youwwill have about the best help in New York.

Finally, if you can get in the door, finde the right people, and work out a relation with a staff person -- while it may take some time -- I think Ford and Carnegie are the ones who will likely be the most interested, and certainly they have the money.

If there are any questions about this or if it seems to you there is anything else I can do to help, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

June 28, 1967

Mrs. Elaine Crystal
Mississippians for Public Education
4135 North Honeysuckle
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

Dear Elaine:

I may be in New York on July 12th also. If so, I will be staying at the Roosevelt Hotel. Perhaps we could get together. I hope so.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

4135 North Honeysuckle
Jackson, Miss, 39211
June 26, 1967

Dear Paul,

Many thanks for your advice. It sounds very sensible and I shall do my best to follow up on your leads. Shall be in N.Y. on the eleventh and twelfth instead of next week which may be a better time to find people available. Will keep you informed.

Best,

Elaine

MPE is a state chartered, non-profit corporation. It is composed of citizens interested in actively supporting quality public schools for Mississippi's children.

July 25, 1967

Mrs. Emanuel Crystal, President
Mississippians for Public Education
4135 North Honeysuckle
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

Dear Elaine:

I am very happy to know you feel good about the New York trip and the prospects. Certainly you have a product to sell and it is becoming clear that you are quite a salesman. Better watch that - shaking a tambourine becomes old very quickly.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

4135 North Honeysuckle
Jackson, Mississippi 39211
July 17, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Subsequent to our conversation in New York on Wednesday, Les called me and we were able to get together Thursday evening. He indicated his interest in the proposal as outlined and even the possible funding of MPE at some later date. He felt that the basic proposal for MPE was a good one and is willing to recommend the program to other foundations. He also gave me a list of other foundations which might be helpful.

On Friday, I met with Mr. Bohrson and Mr. Feldman at Ford and we had a most interesting conversation. The time was largely taken up with discussions of R & D and present Mississippi problems. I did leave a proposal with them for their consideration also. However, I am making it clear that any program which we propose is contingent on their support of the R & D Center and the funding of its proposal for written legislation connected with the Booz-Allen and Hamilton Report. This seemed the only fair approach on my part.

They also evidenced interest in my proposal if they were assured that it would include total involvement, meaning Negro as well as White participation. I am to hear from them after they read it over.

Many, many thanks for your advice and help. Will continue to keep you informed.

Sincerely,

Elaine

Mrs. Emanuel Crystal
President

EC:g

MPE is a state chartered, non-profit corporation. It is composed of citizens interested in actively supporting quality public schools for Mississippi's children.

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

~~LS~~ MS-1/4

PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR GRANT

I. HISTORY OF M.P.E.

II. STATEMENT OF NEED

III. PROPOSED PROGRAM

IV. BUDGET

MPE is a state chartered, non-profit corporation. It is composed of citizens interested in actively supporting quality public schools for Mississippi's children.

I. HISTORY of MISSISSIPPIANS for PUBLIC EDUCATION, INC.

Shortly after the violence that attended the entrance of James Meredith to the University of Mississippi, a group of concerned women began meeting in Jackson. The meetings were not formally organized, were unpublicized, and those attending came because of their need to share their concern for what had already happened, and their fear for what might happen to Mississippi's educational institutions in the future. Meetings were held in the houses of various Jackson women, attendance varying from fifty to a hundred. Films were shown, local businessmen, public officials, and journalists who could be persuaded to speak openly, discussed the problems and possible ways to deal with them. At this time there seemed to be no immediate crisis facing public education at the elementary or secondary level, although grave problems, created by past legislation, were evident. The hysteria which had prevailed at Oxford was still at its height. Because of this, efforts to emerge as a full-fledged organization, with the concomitant publicity, were impossible. In the spring of 1963, however, this group mailed out several hundred copies of "The Oxford Disaster... The Price of Defiance", to school officials, PTA's, leading businessmen, and others who might be influenced to stem the tide of hatred and lawlessness. "The Price of Defiance", is a twelve page pamphlet, written originally as a series of editorials for the Pascagoula, Mississippi Chronicle, by Representative Karl Wiesenburg, then a member of the state legislature from that district. It was a thoughtful and outspoken critique of lawlessness, with the resultant chaos, containing a strong plea for future support of and obedience to, the laws of the land, with particular reference to the desegregation decision.

Though this group continued to meet in an informal fashion, it became apparent in the spring of 1964 that more direct action was necessary. The Fifth Circuit Court Order had enjoined the public schools in Jackson,

Clarksdale, Biloxi, and Leake County to desegregate at the opening of the fall term of that year. The situation was in fact critical. Following the 1954 Supreme Court Decision on Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka, the 1955 Mississippi state legislature had abolished the compulsory school attendance law. In 1958 a bill was passed giving the governor, the local school boards, or the mayor of any city or school district the authority to close any or all of the schools. Another bill, passed at the same time, authorized the sale or lease of public school buildings by local school boards. Even if none of these laws were implemented, there was still the threat of a massive boycott of the public schools because of feared violence and segregationist propaganda. Additionally, the governor convened the state legislature in special session to deal with the problems of the court order. They were to pass a Tuition Grant law which is still in effect.

In order to combat these multiple threats, a nucleus of five women from the original group met to chart a course of action. Because of inability of the original group, as a whole, to decide on any action, it was necessary to take positive steps and hope that many of the women would join our efforts. It was at this point that the Southern Regional Council and the American Friends Service Committee were contacted for advice and technical assistance. Though it was decided that their support must be of a silent nature because of suspicion of all "outside organizations" by the Citizens Council and indeed, most citizens in the state, we would not have accomplished our tremendous task within such a short length of time without their help. Their role that eventful summer is known only to a very few of us today. It was also important to show that Mississippians themselves had the concern necessary to accomplish this important undertaking.

Tremendous amounts of time, effort, and hard work ensued for this group as it planned, executed, and enlarged its scope of activities. One member, along with an A.F.S.C. field representative, traveled the state to find at least one woman in a community who was willing to start a MPE chapter. After initial contacts were secured, a few of us would travel to the various communities to meet with the group of women that our original contact had gathered together for the purpose of organizing and initiating local action. Research and guidance was provided by the Southern Regional Council, as well as $700.00 in funds. Legal counsel was secured to write a state charter and a constitution.

In June, approximately fifteen women from throughout the state met in Jackson to elect state officers and board members and to approve and sign the charter which had been prepared to send to the governor's office for approval. Officers were Mrs. Gordon Henderson, wife of a local political science professor, president; Mrs. Marge Curet, vice-president, from Biloxi on the Gulf Coast; Mrs. Jack Reed, second vice-president, from Tupelo; Mrs. Thomas Ward, Treasurer, of Meridian; and Mrs. Kenneth Haxton, Jr., secretary, of Greenville, in the Mississippi Delta area. All of these women had in common their concern for maintaining decency and order, without sacrificing the public school system. They were native Mississippians with positions of some prominence in their home towns. This made them perhaps more influential, but certainly more vulnerable to economic reprisals, social ostracism, obscene and threatening calls,cross burnings and other such harassment. Fortunately, though the organization was constantly bombarded by the press and segregationist organizations, personal harassment was not as great as we all feared. The governor would not sign our charter, which would have given us some legal protection, until the spring of 1965 when sufficient pressure was brought to bear by influencial persons out of the state. Telephoning, mailing, secretarial help, fund

raising, public relations and membership home coffee committees were quickly activated and well over 100 women gave enormous amounts of time and energy to these tasks. The den of one of the members was used for an office and for daily meetings of the leadership. Personal fund raising calls were one of the most difficult and thankless jobs tackled by the women. They were met with refusals and curt answers in many instances, but were able, through persistant effort, to raise the amounts necessary to expand activities. Positive responses ranged from small cash amounts,— many were afraid to write checks to MPE for fear of business reprisal,—to a few fairly generous checks accompanied by a personal encouragement. Approximately $2,000.00 was collected in Jackson through dues and donations, in addition to the SRC support, and varying amounts were collected and used by other chapters from July 1st through September 8th when school opened.

On July 16th, the first public meeting of MPE took place at Millsaps College in Jackson. At this meeting, the organization, its needs, purposes and goals were explained. Its purpose was "to help state and local officials maintain Mississippi's public school system in a peaceful atmosphere which will allow all Mississippi children to continue their education without interruption". The organization would not become a forum for the discussion of the pros and cons of desegregation. The women and men who met that day left determined to do all they humanly could to prevent violence, to avert a boycott of the schools, or the closing of any school altogether for the purpose of maintaining segregation.

This initial public meeting was followed with a full page advertisement in the combined Sunday issue of the two Jackson daily newspapers, which has statewide circulation. One of its major points was the inadequacy of tuition grant schools, as they had been tried in other southern states. Emphasis was so placed because the legislature had passed such a grant-in-aid bill just two days before. It also pointed out the deficiencies of

hastily organized private schools, economic losses to the state from such schools and the possible attendant violence under such circumstances, and ended with a plea for obedience to the federal law. A coupon was attached, to be mailed for membership and/or additional information.

In answer to those who wished additional information, a pamphlet, "A Time to Speak", was prepared. Fifteen thousand copies were sent throughout the state to those who expressed interest, or to those who might be favorably influenced by its message. It contained well-researched facts on costs and failures of private segregated schools, tuition grants, effects of past violence throughout the South in terms of economic and human loss, and a plea to support the public school officials in their duty to uphold the decision of the Court. Additionally, it asked for efforts to upgrade the public schools through better teacher pay, higher standards, and community support.

Throughout the tense summer which preceded the opening of the school, MPE continued a barrage of printed material, television and radio announcements, and strategically placed billboards. One of the most effective devices were small coffees, which were organized on a large scale throughout the state. A leader from the Mississippians for Public Education presented the facts to groups of mothers of school age children, in the informal atmosphere of anyone's home who would be coaxed into inviting eight or ten friends to listen. An ear was kept open for possible trouble spots, areas in which segregation groups were urging a boycott of the schools (the Citizen's Council ran an aggressive telephone campaign to this end) and measures were taken to attempt to counteract such efforts. MPE made a concerted effort through their publicity and in some cases through door-to-door visiting, to allay the fears of white parents and to prevent a massive withdrawal of their children from the public schools. The organi- helped white parents know that <u>everyone</u> was sending their children back to

public school---that it was "the thing to do" to insure quality education for all.

By the time the schools in Jackson, Biloxi, and Leake County were peacefully integrated in the fall of 1964, Mississippians for Public Education had over a thousand members in all parts of the state. It seems entirely feasible that MPE can take some measure of credit for the peaceful outcome of the first desegretation of the lower grades in these three areas. The fourth city under court order, Clarksdale, had no Negro applicants for admission. Public reaction to the stand for maintaining open schools in an orderly fashion was generally favorable, though it did not escape the condemnation of the militant segregationist groups.

A few private schools were hastily set up that year on the strength of the tuition grant law which provides for the state to pay any child $185.00 per year to attend a non-denominational school of his choice, if he does not wish to attend public school. Some of these schools closed because of lack of local support by communities when it became obvious that much more than $185.00 per child, per year, was needed to provide even a minimal education. Some are still in existence. The bill did provide for accreditation of these schools by the state, but no criteria of standards for such accreditation were included, so that it is a matter of mere formality. To the best of our knowledge, none of these school are accredited by the Southern Accrediting Association today, nor, as a matter of fact, are many of our public schools. The state is now paying 3,097 children tuition grant money. This does not include the children who are attending denominational schools, most of which existed before 1964. Certainly, it can be said that there was no mass exodus of children out of the public schools that year.

In the summer of 1965, the Jackson chapter agreed to be the first group to help with the organization of a Headstart program in Jackson,

providing volunteer workers, and being instrumental in the formation of its board of directors. This project still continues, though with help from individual members rather than the organization as a whole. Again in 1965, over fifty billboards were placed throughout the state urging public school attendance.

Throughout 1965, MPE urged voluntary compliance with the Health, Education and Welfare Department's requirements for schools by school boards. This is a very controversial political question, and there is still much shifting of responsibility from state to local boards and back again, with no one being willing to accept the responsibility of a clear-cut decision. The fact that the state board did eventually sign the compliance agreement, leaving the way open for local boards to do so individually, indicates that the MPE program may have had some effect on public and political opinion.

In 1966, MPE with the advisory help of the State Department of Education, wrote a Compulsory Attendance Law. It was introduced in the legislature by Senator Perrin Purvis. Though many legislators agreed that there was a critical need for its passage, they also felt that it was an extremely controversial issue. We were unable to secure enough support for the bill from other organizations and citizens to combat this attitude. The other state-wide organizations lending support to the bill were the League of Women Voters and the Association of University Women, neither of which have large memberships or influence in the state though their work is respected by leadership. Neither the Mississippi Education Association and the Parent-Teachers Association included it in their legislative recommendations. It became readily apparent that only by massive citizen support would we be successful in obtaining necessary legislative action in the future.

Unquestionably, MPE's activities have declined since 1964. There are

several reasons for this. The organization was established originally for the purpose of saving our public schools that year. Its initial purpose was not one of continuance in order to achieve longe-range goals. Therefore, many members felt that its purpose had been accomplished with the peaceful integration of the schools, in 1964. If some of us who had originally guided MPE into being had foreseen the necessity to evaluate what we had done immediately following that summer, we could conceivably have broadened its scope and maintained a large and active membership. This was probably not done because of the extreme exhaustion of its active leadership and because of our relief at what had transpired. Many of us, through our MPE work, realized for the first time that the problems of our citizenry are more encompassing than that of the public schools themselves, and that we needed to become involved in various other programs. For many, the Jackson Headstart Project was the first of these. Almost every board member in Jackson is involved in anti-poverty programs. One is on the CDGM state board and is also the coordinator for an effective human relations program called the Panel of American Women. One heads an OEO outreach office, one went to work for the American Friends Service Committee, another is the state representative of the National Committee for the Support of Public Schools. Two are on the State Human Relations Council Board and almost all are on the boards of local CAP agencies and contribute large amounts of time to anti-poverty programs on a volunteer basis. Others were and are teachers whose free time is available only when school is out. If MPE has accomplished only this, we believe its efforts have been worthwhile. It is hoped that the sort of crisis that existed in '64 is a thing of the past, and that Mississippians for Public Education can now turn their attention to the task of improving the many substandard aspects of overall public education in the state.

Clearly, professional help and additional resources would be necessary as are outlined in the program section of this proposal.

II. STATEMENT of NEED

Secretary John W. Gardner says, "American education can be as good as the American people want it to be. And no better."[1] This statement supports the belief that the members of Mississippians For Public Education have. We believe that Mississippi's education will be, as it is, what Mississippi people want it to be.

More specifically, we realize that the critical situation of the state's educational system has been caused by its citizenry demanding no better. Our schools are not adequately preparing our youngsters for a productive and self-sufficient adulthood in our changing society. There is little indication at this time that the people of Mississippi are cognizant of the problems that need to be dealt with in connection with education. The race issue has so long clouded the thinking of politicians and dominated every issue that rational and practical approaches to many problems have been impossible. This has been particularly true in dealing with educational problems. So much effort has been directed to the doctrine of separatism in schools that no attempt to take an honest look at why the Mississippi Negro is unable to compete educationally and economically has been made. Neither are most white Mississippians aware of the fact that their children are receiving inferior educations, even if they do concede that Negro children have been. Even statements by those supposedly educated on contemporary affairs often show a satisfied, "our schools are as good as any" or "that may be true of the schools in _____County, but not here." These attitudes defy comprehension, but are prevalent.

There are some concerned citizens, both Negro and white, who know that there are great deficiencies in their school programs, but who, because of poverty, negligence, and discrimination are out of the mainstream

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[1] Goals for Americans, "Report of the President's Commission on National Goals", page 100.

of action. Others who are concerned feel the frustrations of their own lack of specific information about what their schools are and are not doing what conceivably could be done to improve them. There is no flow of information about the problems of desegregation and how they are being handled within the state. No one has publicly said that it is now thirteen years since the Brown Decision, and we have not meaningfully prepared our schools, our teachers, our pupils, or the public for a unified school system and we have known that it was inevitable. The facts about increased use of Federal funds in Miss. are well hidden because of school officials' fear of public criticism. The status of desegregation of our schools is not now publicized. Questions and answers as to the use of these Federal funds have never become a part of public information. Further, if the conclusions of the Coleman Report have some validity, then the case for total involvement of the entire population in education is an obvious one. Page 325 states that "...one implication stands out above all,—that schools bring little influence to bear on a child's achievement that is independent of his background and general social context..."[1] Working with headstart programs in Miss., MPE members have found that parents of disadvantaged children do want to obtain a better education for their children than they have received, and they do want to improve the home conditions that will make an environment that will aid the schools in the education of their children. Therefore, education of the family as to what should be expected of the schools, the supportive agencies within a community, and of themselves in their homes is the only cogent answer to the problems presented by the report, we believe.

Governor Johnson has shown his concern, also. In an address before the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, December, 1965, which concerned Mississippi's

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[1]U. S. Office of Education study Equality of Educational Opportunity (popularly known as the Coleman report).

plans for economic development, he remarked, "...even with the [illegible]sive effort we have made, we have bent the economic growth curve upward just half enough to achieve for Miss. a per capita income equal to the national average by the end of the century. "I say to you now that one big remaining gap in education designed for progress...There has been too little forward planning in this state... So we do not know exactly where we have to in education...how to get there...and how to finance the trip."

With the Phase I of a state-wide educational study completed by Booz-Allen, and Hamilton and released by the Miss. Research and Development Council the first step in "where to go" has been started. This is the first real attempt at presenting the total educational picture in Miss. It both presents problems and suggests ways to meet them; however, the gap of public awareness and concern threatens to overwhelm us before we can make a first move. There is a real and threatening danger that the foes of educational improvement--the defensive voices that proclaim loud and long as to Mississippi's present status of sufficiency and self-satisfaction may win the game after all.

MPE is committed to the idea that public education is the concern of every citizen and every citizen should be concerned. Obviously, concern, however, depends on knowing. Here than is our task. Our goal is no less than total citizen participation in developing a strong, viable school system to meet the needs of the total population. If this goal of total citizen participation can be met, than Mississippi's chances for "catching up" educationally and economically are within the realm of possibility. Without it, there is no doubt that we will fail.

The next few years are crucial to Mississippi's future. Therefore, as our first goal MPE is ready to initiate a massive public informational and educational program concerning the crisis now facing the public schools in the state.

Assuming that concerted citizen action is indicated in order to effect

long range changes and improvements, a logical question would be, "Why can't this be done effectively by conventional groups with long established spheres of influence, instead of MPE? Unfortunately, the already mentioned history of political action in Miss. has bred an atmosphere of division and distrust of one interest group towards another. It has in the case of the Miss. PTA , also rendered potentially very strong groups impotent. In areas which should be of prime concern and importance, such as compulsory education for Mississippi's children, the PTA has failed to act even to the extent of recommending the passage of such a bill. In cases where the same educational issue, such as an expanded State Board of Education, has been studied and legislation proposed by more than one group, disagreements have arisen. This obviously makes it extremely difficult for the legislature to react, even if the members should be disposed to do so. The Miss. Education Association under the leadership of Mr. Charles Johnson, the executive secretary, has been the most progressive organization in the state recently and has initiated a program called YOU DECIDE, which calls for consideration of their legislative program and the Booz-Allen, and Hamilton Report. Communication and informal cooperation by exchanges of information have been established between the MEA and MPE and a continuing goal of MPE will be to help in the establishment of a coalition of organizations, so that all citizens can identify themselves with concerted action and planning.

III. PROPOSED ORGANIZATION

Our goal will be to establish an effective means of informing Mississippians about educational problems and needs which face our public schools, in order to stimulate action by all segments of the society.

The proposed organization would include full-time staff as well as volunteer helpers. The staff would be composed of an Executive Director whose qualifications should be that he is a professor of education with training in public relations. In addition, a full-time staff of three field workers, either former school teachers or citizens of the community with a concern for quality education, who are Mississippians would be needed for the first year. Their task would be twofold. They would make initial contacts in communities where MPE is not established, and would help newly formed and existing groups start an active program of surveyiny their communities' schools and making recommendations. A secretary-bookkeeper would maintain a library, in addition to her other duties. Members would provide volunteer assistance to the staff in the office as well as maintaining their regular organization activities of membership participation and fund raising. They would prepare themselves to take over the responsibilities of the paid staff as soon as possible.

The Board of Directors, as is true at the present time, would be a state board composed of a representative of each established MPE chapter. In addition, an advisory or executive board of five to six persons would be established so that the direcotr could easily convene them for guidanc and support between regular meetings. It is with this group that leadership of other organizations would meet to decide on united action.

The program would include field workers beginning on a person-to-person basis, organizing groups of parents and citizens in the communities, and guiding them in how to begin learning about their schools and its needs. A speaker's bureau would be maintained to conduct panels and provide informative programs. A student involvement project would be organized,

as we have found college students who would like to talk about what high schools could do to better prepare students for the challenges of college. Other programs of research, discussion, and action high school students are being explored.

An information service would include a weekly syndicated column on educational news submitted without charge to all local and weekly newspapers throughout the state. Guest columnists, proficient in their respective fields, would be asked to contribute news which they deem important to education in Mississippi. Also included would be reports of Federal programs and their possibilities for use in schools. A library providing materials and films from national, state, and local sources would be used as resource material by individuals and groups.

The efforts described above would include the further establishment of communication between organizations in the state who have, as a primary goal, the improvement of education. One important purpose would be that of planning and executing a Governor's Conference on Education, with possible area meetings as follow-up to broaden citizen participation. The Confernece proceedings and resulting legislative recommendations would then be published. An evaluation would be made to provide the basis for further coalition action.

MPE PROPOSED BUDGET

1 Director	$ 15,000
3 Field Workers - 11 months $115/week 3 X 5,520	16,560
1 Secretary - 11 months $100/week	4,800
2 Clerk typists - one for 12 months one for 11 months $75/week	7,500
Payroll taxes - fringe benefits - 7.5%	3,290
	$ 47,150
Office space 750 sq. ft. @ $2.50 - approximately 2,000.00 per month	2,400
Office equipment	2,320
Publicity 42 billboards - 2,000 TV Spots - FREE Brochures 4 @ 250 1,000	3,000
Office supplies, etc. - 100/week	4,800
Telephone	1,000
Travel	3,000
TOTAL:	$ 63,670

NOTE: We can of course conduct a more modest and yet important program with less funds, however, we feel this is the minimum for an adequate program.

Attach to Misscriptions for Pub. Education Ch. - filed in "Misc" section

Paul -

Could a good dissertation be presented on this basis of these broad objectives? Let us hear from you.

Thanks.

Elaine

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
xxxxx 4135 Honeysuckle Lane
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

xxxxxxxxxxxx

PROPOSAL FOR FOUNDATION GRANT FOR MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
(Three Year Minimum)

BROAD OBJECTIVES AND GOALS:

To provide a citizen information service leading to involvement in support of long range planning for improved education in Mississippi; To promote programs which will provide the best education possible for every child to the limit of his ability, thereby helping to raise the standard of living.

1. Develop an awareness of state needs.

   Survey of resources now available for improvement (Research and Development Center, Federal aids, existing state and local services, etc.)

2. Bring to public attention modern educational standards in terms of programing, budgeting, and other innovative programs.

3. Develop techniques for citizen participation in improvement of:

   a. legislative awareness and action
   b. educational standards
   c. statewide economic and social benefits

PROGRAMING:

To provide a clearing house for information through:

1. Daily syndicated statewide column on educational news
2. Statewide membership of citizens for better schools
3. Organization of Governor's Conference on Education, involving lay and professional organizations
4. State educational newsletter

MECHANICS:

1. State Executive Director, with PHD in Education
2. Assistant Director
3. Three or four field workers
4. Office staff to handle mailing, printing and secretarial work
5. Library and information service

FC ✓

put on "L" Rpt List
Return for files
mf

June 12, 1959

Mr. Gregory E. Shinert
Executive Director
Missouri Commission on Human Rights
Room 102
State Capitol Building
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Shinert:

Harry Fleischman has written me about your request for materials mentioned in the mass media committee minutes.

We never reprinted the particular item on Little Rock's economic troubles mentioned in the minutes. However, I am sending you some other materials that bear on this question.

Since the Putnam letter has been run in your vicinity, you might be interested in the enclosed reprint of an article by John Lofton of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE — NEW YORK 16, N. Y. — MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

RECEIVED JUN 4 1959

June 1, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

I received a letter from Gregory E. Shinert, Executive Director, Missouri Commission on Human Rights, Rm. 102, State Capitol Bldg., Jefferson City, Missouri as a result of the White Citizens Councils reprinting our February 4, 1959 minutes. Mr. Shinert has written asking us for thirty copies of the Arkansas Gazette report on the effect of the desegregation controversy on economic conditions in Arkansas, which was scheduled to be reprinted by you. He asked that you send him these items and bill the Commission in triplication.

He also writes that several organizations in Missouri are combatting the Carleton Putnam pro-segregation ad which recently appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the St. Louis Globe Democrat and the Kansas City Star and Times. You might also want to send him your reprint of the Pittsburgh newspaper feature on that.

At the Mass Media Committee meeting we decided to ask you to get in touch with the New York Times Sunday Magazine and the Associated Press about the possibility of articles on the economic effect of school closings. Do let us know if you are able to get anywhere on these items.

With all best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/hw

Harry Fleischman
Chairman
Mass Media Committee, DCD

GREGORY E. SHINERT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PHONE 5-5726

MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ROOM 102 STATE CAPITOL BLDG.
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

JAMES T. BLAIR, JR.
GOVERNOR

REV. TRAFFORD P. MAHER, S. J.
CHAIRMAN
ST. LOUIS

SAMUEL S. WHITE
VICE-CHAIRMAN
KANSAS CITY

DR. JAMES N. FREEMAN
SECRETARY-TREASURER
JEFFERSON CITY

MISS LUCILE BLUFORD
KANSAS CITY

PERRY HENDERSON
CLAYTON

RABBI ERNEST I. JACOB
SPRINGFIELD

MILTON LITVAK
ST. JOSEPH

DR. F. L. McCLUER
ST. CHARLES

REV. LEE F. SOXMAN
ROLLA

LYNN TWITTY
SIKESTON

HOWARD B. WOODS
ST. LOUIS

April 13, 1959

RECEIVED APR 13 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed is a copy of our first Preliminary Report. We hope you may find it informative.

Please send us a subscription to your publication, and any reports, studies, etc. that you have published since January.

We would also appreciate being placed on your mailing list for any NEWSLETTER. You will be placed on ours in July, when we begin publishing a NEWSLETTER.

Bill my office in triplicate for any costs.

You might be interested in the following legislation now before our General Assembly:

1) House Bill 123--to prohibit discrimination in state employment. This bill passed the House, and will be heard by the Senate Committee on State Departments on Wednesday of this week.
2) House Bill 266--this bill would make our Commission a permanent state agency, broaden our powers to include holding open and public hearings, requesting witnesses. This bill passed the House with but four opposition votes, now is in the Senate.
3) House Bill 273--this bill would turn our Commission into the FEP Commission for Missouri. It is in the House Labor Committee.
4) House Bill 502--this bill would authorize Kansas City to pass Public Accommodation ordinances.

NS
Sub entered 4/30/59
Placed on interagency mailing list
Send packet of lit.

Further, our Commission is co-sponsoring a Human Relations Workshop at Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo. on July 15-16-17th. In conjunction with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

We are also preparing a Teaching Unit on Human Rights in conjunction with the State Dept. of Education for use in the senior high schools this Fall.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

G. Shinert

Gregory E. Shinert
Executive Director

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

For the period July 1, 1958 to Feb. 1, 1959

Vol. 1 *No. 1*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

January 7, 1959

"——A distinguished Human Rights Commission was appointed, which will continue to pursue the state's objective of assuring equal rights and opportunities for all our citizens."

...

"When I, myself, administered the oath to the departments of police in our state, and to the Human Rights Commission, I told them that their utmost responsibility was to uphold the rights of every woman and man.

No circumstance has come to change my view.
I still believe what I said to them, and on what I said I intend to stand firmly.
I still require of them acknowledgement and protection of those rights.
They have, I believe, been faithful.

In the struggle for man's rights, none of us can be a neutralist.
We cannot stand above or aside from this battle.
We must remain always combatants.

Always and everywhere I will identify myself with any victim of oppression or discrimination, whoever or wherever he may be, and I will support him, and, in that support, I enlist your aid.

We must gather together on this earth the freedoms that belong to all of us—— and who shall tell us that we have not the right to share them?

Through the darkness of our crises, let us yearn for the light of hope to shine and for that star that betokens for women and men and children of every race what a new dawn means.

Our cause for human rights is a right cause, for on our side there is justice.

We dream, we say, in this undertaking that God is on our side, or, at least, we think, in Lincoln's words, we can hope that we are on His side."

(Excerpts from Governor Blair's Message to the General Assembly, delivered before the Joint Session of the Assembly, January 7, 1959.)

MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

Rev. Trafford P. Maher, S.J. Chairman	Head, Dept. of Education St. Louis University 15 North Grand Blvd. St. Louis, 3, Mo.	JE 5-3300 Ext. 244
Mr. Samuel S. White Vice-Chairman	Personnel Director Cornet Manufacturing Co. 3609 East 61st. Street Kansas City, 30, Mo.	BA 1-9300
Dr. James N. Freeman Secretary-Treasurer	Head, Dept. of Agriculture Lincoln University 830 Chestnut Street Jefferson City, Mo.	6-8120
Miss Lucile Bluford	Managing Editor Kansas City CALL 1715 East 18th. Street Kansas City, 8, Mo.	VI 2-3804
Mr. Perry Henderson	Principal Glenridge School Clayton, Mo.	PA 1-4565
Rabbi Ernest I. Jacob	College Professor Drury College Springfield, Mo.	UN 6-6769
Mr. Milton Litvak	Attorney-at-Law 410 Tootle Bldg. St. Joseph, Mo.	2-4484
Dr. F.L. McCluer	President Lindenwood College St. Charles, Mo.	RA 4-4731
Rev. Lee F. Soxman	Pastor First Methodist Church 806 Main Street Rolla, Mo.	EM 4-1240
Mr. Lynn Twitty	Supt. of Schools Sikeston, Mo.	GRAN 1-4454
Mr. Howard Woods	Executive Editor St. Louis ARGUS 2312-14 Market Street St. Louis, 3, Mo.	GA 1-0111

* *

Gregory E. Shinert Executive Director	Mo. Commission on Human Rights Room 102 State Capitol Jefferson City, Mo.	5-5726

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

March 1, 1959

The Honorable James T. Blair, Jr.
Governor of Missouri

Honorable Members
General Assembly of Missouri

Gentlemen:

We have the honor to submit herewith the First Preliminary Report of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to Section 4, Senate Committee Substitute For House Bill No. 125, 69th General Assembly.

The Report covers the first seven months of the Commission. This has been a period of organization of our functions, but at the same time we have made a start in meeting the tasks laid down for us in the statute.

Respectfully submitted

Trafford P. Maher, S.J.
Chairman

Samuel S. White
Vice-Chairman

James N. Freeman
Secretary-Treasurer

RESUME OF ACTIVITIES

The Commission was created by Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 125, enacted by the 69th. General Assembly, 1957.

Governor James T. Blair, Jr., swore in the Commission on April 14, 1958--- and the Commission held its first brief meeting on that date.

The first organizational meeting was held in St. Louis, June 7, 1958. An Executive Director was hired, to begin duties July 1, 1958.

The initial quarterly meeting was held in Kansas City, September 25, 1958. The second quarterly meeting was held in Jefferson City, December 4, 1958.

Some specific activities of the Commission may be discerned in the following:

1) Investigated twelve complaints sent to the Commission.
   In two cases, probable cause was found, and the Commission is attempting by means of conference, conciliation and moral persuasion to eliminate the discriminatory practices complained of.
   In one case, the complaintant withdrew her complaint.
   After due investigation of facts pertaining to nine cases, it was determined that either no probable cause existed, or the matter fell beyond the jurisdiction of the Commission.

2) Began a STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MISSOURI. A 29-page questionnaire was compiled and distributed to informed and interested persons in each of the 114 counties of Missouri, in an effort to discover the facts about discrimination as it exists in Missouri.
   The results of this STUDY will form the basis of a Report to the Governor and General Assembly.
   Responses from 52 counties have been received.

3) Cooperated with the State Advisory Committee of the Federal Civil Rights Commission which was recently established in Missouri. The Chairman of this Committee is a member of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights.

4) Sent to the Federal Civil Rights Commission in Washington, D.C. 50 copies of the 29-page questionnaire---at their request---to be used by the State Advisory Committees in each of the 49 states.

5) Sponsored a meeting of interested citizens and community leaders in Jefferson City on December 5, 1958. The meeting was attended by members of three human relations councils, thirty-four organizations, three state agencies, and twenty representatives from labor, church groups, education, social work, law, housing, employers and State Representatives.
   These citizens, approximately sixty in number, met with the Commission to plan long-range programs and suggest ways the Commission might function in a prudent way for the first two years.
   The program included discussion of human and civil rights in the fields of employment, education, public accommodations, housing, medical facilities, health and welfare services, recreation and community organizations.

6) Prepared a pamphlet on the work, functions and duties of the Commission--- with suggestions on how all citizens might assist the Commission in its task. This pamphlet will be distributed to the public schools, to members of the General Assembly, and to all interested persons and organizations as soon as budgetary funds permit.

7) Answered approximately 25 requests from state agencies in and out of Missouri for information and material on the Commission; and some 60 private organizations and individuals.

The Commission has mailed out some 1,500 letters of inquiry, information and general communication since July 1, 1958.

8) Cooperated with a number of other organizations in Missouri to discourage discrimination, as directed by the Act bringing the Commission into being.

9) Used TV, radio and the press to bring the work of the Commission to the attention of the people of Missouri.

10) Adopted a set of By-Laws, a Procedure For the Handling of Complaints, and a Statement of Philosophy.

11) Obtained three "advisory" letters of opinion from the Attorney General in regard to matters before the Commission, and established a close liaison with his office.

12) Adopted a proposal to promote the observance of Dec. 10th. each year as HUMAN RIGHTS DAY--and have the Commission give support to said observance.

a) Endorsed the observance of Human Rights Week (Dec. 10-17) each year.
b) Endorsed the observance of Equal Opportunities Day, Nov. 19th.
c) Endorsed the observance of Race Relations Day, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1959.

13) Received a Report from each of the eleven Commissioners on the human rights picture in each of their eleven Congressional Districts.

14) Instituted a Study of Migratory Labor and associated problems, to ascertain the Commission's area of responsibility in this regard.

15) Instructed the Executive Director to print and distribute a bi-monthly NEWSLETTER throughout Missouri, as soon as budgetary funds permit.

Copies of this NEWSLETTER are to be sent to the Governor, members of the General Assembly, the twenty-five Civil Rights States, to the Secretary of the Governor's Conference on Civil Rights, the National Association for Inter-group Relations Officials, and such other national organizations as request same.

16) Elected a slate of Officers (Vice-Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer) for the fiscal year July 1959-June 1960.

17) Planned a schedule of future meetings for the Commission, which rotate the quarterly meetings among the eleven Congressional Districts.

18) Prepared a budget for the 1959-1961 Biennium.

19) Appeared before the Governor to present the biennium budget request.
Appeared before the House Appropriations Committee on two occasions to submit the Supplementary and Biennium budget, respectively, and before the Senate Appropriations Committee on one occasion.

20) Staff and Commission members traveled 15,060 miles on Commission business within the State (Installation, organizational meeting, two regular meetings of the full Commission, appearances before the Governor, House and Senate, appearances before organizations, investigative work).
Traveled 3,342 miles outside of the State on official business.

21) Through the cooperation of the Governor, opened an office in Room 102 of the State Capitol, furnished it from state surplus and performed the day-to-day operations of the Commission.
There is maintained in this office an Official Journal and Ledger, containing the financial records of the Commission, along with the Official Minutes Book, containing the proceedings of all meetings.

22) The Executive Director has been guest speaker at some 12 meetings of various organizations and groups, pertaining to the work, functions and duties of the Commission.
Each Commissioner, in his own District, has performed like duties.

23) The Executive Director has attended, by invitation, two National Conventions to represent the Commission, acting as a Consultant on Employment on one occasion.

24) The Chairman, at the request of the Governor, attended the Governor's Conference on Civil Rights in Detroit, Michigan, Jan. 30-31, as the personal representative of the Governor.
At this Conference, there were some 20 Governors, or their personal representatives.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE RETURNS FROM THE

STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MISSOURI

Reports from 52 counties reveal that many Missouri citizens are discriminated against in employment, housing, medical care, law enforcement, public accommodations, recreation and education solely on the basis of race and national ancestry. Even in education, where Missouri has taken the lead in integration, there are still segregated schools.

Following are some of the tentative conclusions that may be drawn from these reports:

Employment.

Negroes are not employed on the basis of fitness and qualifications for existing jobs in private or state employment, but fill mostly menial and unskilled occupations. Equal opportunities are not given to Negroes for upgrading and promotions on the job, and few Negroes hold positions above the unskilled level. Union membership is denied to a large segement of the Negro labor force.

Housing.

Residential segregation, private restrictions, unmoral real estate practices and community attitudes prohibit Negroes from buying or renting in the more desirable neighborhoods. In almost every instance, hotels, motels, apartment houses and rooming houses will not accept Negroes as guests---permanently or temporarily.

Public Accommodations.

Negroes and other minorities are prohibited from using the eating and sleeping accommodations in the majority of Missouri's hotels, motels, restaurants, cafes, soda fountains, and drive-ins.

Recreation.

In many instances, there is outright segregation or prohibition of such recreational facilities as town parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, golf links, tennis courts, bowling allies, skating rinks, movies, amusement parks, and drive-in movies.

For many of the minority groups other than the Negro, the same restrictions prevail, but not in as all-embracing a manner.

Much remains to be done on the state and local level to realize equal opportunity and full exercise of human rights for all the people of Missouri.

As soon as all data have been collected a more complete report will be made. It is expected that this Report will be submitted to the Governor and members of the General Assembly by September 1, 1959.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Methodical procedures by members of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights indicate that the work of the Commission is not something that can be accomplished, once and for all, in a two year life-span. It is a continuing and necessary service for the "better life in Missouri".

It is apparent that the Governor and the members of the General Assembly recognized the need for bringing about through education and other means the safeguarding of the inherent rights and priviledges of all the people, as set forth in the Senate Committee substitute for House Bill No. 125.

Missouri entered the honored ranks as one of the twenty-five Civil Rights States in 1958---she deserves the honor of remaining there.

Therefore, the Commission on Human Rights respectfully recommends to the Governor and members of the 70th. General Assembly that:

1) THE LIFE OF THE COMMISSION BE EXTENDED BEYOND ITS JUNE 30, 1961 EXPIRATION DATE, AND THAT IT BE MADE A PERMANENT STATE AGENCY OF MISSOURI.

2) THE DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO HOLD OPEN AND PUBLIC HEARINGS, REQUEST ATTENDANCE, AND REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR.

3) THE 1959-1961 BIENNIUM BUDGET BE APPROPRIATED, AS APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR, AND SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROGRAM FOR 1959----1961

The program of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights for the years 1959-1961 is presented below:

1) To establish through an educational program a better understanding of the varied facets of Missouri's population.

The educational program which forms the base for the conciliatory work of the Commission aims to spread awareness of the protection offered by the Bill of Rights and human rights statutes already enacted; to involve the active participation of industry, labor, religious and civic leaders in eliminating discrimination; and to create and maintain a social climate which stimulates voluntary compliance with the spirit of the Law.

2) To encourage and faciliate wise adjustment to social problems and opportunities, for both the majority and minority groups.

The Commission will encourage minority members to develope skills and technical proficiency to meet the demands of existing job requirements, and those that will soon be open to them.

Further, these minority members will be encouraged to apply for job opportunities of their skill which are open to them today---for many heretofore "closed" jobs are now open to prepared and skilled persons.

3) To study and analyze the nature and causes of prejudice and discrimination in Missouri and its widely differing areas, and make recommendations for improvement. To study the extent and evils of discrimination as practiced in every part of Missouri.

4) To study the remaining barriers to public school, professional, trade, vocational and higher education for all people.

5) To publish the findings of the STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MISSOURI and other research studies, and make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly based on these findings.

6) To hold Institutes, seminars, and panel discussions in the different Districts of Missouri to advance good human relations throughout the State.

7) To petition the Governor to call a Governor's Conference on Human Rights for Missouri---so that representatives from every area of Missouri may meet to examine ways of promoting human and civil rights, and of assuring equality of opportunity in such fields as employment, education, public accommodations, housing, and social welfare.

8) To cooperate with the colleges and universities of Missouri in their Human Relations Workshops, and with such other institutions and organizations as annually hold sessions in the fields of human rights.

9) To develope exhibit materials for display at trade conventions, county and state fairs, professional conferences, and state-wide conventions.

10) To produce and distribute specialized publications for those directly affected by the work of the Commission on Human Rights.

11) To increase the use of available opportunities in the media of mass communication.

12) To provide for methods of conciliation, mediation, and moral persuasion to affect changes in discriminatory conduct, and to effect remedies of overt discrimination where possible.

The Procedure for Handling of Complaints of the Commission provides for formal complaints by individuals who feel they have been denied their human rights. The Commission can obtain the facts, make findings, and recommend to the proper authorities such action as is deemed appropriate.

13) To study the efforts and results of projects in other states, the objectives of which have been to make better the inter-group relations among its peoples.

14) To perform any additional functions or duties assigned to the Commission by the Governor and the General Assembly.

The Missouri Commission on Human Rights will work in the following areas to achieve the objectives of the Act bringing it into existence, and further the above Program:

a) Employment (public, state, private, and labor unions).

b) Education (public and private schools, universities, professional, vocational and trade schools).

c) Public Accommodations (those agencies of the community which are engaged in rendering service to the general public).

d) Housing (public and private).

e) Medical facilities (public and private hospitals and clinics; medical, dental and nursing schools; public and private medical services.)

The Commission will work with all State and appropriate local agencies, public and private, and with such National organizations and agencies as are necessary to achieve the duties and functions assigned by the Human Rights Law.

FINANCIAL REPORT

As of February 1, 1959

		$
Initial appropriation from the General Revenue		9,000.00
Expenditures for Period (July 1,1958--Feb. 1,1959):		
Personal Service:		
Executive Director's salary(@ 416.66/month)		2,916.62
Janitor(part-time,@ 15.00/month)		75.00
	Total:	2,991.62
Additions:		NONE
Repairs and Replacements:		NONE
Operations:		
Part-time secretarial help(contractual)		52.50
Travel		948.05
Other operations(Office)		840.65
	Total:	1,841.20
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:		4,832.82
Balance as of Feb. 1, 1959:		4,167.18
Encumbered salaries for Director and Janitor (Feb. 1, 1959---June 30, 1959)		2,158.30
Operational Balance until June 30, 1959:		2,008.88

* *

Biennium Budget Request (Approved and Recommended by the Governor):

	1959---1960	1960---1961	TOTAL
PERSONAL SERVICES	9,304	10,428	19,732
ADDITIONS	100	150	250
REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS	250	285	535
OPERATIONS	7,800	8,500	16,300
	17,454	19,363	36,817

(TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED)

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 125

69th General Assembly

AN ACT

To create a commission on Human Rights; providing for the appointment of the members thereof, the designation of the chairman thereof, and filling of any vacancies therein; providing that the members thereof shall serve without compensation; providing for the appointment of an executive director; and establishing the functions, powers, and duties of such commission, and for the termination thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. As used in this act: "Discrimination" shall mean any
2 unfair treatment based on race or national ancestry.

Section 2. There is hereby created a Commission on Human Rights.
2 It shall consist of eleven members, one from each congressional
3 district of this state, serving without compensation, to be
4 appointed by the Governor. One of the members shall be
5 appointed chairman by the Governor. Of the eleven members
6 first appointed, three shall be appointed for one year,
7 four for two years, and four for three years; thereafter,
8 all appointments to the commission shall be for a term of
9 three years. In the event of the death or resignation of any
10 member, his successor shall be appointed to serve for the un-
11 expired period of the term for which such member had been
12 appointed.

Section 3. The functions of the commission shall be to
2 encourage fair treatment for and to foster mutual under-
3 standing and respect among, and to discourage discrimination
4 against, any racial or ethnic group, or its members.

Section 4. The powers and duties of the commission shall
2 be:

3 (1) To cooperate with other organizations, private and
4 public to discourage discrimination.
5 (2) To conduct research projects or make studies into and
6 publish reports on discrimination in Missouri.

7 (3) To receive and investigate complaints of discrimination
8 and to recommend ways of eliminating any injustice
9 occasioned thereby.
10 (4) To make an annual report to the governor and general
11 assembly of its activities under this act.
12 (5) To employ an executive director and other necessary
13 personnel within the limits of funds made available.
14 (6) To encourage fair treatment for all persons regard-
15 less of race or national ancestry.

Section 5. The powers and duties of the commission shall
2 terminate on the thirtieth day of June, 1961.

Mailed separately: NEW SOUTH - May, June/1958
The Negro Voter in the South
Congressional Record Reprint
"SRC - Origins and Aims..."
SRC Annual Report, 1957

Also placed on complimentary mailing list for NEW SOUTH

July 2, 1958

Mr. Gregory E. Shinert
Executive Director
Missouri Commission on Human Rights
~~15 North Grand Boulevard~~
~~St. Louis 3, Missouri~~
Room 102
State Capitol Bldg
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Shinert:

Thank you for your letter of June 23 addressed to Dr. George Mitchell, who has recently retired and is presently living in Scotland.

We are delighted to know of the recent appointment of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights and to have this opportunity to establish communication with you. We are adding your name to our complimentary mailing list to receive our monthly publication, New South and other occasional materials. I am also sending you separately a few of our existing publications which you may find of interest.

I have had several opportunities to work with friends in St. Louis who are likely to be working cooperatively with you - Martin Quigley, Virgil Borders, Myron Schwartz, Bill Wyant, Colonel Priest, Jim McCrory, Horace Bohannon, and others. If you are in touch with any of them, please give them my warm regards.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

HCF

Rec'd 6/26/58

June 23, 1958

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Conference
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

May I take this opportunity to acquaint you with the existence of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights, recently appointed by Gov. Blair.

Father Trafford P. Maher, S.J., Chairman of the Commission, and Head of the Center for Human Relations at St. Louis University, has suggested that I establish channels of communication between our Commission and your Conference. I am confident there are many areas where we might be of mutual help, and it is always good to maintain contact with similiar organizations in inter-group work.

If your Conference publishes a Newsletter, we would appreciate being placed on the mailing list, and billed at our office.

At any time our office, or the Commission, can be of service, please call upon us.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

G. E. Shinert

GREGORY E. SHINERT
Executive Director

GES/

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MILDRED FLOWERS**

To: BERNICE COOK

Please see that the following person is placed on our complimentary mailing list to receive NEW SOUTH:

Mr. Gregory E. Shinert
Executive Director
Missouri Commission on Human Rights
15 North Grand Boulevard
St. Louis 3, Missouri

December 19, 1962

Mr. Gregory E. Shinert
Executive Director
Missouri Commission on Human Rights
Room 234, State Capitol Bldg.
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Greg:

We have sent job description sheets to several persons whom we happen to know are interested in jobs, and to about 20 other agency officials with the request that they spread the word regarding the Missouri vacancy.

Congratulations to you on your new appointment. Now that you will be in Washington, the chances of seeing you occasionally are much better. From all that I have seen or learned, you did a magnificent job in Missouri.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia
Printers & Lithographers • TRinity 5-7081

LWD:

Job description sheet sent to several persons in our "Applications" file - & to Simon & Bagwell - & about 30 inter-agency types with request they spread the word.

We don't need more enquiries.

PA

GREGORY E. SHINERT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AREA CODE 314
PHONE 635-5726

MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ROOM 234 STATE CAPITOL BLDG.
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

JOHN M. DALTON
GOVERNOR

WINSTON COOK
CHAIRMAN
ST. LOUIS

MILTON LITVAK
VICE-CHAIRMAN
ST. JOSEPH

MISS LUCILE BLUFORD
SECRETARY
KANSAS CITY

FORREST P. CARSON
TREASURER
JEFFERSON CITY

PERRY B. HENDERSON
CLAYTON

HOWARD B. WOODS
ST. LOUIS

PETER V. McCOY
NEVADA

MRS. ROBERT SEILER
JOPLIN

J. BEN SEARCY
EMINENCE

LEO W. RINEY
HANNIBAL

MRS. GRACE SHADE
CARUTHERSVILLE

December 10, 1962

PA - do what you can for Greg; let me know so can acknowledge (what about Susan Bagwell?)

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Enclosed are 30 job description sheets--which you may wish to pass along, as you think best. You might share them with other human relations organizations in the South--post them on likely bulletin boards--or to individuals or organizations which could give same wise distribution. If you want several hundred of these job descriptions--please write for same.

Due to appointment as Special Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, Corps of Engineers, for Inter-group Relations, in Washington, D.C., I have had to resign my post here in Missouri, effective January 15, 1963.

My Commission is now hard-pressed to find a qualified replacement as soon as possible--and before our Governor "suggests" a political appointee! If they can hire someone who is sympathic to human rights and the FEP law--then they might preclude the Governor suggesting an unprofessional replacement.

Is there any possibility that you might mention this job opening in any of your December or January publications? Or, pass it along to other immediate news sources?

If you have any other suggestions as to how we can alert qualified people, and obtain immediate applications--please pass them along.

Thank you for whatever help you can render in assisting us in finding a replacement--as soon as possible.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

G. E. Shinert

Gregory E. Shinert
Executive Director

GES/ot

enc.

NEWS RELEASE
December 10, 1962

Governor John M. Dalton announced on Friday, December 7 the resignation of Gregory E. Shinert as Executive Director, Missouri Commission on Human Rights, to become effective on January 15, 1963.

Mr. Shinert has accepted appointment as the Special Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, Corps of Engineers, for Inter-group Relations, Washington, D. C. His responsibility will entail implementation of President Kennedy's Executive Order 10925, on Equal Employment Opportunity, with firms doing business with the Corps of Engineers. He will be the Senior Inter-groups Relations Specialist for the Corps.

Mr. Shinert obtained his Master of Science in Human Relations from St. Louis University in June, 1958, and was appointed the first Executive Director of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights in July 1958, with responsibility for administration of the basic Human Rights Law, enacted by the 69th General Assembly. In 1961 the General Assembly assigned administration of an enforceable Fair Employment Practices law to the Commission. Mr. Shinert currently is the only professional staff of the Commission.

Governor Dalton commended Mr. Shinert as "a dedicated, hard-working man who has done a most effective job, and it is with extreme regret that we are accepting his resignation." The Governor announced that the Commission itself will make the selection of a replacement for Mr. Shinert, but will, as a matter of courtesy, confer with him prior to announcement of a new Director.

Mr. Shinert announced as the reason for his acceptance of the new job "the challenge and opportunity for professional growth such a move permits. It is a step forward in my professional endeavors, and will permit me to build on the solid foundation which I have had in Missouri. Missouri has made great strides in human rights within the past five years, and people generally are now appreciative of the progress still to be made. The success of the Commission during these five years has been due, in major measure, to the leadership and support of Governors Blair and Dalton, Chairman Maher, S.J., and Cook, the high caliber of the Commission membership, and the excellent cooperation of so many organizations and individuals across the State."

Mr. Shinert made his home in Jefferson City, and was active in inter-group work for some 15 years prior to taking over as Executive Director.

Shinert is a member of Immaculate Conception parish in Jefferson City, married, and the father of three children.

September 24, 1954
(Dictated September 22)

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

At a later -- but not much later -- stage, a letter should go out to each chairman of a state division, being in the nature of an agreement between the state organization and the Southern Regional Council.

This proceeds from original suggestions from Marion Wright, the Council's President. In correspondence addressed to Mr. Leonard Haas, August 25, 1954, and answered to me verbally by him September 22, Mr. Haas agreed to the language on page two of my letter to him as proper for us to answer in addressing the state chairmen on the point of political activity. So those paragraphs under the heading, "Tax Exemption and Avoidance of Political Activity," ought to be used in the out-going letter, when and if.

Encl.

August 25, 1954

Mr. Leonard Haas
Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leonard:

In several letters back and forth with Marion Wright on miscellaneous points, he has brought up a question on which we need help.

It was first proposed in his letter of July 3, 1954 as follows:

> "Mechanics for assuring SRC that no use of funds will be made in the future or has been made in the past to foster any political activities which would jeopardize our tax exempt status. My mind is open on the method but I do not believe that we should pass out funds without assurance from the recipient that no such use has been made of any part of the fund."

Our reply to that letter was as follows:

> "Our idea would be a detailed letter to each state outfit, laying out the details of our agreement with the state organizations and exacting an agreeing reply. Would that be satisfactory?
>
> . . . there will be the additional safeguard of a requirement on SRC's part that the By-Laws of each state outfit contain language approved by SRC prohibiting politics. There is, also, the safeguard of our payment of the personnel by check from here. But I am willing to require a certification from each state outfit's chairman, quarterly or annually, as the Executive Committee may think best, that the tax-exempt assistance is not being used for political or propagandist purposes."

Marion Wright's final letter, July 19, said "your idea seems satisfactory to me," and also:

> "I like the idea of annual certification by each state chairman that no part of our funds is being used for political or progagandist purposes. My opinion is that Mr. Haas should phrase this certification so that it will be uniform in all cases and will meet the requirements of Federal statutes or Treasury regulations."

We will be at work on a general letter of agreement with each state organization, but we are uncertain of the exact language which, in that letter, would safeguard the point of political participation.

My own suggestion for covering the point in a letter to state organization chairmen would be as follows:

TAX EXEMPTION AND AVOIDANCE OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The U. S. Statute defining tax exempted corporations contains the phrase: "and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation," and the same language governs tax exemptions on gifts.

The Southern Regional Council feels it necessary and proper to safeguard this matter in the conduct of its own program and in its requirements from assisted and affiliated organizations.

One safeguard is the inclusion in your By-Laws of language prohibiting political activity.

We would further wish positive language in your reply to this letter stating that the state organization which you head will painstakingly observe this rule. And further, we would need to receive, at the end of each calendar year in which SRC assistance would have been received by the state organization, a certificate from you or your successor as chairman, that the language of the Act has been observed by the state organization during the preceeding calendar year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

September 24, 1954
(Dictated September 22)

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

In conversation today with Leonard Haas, he said that the Southern Regional Council's own by-laws should carry a clause prohibiting political activity. I hesitate to insert such a clause all naked.

What would you think of adding to Article I a third section called "Purposes," which would lift from the Charter some or all of the purposes there stated, and would round off with a neat period prohibiting political activity?

If you and Mrs. Hamilton would draft such a clause, we could all consider it as a recommendation to the forthcoming annual meeting.

September 24, 1954
(Dictated September 22)

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

Marion Wright, in his letter to me of September 9, made the following point:

"(b) For whatever moral or Legal effect it may have, I am a little disposed to think that S.R.C. might be in better position if the by-laws of the affiliate affirmatively showed that we had no responsibility for the acts of any agents of such affiliates. That would apparently be accomplished by adding a paragraph under Article VIII substantially as follows:

> The officers, members of the executive board and all other agents, servants or employees of _____ shall be deemed the officers, agents, servants or employees of _____ alone and in no sense and under no circumstances the officers, agents, servants or employees of the Southern Regional Council.

I have two ideas in mind: (1) A situation may develop in the future in which the state affiliates might wish to place upon us a responsibility which we do not feel we should bear. Under those circumstances it would be advantageous for us to be able to show that the by-laws of the affiliate relieved us of such responsibility. And (2) some employee of the state affiliate may so conduct himself that liability would attach to his superior. Under such circumstances we may be better off if the by-laws of the affiliate should show that it, not we, was the superior of such employee.

I am not at all dogmatic about this idea but would appreciate your putting it before Mr. Haas for his better judgment."

In conversation with Mr. Haas at his office today, he said that he thought language of the kind proposed by Mr. Wright might quite helpfully be used in showing the intent of the two contracting parties.

As this amounts to a clause on our part for a clause to be inserted in each state organization's by-laws, you might advise me whether in your opinion we should now so notify each state organization, or whether we should insert the clause when and if each state comes in with its by-laws. In any case, we should make use of the clause.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE BY-LAWS OF SRC FOR NOV. MEETING

ARTICLE I. Name and Area (and Purposes)

Section 3. Purposes

The purposes of the Southern Regional Council are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to cooperate with affiliated more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council and state offices in the Southern Region for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts towards regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, regional, and national agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives. The Council shall not engage in carrying on propoganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation nor engage in any form of political activities.

GSM: This proposed addition to SRC ByLaws is lifted from our charter with minor revision to include state offices and to prohibit political activities. Hope this meets with the request outlined in your memo to me of 24 Sept 54.

FBR

October 8, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: STAFF

FROM: GSM

RE: PROCEDURE FOR REVIEWING PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONS OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS

A committee is named, composed of Fred Routh, Katherine Stoney, and George Mitchell from the staff, plus Leonard Haas, as counsel, plus John Griffin as representing the Board and Executive Committee.

In the present interlude when no formal procedure has been established by the Board for exercise of by-laws review on behalf of the Board, this Committee will be asked to review all by-laws and make written recommendation on them to either the Executive Committee or the Board as the Board may direct.

GSM
MAW
FR ✓
KS
HCF
AH
JG
LH
GTH
MET

October 15, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: STAFF

FROM: GSM

RE: COORDINATION OF CONTACTS WITH STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Obviously, we are going to have a problem on the contacts that various of us on the staff must and do make from time to time as to the state organizations.

A file has been established for each organization.

All documentary material relating to arrangements between this office and state organizations, or commitments made one way or another, or generally defining or illuminating our relationship with any state organization, should have copies made and deposited in that file. Verbal contacts, whether by telephone or in personal visits, must be recorded also. Each person having such contacts should as soon thereafter as practicable dictate a memo for the files describing in good detail the person seen, the date, the arrangements made, etc. If the visit or the conversation concerns progress of the organization, a summary sentence or two should be used as to the general progress stated.

Coordination on these matters is as yet hardly a problem, but clearly it would be a severe one unless we can prepare against that contingency. Admitted that this procedure is tedious, but for the time being, it would seem necessary.

HCF
KS
FR
AH
GTH
CP
MRT
MAW

November 1, 1954

To: FBR
From: GSM

The letter re loyalty statements and copies of the form to be signed have gone to the chairmen of the state organizations in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana (Including the chairman of the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations), Florida, Texas, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

This letter has not been sent to anyone in Arkansas and Virginia. When you have this in mind, at an appropriate time remind me to write a similar letter to the appropriate officers in Arkansas and Virginia.

GSM

October 30, 1954

Mr. Richard Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dick:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the SRC on July 30, 1954, it was agreed that the Council and its affiliated state organizations, as agencies using tax-exempt funds, have the responsibility to satisfy themselves that paid personnel be beyond criticism on the score of loyalty to American constitutional government.

We in this office have faith in the integrity, care, and judgment of those of you in the state organizations entrusted with selection of personnel, and the Executive Committee wishes the step taken in order that evidence may be adduced that the point of loyalty has been faithfully considered. The Executive Committee's requirement applies equally to all staff in the central office.

The exact questions put to a candidate for employment for the United States Government on U. S. Civil Service Form 57 are those presented on the attached form. At the time when the professional staff come into Atlanta, November 9, 10, and 11, we will explain the Executive Committee's purpose in this matter and make the forms available to those present. Additional copies will be made available to you for clerical and other personnel as they may be taken on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Copy of this letter to:

Mr. Richard Foster - South Carolina
Mr. Leon Russell - North Carolina
George E. Clary- Georgia
Dan Whitsett- Alabama
Rabbi Mantinband- Mississippi
Father Twomey- Louisiana
Albert D'Orlando - Louisiana
Brimm - Kentucky
Davisson Dunlap - Florida
Mrs. James S. Crate - Texas
Berkman, F. Woods - Tenn.

November 3, 1954

To: FBR

From: GSM

I talked with Guy Johnson. Harry Jones had just been in Johnson's office on other matters -- no mention of this.

Johnson will attempt to reach Jones while he is still in Chapel Hill, but failing that he will summon Jones back to Chapel Hill tomorrow.

Johnson will communicate with Lovejoy on the results of the interview with Jones. I believe Johnson will handle the matter fairly and thoroughly.

Dec 29, 1954

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 5, 1955

TO: State Chairmen

FROM: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for State Organizations

You will recall that in Article VI of the suggested by-laws sent to state organizations by the Central Office, it was provided that each of the state organizations should have two ex-officio members on the Board of SRC. The purpose of this provision is to insure bi-racial representation from the states. One of the ex-officio members is to be the state chairman and the other is to be elected along with the officers of the state organization. Where the state chairman is Negro the "elected representative" will be white and vice versa.

We would suggest that this matter might well be spelled out in the by-laws under the article on Officers or Executive Board in this fashion:

> "To insure bi-racial representation the Chairman and one other member of the Executive Board, elected by the Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc."

This should be done as soon as possible, and the Central Office should be advised of the names of these two people, as well as other officers and Board members elected.

FBR

Sent to:

Alabama: Rev. Dan Whitsett, Chrmn.
Mr. J.T. Brooks, V-Chrmn.
Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec.

Arkansas: Mr. Fred Darragh, Chrmn.
Rev. Charles Walker, V-Chrmn.

Florida: Mr. Davisson Dunlap, Chrmn.

Georgia: Rev. G.E. Clary, Chrmn.
Dr. B.R. Brazeal, V-Chrmn.
Dr. Guy H. Wells, Ex. Sec.

Kentucky: Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Chrmn.
Dr. Irwin T. Sanders
Dr. C.H. Parrish, Consultant

Louisiana: Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Chrmn.
Mrs. Numa J. Rousseve, V-Chrmn.
Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Ex. Sec.

Mississippi: Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chrmn.
Dr. J.L. Reddix
Mrs. M.S. Lyells, Co-Ex. Sec.
Rev. N.A. Dickson, Co-Ex. Sec.

North Carolina: Rev. Leon Russell, Chrmn.
Mr. John H. Wheeler
Rev. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.

South Carolina: Mr. Richard J. Foster, Chrmn.
Mr. A.J. Clement, V-Chrmn.
Mrs. E.H. Spearman, Ex. Sec.

Tennessee: Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chrmn.
Miss Elsie M. Lewis, Sec.

Texas: Mrs. James S. Crate, Chrmn.
Mrs. Eugene Jud, Treas.
Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Ex. Sec.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

To: Fred Routh

Will you make it your business in the next several weeks to employ each useful opportunity to gather from the states which have not as yet elected their members of the Board of SRC, their elections.

Unless we seize the precious occasion of annual meetings, we are apt to lose on this for a year.

I would like to be able to say by next Spring sometime that with hardly an exception each state has its two members on our Board

cc: HCF
GTH
KS

December 29, 1954

GSM.

Complied with memo to State Chairmen FRR

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Jan 20, '55

GSM

Fred Routh

Please note, advise, and return to GSM.

My only suggestion is Ky-
at the moment, but note
that we have heard Tom Sutherland
may be leaving Texas and you
once felt Vigo would leave La.
This guy has been in New Orleans.
I don't think Vigo is interested
in leaving after my last talk
with him.
ask Cliff about Ky.

FBR -

TELEPHONE 2-9421

VIRGINIA REGION

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

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DR. EVERETT R. CLINCHY

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DR. STERLING W. BROWN

TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

VICE-CHAIRMAN S. E. DIVISION
WALTER W. CRAIGIE

DIR. S. E. DIVISION
WILLIAM H. TIPTON, JR.

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ASHLAND, VA.

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ARCHIE J. HARRIS

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HENRY I. JAFFE

VIRGINIA BEACH
HAROLD B. KELLAM
PETER BARBERNITZ
DR. HOWARD KAHN

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PETER MELETTE

January 18, 1956.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK
FEBRUARY 19-26, 1956
HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, JR.
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

RECEIVED JAN 20 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

My old classmate, Irene Osborn, was in town this past week doing some good for the cause of humanity and, among other things, it brought a number of us up to date on the way things are working out in the expansion of the Southern Regional Council and your full-time state operations.

In your processes, you are probably "shaking the bushes" to find capable directors of the quality of my good friend, Jack Marion, to carry on the job in the various Southern states.

If you need another good Southern man, I trust I may be forgiven if I might suggest one to you. That man is Harry Wilson, who, presently, is terminating the pastorate of the First Christian Church in Danville, Virginia.

Harry has been an outspoken foe of seggregation in his community and in this state. Such courage and leadership as he has given the Anti-Gray Amendment Plan forces here in the recent State election has ~~caused~~ cost him his job.

Before closing, I might add that Mr. Wilson, before assuming his work in Danville was our very successful NCCJ Regional Director in New Orleans. Since coming to Virginia, he has been and will remain a very good friend of mine. I heartily recommend him to you for any consideration that you may be able to extend him and I might add that I am taking my own initiative in writing you this word.

Faithfully yours,

Peter Mellette

Peter Mellette
Virginia NCCJ Director

PM/a

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

26 Jan 55

TO: GSM, Chief Boss

Re: Your memo dated 20 Jan 55 on the egregious clerical error in Memo #5; pg.1,p.3,¶2-3 "Sufficient funds will be held in the Central Office to cover salaries and social security payments..." After conferring with KS, it is my opinion that the statement is correct as it stands. No es verdad ? We are holding sufficient funds for these two purposes here and not sending the money out to state treasurers to re-allocate to state staff.

I have ponderred, as requested, this memo is the resultant procedure.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

January 20, 1955

TO: FBR, Procedure Boss

I noticed yesterday that in Memo # 5 an egregious clerical error occurs. We meant to say that the money was insufficient to do thus and so. We said it was sufficient.

Please ponder correction and proceed.

ans: Stan ks / FBR

See Note
pg 1 ~~#~~ 2 #1-2

IMPT

February 15, 1955

MEMORANDUM

FROM: George S. Mitchell

TO: Grace T. Hamilton
Frederick B. Routh
Katherine Stoney

I am considering writing a letter to each field employed person, professional in level, including Dagen in Kentucky, and suggesting that they join NAIRO.

I have learned from NAIRO officials that it is frequent for agency staffs to join NAIRO out of agency funds. It costs $10.00 a year.

My letter, unless I am advised to the contrary, would say that we see nothing wrong with their joining NAIRO out of their agency budget.

In my view it is desirable for Southern staff in this field to be linked to the national professional show.

What do people say?

Encl.

FOR REVIEW BY: GTH
KS
FBR

DRAFT

To: Each paid professional state division person

From: George S. Mitchell

I am just back from a day at one of the schools currently going through the South, the Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Kentucky. This is an excellent agency, cordially disposed toward us and established with the advice of many of our friends. It trains police officials, mainly Southern, in normal police skills with good dashes of human relations put in. The head of it is David A. McCandless, and they are quartered at the University of Louisville in Kentucky. Mr. C. H. Parrish of our staff is in close touch with the Southern Police Institute.

I am the more encouraged from the conversations yesterday with the various police officials to write you and ask that you make it your business and the business of your agency to build a cordial working relationship with senior police officials in the principal cities in your state.

The notion of a working relationship between police officials and human relations agencies is ~~mainly, and~~ in some spots novel. One of the things we all agreed on yesterday was that it is wise for friendships to be made before trouble comes.

Also, we agreed that whoever, being private citizen or police official, first perceives a problem coming up has the duty to be in touch with the other.

I think in most states we are the ones who will first perceive opportunities and needs ~~tensions~~ coming ahead, so the bee is on us to go and see some Chiefs in our areas and simply tell them who and what we are and swap telephone numbers and make friends.

Sincerely

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Seems to me the
function of Am.
Civil Liberties
Union. I know
they are too weak
to do it in the
South; since we
are weak, and
shouldn't take on
somebody else's job.

GSM.

Work & S. '55!

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

9 Feb 55

To:

G. L. M

I have been giving some thought in recent days to some of the big problems which face little people in our Southern area. Problems with which we should have concern but are doing little to help solve. The two main areas are specific violations of civil rights and civil liberties and I wonder whether it would be appropriate for our state organizations to have standing committees for this purpose — each such committee to have at least one lawyer-member.

What think ye thereof?

Fred

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

March 28, '55

Fred Routh, and GTH
from GSM

It occurs to me that for the Quarterly Report for the period ending June 30, 1955 it would be well to list the Board members, or (in certain states) the Executive Committee members, State by State. Will Fred, assisted by GTH and all hands, please take on responsibility for getting these lists in in as nearly an accurate form as may be done reasonably, without strain to our clerical machiinery?

GSM. So

FR's file of lists should be more accurate — G.T.H.

Do this in Early April

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

FR
from GSM

One of MAW's ideas about a contractual letter with state outfits was that the Chairman of each State outfit be required to sign annually, after each year of operation, a statement that his outfit had stayed out of politics. The scheme was by notifying him in the general agreement that he would have so to sign to put him on his guard.

I am not warm for this, but I put the notion into hon. hopper.

March 29, '55

GSM.

Another item
monthly narrative reports
date on money to raise, by years

April 19, 1955

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

I hope Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Tilly, Miss Stoney, and you, will explore the desirability and feasibility of a kind of review-on-the-spot state by state of the progress and need of the various state organizations.

gsm

cc: GTH
MET
KS

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

24 May 55

To: GSM

Re: Fisk Institute, who should go.

1. It seems to me there are two groups of our state people who should go to the Fisk conference, June 27-July 9, 1955;in oreder of priority they are:

A. All professional staff from the twelve State Organizations then functioning. This would amount to a maximum of twenty-four (24); the Exec. Director and Associate Director from each state. This is dependent upon each state being enabled to hire associates.(see our proposals to FFR)

B. A team of four laymen from the Board of Directors of each state organization. Such a team to be racially integrated and representing the organization.

2. The cost of such a proposal is not prohibitive; for estimated cost see below:

A. For the twenty four professionals at $ 80 each (tuition, rooms etc)	$ 1,920
travel (rough est)	$ 1,000
Total	$ 2,920
B. For forty eight laymen	$ 3,840
travel (rough est)	$ 2,000
Total	$ 5,840
The grand total for sending both	$ 8,760

3. It might be wise, if time can be found, for CH and me to attend the conference as a team.

☐ Please send me an application for admission to the Twelfth Annual Institute of Race Relations.

☐ I would like additional information about the Institute.

NAME

STREET

CITY ZONE STATE

Address Inquiries to:

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FISK UNIVERSITY
17TH AVENUE AND MEHARRY BLVD.
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

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New Horizons In Human Relations

12th Annual

Institute of Race Relations

Conducted under auspices of
RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOC.
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

JUNE 27-JULY 9, 1955
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENN.

NATIONALITIES ARE NOT RACES
THE JEWS ARE NOT A RACE
THE FOODS WE EAT ARE A GIFT FROM ALL PEOPLE
INVENTIONS HAVE COME FROM ALL RACES

New Horizons In Human Rela

To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race . . . may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. . . . We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place.—United States Supreme Court, May 17, 1955.

Now is the time, the challenge, the opportunity. The place is everywhere—the communities, cities and towns where we live, where our children grow into the full bloom of adulthood, and where all of us together seek to make real and concrete the democratic ideal which has sustained and nurtured America.

The Court has spoken to *all* of us—to you and me—and it becomes *our* opportunity, if we are alert of action and strong of faith. CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY—this becomes the practical task before us, in which we must use the knowledge of social engineering, the experience of public servants, and the tools of education, law and organization for effective implementation.

This is the call and purpose of the 12th ANNUAL RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE to which we invite you. It is to be held at Fisk University, June 27 through July 9. Parent and preacher, social worker and educator, labor union leader and industrialist, student and teacher—the invitation is to you. Come and learn from the experience of responsible leaders from about 22 states, North and South. Sessions are in the new, air-conditioned facilities of Park Hall.

During eleven years of existence, the Institute has provided for lay and professional community leaders the opportunity to develop new understanding and insight about racial and human relations. It is concerned with the problems of all so-called minority groups—Spanish-speaking groups, racially-defined groups and religiously-defined groups. A faculty drawn from the country's top authorities in social science, housing, education and law will be available as resource leaders.

The roots of the Institute are planted in deep religious and moral conviction. It was established by the American Missionary Association Division of the Congregational Christian Churches' Board of Home Missions and enjoys joint sponsorship by Fisk University, one of America's leading institutions of higher learning.

tions-

CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY

LECTURES AND CONSULTANTS

(A PARTIAL LIST FROM PREVIOUS INSTITUTES)

GORDON W. ALLPORT, Department of Psychology, Harvard University

JOSEPH W. BIRD, College Relations and Recruiting Division, RCA

HENRY STEELE COMMAGER, Department of History, Columbia University

SAVILLE R. DAVIS, American Editor, *Christian Science Monitor*

JAMES C. EVANS, Civilian Aide to the Department of Defense

GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, Department of Education, CIO

JOHN E. IVEY, Southern Regional Education Board

CLYDE KLUCKHOHN, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University

JOHN LaFARGE, S. J., *America*

EDWARD LAWSON, Division of Human Rights, United Nations

HELEN V. McLEAN, Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry

CAREY McWILLIAMS, Editor, *The Nation*

THURGOOD MARSHALL, Chief Legal Counsel, NAACP

GEORGE S. MITCHELL, Director, Southern Regional Council

M. F. ASHLEY MONTAGU, Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University

JOSEPH J. MORROW, Personnel Manager, Pitney-Bowes, Inc.

P. L. PRATTIS, Executive Editor, *Pittsburgh Courier*

MARK STARR, International Ladies Garment Workers Union

JULIUS A. THOMAS, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League

INFORMATION ABOUT THE 1955 INSTITUTE

WHERE: Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee WHEN: June 27-July 9, 1955

WHO ATTENDS: YOU: All interested citizenry—religious leaders, students, teachers. Representatives of trade unions and management. Members of human relations committees and other governmental agencies.

COST: $80.00 for room, board, and tuition for the two weeks' session.

CREDIT: Institute members may earn three semester hours of academic credit toward their undergraduate or graduate degrees.

June 10, 1955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

I cannot budget a sum in excess of $2,000 for the meetings at Fisk. I would like that sum of $2,000 to cover the registration fees and travel and per diem for yourself and Mr. Parrish for such days as either or both of you are to be there.

If, as the conference approaches, you find need for committing a sum in excess of the $2,000 please confer with me before you do so.

eab/

cc: KS

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

15 June 55

To: GBK

Have this day written re: the securing of Associate Directors to: Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, N.Carolina, S.Carolina, Texas, and Va.

Special paragraphs to Ark. and Va. who already have half-time Associate Directors.

This leaves three states to be dealt with: Kentucky,

and Tennessee who are on the consultant program and should be advised that they have an extra $2,500 for consultant expenses next year (fiscal that is)

and Mississippi(this one needs our earnest attention and full discussion before any decision is made.)

I have delayed the last three letters for there is no reason to rush on them and you need to be consulted further on them.

FBR

MEMORANDUM

FROM: GSM

June 21, 1955

TO: FBR

I note that in the letter of grant of tax-exemption to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations the final sentence says that any subsequent amendments to the by-laws of the Kentucky Council should be furnished to the Louisville office of the Treasury.

This is the kind of administrative action on which our state shows are likely to slip.

I suggest that you mark your file re by-laws so as to automatically bring to your attention each time amendments are made to state by-laws the question of whether or not copies of that amendment have been furnished to the Treasury, when, as, and if, and only if, in those particular states tax-exemption has been granted.

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

July 5, 1955

FBR:

Will you authoritatively list for me the states which have had personnel changes since we last obtained loyalty certificates, in order that I might write to those state chairmen and obtain the required fresh certificates for the incoming personnel?

GSM

Reply on new standard FBR.

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

5 July '55

GSM

re: your request this date for status of "loyalty" certificates from state organization personnel.

note: though I assume this is for professional staff only I have indicated new sec'ys too.

Ala. ok (new Sec'y)

Ark. ok

Ga. ok

Fla. (no personnel yet employed)

Ky. New Exec Dir (Brimm) new Chmn. (Wm.Perry)

La. ok (special case signed by GSM)

Miss. ok - new Secy

NC ok

SC ok (new Sec'y)

Tenn. New office Mgr. (C.Hughes) Chmn (H.Miller)

Texas. ok

Va. All new personnel; forms should be submitted. (J.Marion; W.Cooper) to (C.Brooke)

This info based on certificates in office safe with Kak as custodian of loyalty program.

P.S. question on policy re: consultants in Ky & Tenn.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . ~~KATHERINE STONEY~~ . . . GSM

FBR

July 7, 1955

TO: GSM

Seymour Samet came by to see you - is in town until this afternoon at 5:00 - has to get a plane then so will probably be leaving by 4:00 for the airport. He is staying at the Dinkler.

He had a luncheon engagement and then another at 2:30 - would try to call you sometime between 3 and 4 this afternoon.

In case he didn't get you asked that I tell you that The Dade County Council on Human Relations has been turned down for tax exemption - got the same deal as the Ga. Com - no tax on their income but contributions not deductible. They have been working on this for two years - I gathered there is no further possibility of recourse. He thought this would affect the cooperation between the Dade County Council and the Florida Council.

Also had a candidate for the Florida job, having heard that they had not found a person. However, this person will not be back in the country until October - is now in a USO job over seas . Will send inforation re her to Florida people when he returns from his vacation - not on same.

ks

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

~~11 July 55~~

TO: GSM

Subj: Your memo to me 7 July 55 re loyalty certificates for states using Consultant system.

1. It would seem that the controlling statement on this subject will be found in the Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council--July 30, 1954

> ....The President of the Council emphasized the importance, in the expenditure of tax-exempt funds, of satisfying ourselves that no person employed by the Council would be disloyal to our form of government.
> (underlining of "no" mine)

2. In view of this it seems that the requirement of loyality certificates applies to Consultants and that steps should be taken to secure same from state organization chairmen.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

July 7, 1955

FBR:

Please review the action of the Board and Executive Committee re loyalty certificates, and advise me whether in your judgment the language of the resolutions involved requires coverage of consultants, as in Kentucky and Tennessee, by the certificate.

Mr. Attached

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

July 16, 1955

FBR:

The human relations people have agreed techniques on what to do about rumors. They also have agreed techniques on what to do to avoid riots and to break them up after they start.

I should think it would be helpful to our people if they had this material, either in digest form or laid before them in extenso.

How difficult would that be to do?

GSM

eab/

July 16, 1955

FROM: GSM

TO: FBR

I learned at the New York University meetings that in getting the police to end the scenes near schools, which occured in some Baltimore schools, reliance was usefully placed upon a clause in the statute relating to truancy, which made it unlawful to stimulate truancy. Maybe it would be a good thing to tip off our state people to provide themselves with state statutes relating to truancy.

Another reflection at N.Y.U. was that grand juries often prove a useful means of getting before the public the truth of a conflict situation. Would it not be well if our state people were encouraged to familiarize themselve with the procedures and usage of grant jury inquiries?

Still another thing that came from Jean Gramb's discussion was that precious are the weeks and months before trouble when used to lay the background of the matter by (supporting) community groups.

I do not doubt that in your rounds you have been spreading these ideas, neither do I doubt that your mind will strike many sparks on other similar things we could and should do. What do you advise?

GSM

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

7/24/55

FR

I think we should have a handy collection of the wisdom of the science of human relations on the subjects of rumor suppression and riots. Can you collect the dope, in published or SRC-redone form, and get it out?

Clip should go on to staff. GSM

RADIO AND TV CODE SET IN RACE RIOTS

9 Chicago Stations Agree to Eliminate Inflammatory Statements in Reports

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23—News directors of Chicago's nine major radio and television stations have agreed upon a common program calling for the elimination of inflammatory statements in reporting racial riots here.

The program also will be followed in broadcasts and telecasts dealing with juvenile gang fights and clashes between ethnic groups or nationalities.

The purpose of the program is to minimize the danger of attracting additional participants to the scene of such outbreaks and yet assure that the basic news is reported to the public.

Originator of the program is Isaac Gershman, managing editor of the City News Bureau, a press service owned by the city's major newspapers, that also serves the nine major stations. Other press bureaus have agreed to follow the program.

[illegible]

port of the program from the news directors of the nine stations. He then turned the project over to Francis W. McPeek, executive director of the Commission on Human Relations, an official agency of the city government.

Program Is Pushed

Mr. McPeek is now seeking support of the program from other stations in Chicago and suburbs that are not among the City News Bureau's clients.

Mr. McPeek proposes to seek adoption of the Chicago plan in major cities throughout the country that face similar tensions.

Mr. Gershman first drew up his program for the guidance of his staff in handling news of racial disturbances, after which he won acceptance by the radio and television news directors. His instructions read:

"Race or gang fight stories will be filed as advisory notes during the active stage of trouble in order to help prevent a minor disturbance from exploding into a major conflict . . .

"It is hoped that this method of treatment by both broadcasting stations and the City News Bureau Radio-TV News Department will prevent hundreds of racists from concentrating at the trouble scene, and yet pro[illegible]

news is reported to the public."

Mr. Gershman told his writers to remember these points:

¶Brevity is of special importance.

¶Do not use superlatives or adjectives that might incite or enlarge a conflict, or—in cases where police have quelled the disorder—might cause renewal of trouble.

¶Avoid use of the word "riot." If the trouble becomes a major conflict, then use of the "riot" label may become unavoidable.

¶When the first reports of a fight or trouble are received by the police, check and verify situation before filing advisory.

¶Advisory data to stations should be written in calm, matter-of-fact sentences, and in such a tone that, should the announcers tear it off and read it by mistake, it would not be inflammatory.

¶If story is of a minor nature it is to be judged in news value on the same basis as any other routine story.

"We are obligated to keep the radio and television stations informed when such mob disorders occur," Mr. Gershman said. "We do this so that they can send camera men, reporters and tape recorders to the scene. Our entire radio-TV news handling [as well as press copy] will be a matter of record, and if riots actually occur we should be in a position that no charge of riot incitement can be placed against us."

For guidance of the City News Bureau's radio-TV editors and its news desk, Mr. Gershman gave this basic form to be used for early police reports when there is violence potential:

"Attention editors and station managers—not for broadcast—note serious nature of this information. Broadcast may heighten tension and draw crowds. This is not for broadcast."

Following the message, further caution appears: "This is one of those conditions that could become worse if broadcast. We will keep you advised of developments. Meanwhile, this information is not for broadcast."

Mayor Daley said of the program:

"I am proud of Chicago and for the city's broadcast news directors that this is the first such action taken by any group of radio and television stations with the public welfare in mind."

The need for a program such as Mr. Gershman's is emphasized by the fifteen months of racial trouble at the Trumbull Park low-rent housing project on the far South Side of the city.

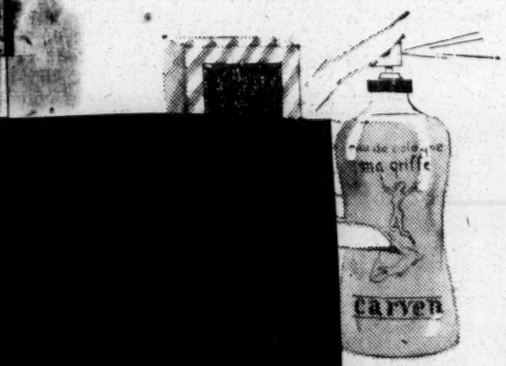
Since Aug. 11, 1953, when the first of several Negro families moved into the Federal housing facility, the neighborhood has been marked by violence, rioting, beatings, vandalism and racial clashes. To keep peace, as many as 1,353 policemen have occasionally been on duty at the 426-family development. An average of 300 policemen are always on duty. Nearly 250 arrests have been made.

Course in Photography

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 23—The Newark Museum will offer a junior museum workshop in photography next month for children 11 through 13 years old. The series will be for beginners and will be given from 2 to 4 P. M. on four Tuesdays from Aug. 2 through Aug. 23. Registration will be Aug. 1. There is no fee.

JAY THORPE



JAY THORPE

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INTEGRATION TEST IN TEXAS STUDIED

University's Medical Branch in Galveston Has Admitted Negroes for Six Years

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 23—The University of Texas medical branch here has had six years' experience in desegregation on the under-graduate level. Other branches of the university are slated to start desegregation.

The university's Board of Regents on July 8 announced that beginning this fall all qualified students, regardless of racial origin, would be admitted to Texas Western College, a branch of the university at El Paso. In the fall of 1956 the same policy will apply at the main branch of the university at Austin.

The regents said also that beginning immediately qualified students would be admitted to all graduate schools of the University of Texas system.

The university has been accepting Negro graduate students at various branches since 1950, when the United States Supreme Court ordered it to admit Heman Marion Sweatt, a Houston mail carrier, to its law school or provide "separate but equal" facilities for him. The medical school here has been admitting Negro students since 1949.

As yet there is no Texas medical school for Negroes, although plans were made for one a few years ago at Texas Southern University in Houston. T. S. U. is an all-Negro university.

14 Negroes Enrolled

To date fourteen Negro students have been enrolled at the medical branch here. Two have been graduated and are resident physicians.

Four others are in the senior class and four more are juniors. Four have failed and have been dropped.

The dean of the branch has announced that four Negro students have been accepted for admission to the school in the new class to begin in September.

It is also expected that Negro girls will be enrolled in a nursing class in September.

There have been Negro graduate students in nursing education classes also in the X-ray, physiotherapist and laboratory technician courses.

"Everybody is happy about the whole thing," one faculty member commented on the school's experience with integration.

Desegregation has reached into many phases of student life here. For instance, Negro undergraduates now attend social functions, such as dances.

Negro Student Honored

The question of membership in medical fraternities has not come up yet, but faculty members express confidence that Negroes will be admitted to membership soon.

As an indication that Negro students will be admitted, a faculty member cites the selection of a Negro student in 1953 for the Mu Delta award for outstanding personality and above average scholarship. Mu Delta is an honorary medical society.

There is still some resentment toward Negro physicians at the University of Texas Medical Center here. Consequently, Negro graduates and undergraduates get their clinical training on adults at the 119-bed Negro hospital. However, for their pediatrics training, they attend both white and Negro children, an instructor said.

Until the last freshman class, when all three Negro students, including two women, failed, Negro students had given a good account of themselves. Of eleven, only one had failed.

The casualty rate was less than 10 per cent, whereas the rate for white students is between 10 and 12 per cent. The branch usually enrolls a freshman class of 160.

The first Negro to be enrolled as a student was Herman Barnett, an honor graduate of Samuel Houston College in Austin and a World War II pilot. Mr. Barnett is now a second year resident in surgery at the medical branch.

When Mr. Barnett enrolled, there was resentment against him among some of the younger students, a member of the faculty recalls.

But war veterans told the dean that Mr. Barnett ought to remain in school if he had the scholastic ability to do so.

ROMER IS PROMOTED

Becomes Director of Health Department Sanitary Bureau

Harold Romer, formerly assistant director of the Health Department's bureau of sanitary engineering, has been named director.

The department also announced the appointment of George J. Kupchik, formerly with the Yonkers Health Department, as senior civil engineer in the bureau.

Before entering city service in 1951, Mr. Romer, 41 years old, was chief sanitary engineer of the Veterans Administration for New York State and Puerto Rico.

Mr. Kupchik previously was with the city health department from 1939 to March, 1954. In the brief period he was with the Yonkers department he was director of environmental sanitation.

Parcel Post Ruling Is Eased

Parcel post packages weighing up to twenty-two pounds are now accepted for surface or air mail delivery to all places in Portugal and the Azores, Acting Postmaster Robert H. Schaffer of New York has announced.

NEW MEXICO FREE OF RACE FRICTION

Desegregation Laws Cause Little Stir—Negroes Find No Bans in Public

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, July 23—Racial friction, which is rarely extreme in New Mexico, is creating little stir as desegregation and anti-discrimination laws become increasingly effective here.

Albuquerque, which contains at least one-fifth of the state's population, took a lead in February of 1952 when it adopted a city anti-discrimination ordinance. This action virtually ended racial bans in public places.

The majority of the many scores of motels are said to accept guests on the basis of "cash rather than color."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports it has not had a complaint against a major hotel or eating establishment in many months.

Theaters have no segregated areas. The Negro population has never been large and the public schools were not segregated.

Approximately 1 per cent of Albuquerque's more than 165,000 population is Negro. Some are finding their way into professional and skilled-labor positions. Most of the city's domestic and unskilled labor is performed by native New Mexicans of Spanish descent.

A survey this spring that stated it was quite difficult to get a Negro a meal in Albuquerque was based on observations prior to 1952. Discussions with Negro residents of the city today reveal a drastic revision in this attitude.

"We have no trouble getting the best meals in Albuquerque," said one Negro resident. "The best hotel dining rooms, including the Alvarado and the Hilton, are open to us."

Said another: "We get as good meals and service as anyone. A few places seem to put their prices up to discourage colored people, but there aren't many of them."

These statements are typical of many.

An official of the New Mexico Restaurant Association declared in Albuquerque: "Speaking for my own restaurant, and I'm sure many others join me, we have no better-minded customers than the Negroes. We welcome them and value their patronage highly."

The University of New Mexico, located in Albuquerque, has a long list of Negro graduates and former students. They are accepted readily in most organizations on the campus.

The N. A. A. C. P. reports that [illegible] units built [illegible] twenty have been offered by the builders to Negro buyers. But on resales, Negroes have had no difficulty in making purchases.

Albuquerque's 1952 action made it one of the first cities in the country to adopt a strong anti-discrimination ordinance. Hobart LaGrone, state leader of the N. A. A. C. P., reports: "In no single instance has it been necessary to go to the courts to enforce the provisions."

Soon after the city ordinance was passed in 1952, a referendum move and a recall drive against City Commissioners were attempted but found almost no popular support.

Two laws have been passed by New Mexico Legislatures dealings with civil rights. Passed this spring was "An act prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation, resort, and amusement because of race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin."

A fair employment practices commission setup adopted by the state in 1949 calls for the commission to enforce its decisions through district court action. This, it appears, could be achieved through contempt-of-court penalties if "cease and desist" orders were ignored. Up to this time, most conflicts arising over employment practices have been settled through conference.

The commission is a five-man unpaid group. It consists of the State Attorney General, the State Labor Commissioner and three members appointed by the Governor.

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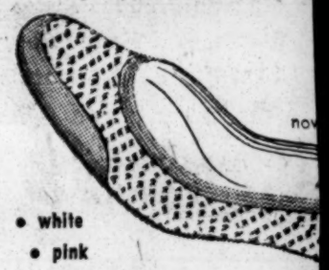
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Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

1/24/55

Dear Fred,

The more lately organized states probably have not heard the request to elect a ~~[illegible]~~ member to SRC's board.

Va?
Tenn?
Fla?

Will you check up & do what may be needful?

GSM

July 24. '55

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

3 August 55

To: GSM

After considerable thought about how we might strengthen participation of our Executive Committee and Board of Directors in SRC activities, and how we might demonstrate to the Fund For the Republic such participation I came up with the idea that the next request to the Fund for a renewal of our grant could be signed by you, as Executive Director; M.A.Wright, as President; and Rufus Clement, as Chairman of the Exec.Com.

One of the chief purposes of the on-coming Exec Com meetin at Mammouth Cave is the consideration of the grant renewal and such a plan would help them feel a "real part" of the show.

FBR

August 8, 1955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

Mrs. Brantley is redoing the list of members of the Board. It seems to me that Mantinband is the Chairman, if only in a formal sense, and that therefore Mantinband is the ex-officio member.

Note also that Mantinband is an elected member of the Board in the class of 1955. I have no record showing that Brunini is an elected member of the Board.

I do not think that we should make it a practice ordinarily to treat as ex-officio members of the Board, persons who are temporarily chairmen of the state organizations. It seems to me, therefore, that as of this date Mantinband is a member of the Board, elected as well as ex-officio. I would show him as an ordinary elected member, omitting any reference to the ex-officio status.

It seems to me then that Brunini's name is incorrectly on the list, and should be deleted.

My recollection is, as to Emerson Smith, that we treated him as ex-officio a member of the Board during the period when his organization in Virginia was substitute for our own organization. Now that we have our own organization, I am pretty clear that Emerson Smith is off the Board ex-officio, and I have no record of his being an elected member of the Board.

Obviously Carroll Brooke is correctly carried as ex-officio a member of the Board.

I think we would do very well to elect Emerson Smith to the Board.

August 10, 1955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

RE: MINUTES OF ALABAMA COUNCIL July 29th.

I note Gomillion's name misspelled.

The language as to the constitution and the by-laws shows no evidence of their awareness of a duty to let us approve proposed changes in their by-laws. Perhaps the legal commitment is that changes in the by-laws are valid only when approved by us. But, obviously, when they have until February, 1956 to work them over, this office should be given an opportunity to agree in advance.

Under the head of Associate Director, particularly at the top of page 2, I cannot agree with the obvious interpretation of the language "The reimbursement of travel expenses incurred by Alabama Council members in program development would come from this fund to be alloted to the districts by the Executive Committee." I think we could agree to an arrangement under which consultants as such had their expenses paid from "this fund." But I do not think that we are prepared to authorize use of that money for payment of travel expenses of any Alabama Council members who may submit expense accounts for their work in program development.

After conference, if need be, I hope you will wish to correspond with Hughes on some or all of these points.

GSM

AUG 9 1955

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
July 29, 1955

MEMORANDUM NO. 4

TO: Members of the Board of Directors of the A.C.H.R.

FROM: Robert E. Hughes, Executive Director

RE: Transactions of the Board at its first meeting on July 12.

Members present for the morning and afternoon sessions were: Rev. Duncan Hunter (pres.), Mr. C. G. Doumillion (vice pres. and acting sec.), Mr. J. T. Brooks (treas.) Dr. Arthur Gray, Rev. J. E. Lowery, Rev. Powers McLeod, Mr. L. J. Martin, Mr. J. E. Pierce, Mrs. I. B. Rutledge, and Rev. R. E. Hughes. Also attending was Dr. C. H. Parrish of the Southern Regional Council staff.

Trustees - The following persons were elected as trustees of the organization: Rev. Duncan Hunter, Mrs. J. F. McLeod, Mr. J. E. Pierce, Rev. T. R. Thrasher, and Dr. H. C. Trenholm. The purpose of the appointment of trustees was to meet a requirement for incorporation of the organization under Alabama laws.

Constitution and By-Laws - The new constitution and By-Laws were approved after minor changes in wording had been made. This instrument will be submitted to the membership of the council at its next annual meeting in February 1956 for final adoption.

Associate Director - Dr. Parrish informed the Board that the Southern Regional Council is now in a position to furnish $5,000 during the coming year for the salary of an Associate Director of the A.C.H.R. The S.R.C., Dr. Parrish added, is willing to consider any modification of this arrangement which the Alabama Council might propose. Board members expressed themselves as being in opposition to a division of authority and responsibility between the director and an associate director feeling that it would not result in good administration. The Board then adopted a resolution to hire a half-time associate director and that the remaining $2,500 be used to employ consultants. It was further suggested that approximately five

consultants would be adequate during the coming year. The reimbursement of travel expenses incurred by Alabama Council members in program development would come from this fund to be alloted to the districts by the Executive Committee.

Rev. Hunter appointed Messrs. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, C. D. Goumillion of Tuskegee and Rev. Dan Whitsett of Sylacauga to serve as a temporary personnel committee to locate and nominate an associate director to the Executive Committee. (It would assist the personnel committee for Board members to send the names of possible candidates for consideration - R.E.H.)

Wadley Incident - Rev. Hughes reported upon the incident at Wadley, Alabama in late June when a bi-racial meeting at Southern Union College was broken up by a mob of whites. He and Dr. Flannery, college president and Alabama Council district officer, were successful in getting a bi-racial human relations council set up by the Wadley City Council.

Program Planning - It was suggested that major emphasis should now be turned from acquiring of memberships and building organization toward program development in local communities.

Note: Within the next few days you will receive a copy of the revised By-Laws of the Alabama Council which is the set of By-Laws adopted by the Executive Committee meeting on May 5, 1955 plus minor revisions in wording as specified by the Board of Directors meeting on July 12, 1955

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

August 29, 1955

(Dictated 8/19/55)

FBR:

I wish you would begin to give some attention to scheduling travel for Irene Osborne. She wants to be in this office at least the first ten days, and my recollection is that Arkansas wants her for about the third week in October.

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

August 29, 1955
(Dictated 8/19)

FBR:

I believe at the Executive Committee meeting it was suggested that you write Harry Jones and get him up to see Paul Christopher, and get Jones started into stronger contact with the labor movement in North Carolina.

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

8/29/55

Dr. Mitchell:

Mrs. Tilly said that Maddox is the lady's maiden name. She (Mrs. Tilly) will check and let you know her married name.

EAB

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

August 29, 1955

FBR:

Mrs. Tilly said she knew at Dinwiddie, Virginia, a Miss Maddox who could be very helpful to the Virginia program. You might explore and notify Jack Marion.

GSM

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

August 29, 1955

(Dictated 8.19)

EAB:

How far have we gotten with the undertaking in the last quarterly report to David Freeman to send up the Board list.

Dr. Mitchell:

You turned the matter of getting the Board list up to date over to Mr. Routh. I will check with him.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Fred
from
GSM

It has been customary, rightly, for the Executive Committeee, through it chairman, to make to each meeting of the BOARD a report on what the EC has been a'doing. Ordinarily this has been handled by a last-minute scrape-together done by me of the main items in the minutes of the meetings of the EC since the last Board meeting, and then the poor sheet is handed to the Chairman (who when he was Charles Johnson never showed), who read the thing perfunctorily to the Board, who said file it, and a duty had been done.

This year could you prepare a report, or rather a draft of a suggested report, by OCT 15, mail it out to the members of the Exec. Comm, who could approve or fix it at their end-of-Oct. mtg, and then we have something to mail out to the Board members at least a few days before the mtg, and maybe the wretched business could be taken as done. Though it needn't be a wretched business; time and effort could make it a sprightly analysis of what has been done, and a careful setting of the perplexities posed before the Board. Anyhow, I'd greatly like you to put your skill into it. Can find time? GSM

Sep. 23, '55

Kentucky
CHR
Minutes
Bd. of Directors
Oct. 1, 1955

FR

Last p. has
by-laws amendments,
for our discussion
& approval — in
writing.

GM

Oct 29. '55

November 10, 1955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

At the beginning of each calendar year, I bind up for my personal use all issues of New South and SRC publications during the preceeding calendar year.

Pleasant if, by January, 1956, I could have a complete file of the state leaflets, so far as shall have been then issued. And I would bind them in with the central office publications.

Will you try to lay fingers on a set?

GSM.

eab/

November 10, 1955

Eatmore
Clearcopy Union Sta

MEMORANDUM

TO: HCF
MET
FBR
CHP
RA

FROM: GSM

At the meeting of the Board of SRC November 9th, the staff was directed to prepare a proposal to the Executive Committee, to be ready in January or perhaps -- at the latest -- in April, 1956, for continuance of the Southern Regional Council after the expiration of the Fund for the Republic grant.

I think they are more interested in how much of the function of a central office should survive than in how to finance such an office.

If I may have a memo from each of you by December 15th, giving your views, I will be grateful.

emb/

GM

Dec 16, 1955

FR
from EW
GSM

May I have an opinion on the book by Dean and Rosen here referred to?

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

December 16, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of December 13 about Mrs. McNeil's manuscript, "Prescriptions for Prejudice." We appreciate the time and thought you put on this. It is now moving through channels.

The manuscript has not yet come in. I am assuming you have put it in the mails.

Thanks too for your note of the 13th about the meeting in Macon on January 16 of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. Put me down as hoping to attend.

Best regards.

RECEIVED DEC 19 1955

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank S. Loescher

FSL:wo

P.S. Let me know what you think of A Manual on Intergroup Relations by John Dean and Alex Rosen, University of Chicago Press, 1955. How many could you use if we decide to distribute?

12/29/55

Dear Fred,

I came Dec. 29 to typing out State Notes for the quarterly report. Not having new notes from you I compressed (hopelessly) from what you had written for John Hope.

What I want to put into the Quarterly Report is not criticism, but tales of action. But having none, I rehaked the criticism.

Before I redo the report as one for the SRC BOARDMEMBERS, please do give me action notes, and I can so report to the Boardmembers.

GSM DEc 29, '55

GSM

Dilso
29 Dec 55
7 BR

This copy is for Fred Routh. Mitchell will pay for it.

Bind in blue buckram #8853

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

lettering on spine

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SOUTH

1955

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SOUTH

1955

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rec'd Jan 23, 1956?

Fred

I have (in my view) bettered some of the answers.
Will you

scan my answers
prepare a revised total reply
check it with HCF
return to me to check with Morris Abram and perhaps with L. Haas
get the needed figure in ans. 2.
bone up a reply to 16.

?

Note: Talked with BSM - I to see M.A. re this -

Called - Jan 23
Jan 31
Feb 6

Nov. 1954 192.65

July, 1955 9.00

201.65

Tennessee Division

201.65

January 26, 1956

Dear Fred:

You are responsible for making something happen in Kentucky.

GSM

National
Shareholders Fund

FR
from GSM

I have read this, and think it on the whole good stuff, and accurate where it puts the figures. Its sins are of omission, and not grievous.

I would like our state directors to read it

If you agree, will you order a dozen, and send 'em out?

Jan 27, '55

GN

27 Jan '56 -
ordered for state offices:
SRC to be billed.
FBR.

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, Inc.

— for the advancement of agricultural labor —

112 EAST 19th STREET • ALgonquin 4-4955 • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

January 19, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 26 1956

Re: Down on the Farm -
The Plight of Agricultural Labor

We are pleased to enclose a copy of our recent pamphlet on the problems of farm labor, published in cooperation with the League for Industrial Democracy. While it is full of facts, it is written in a popular style, and it is our hope that it will have a wide distribution.

We will be very happy to send single complimentary copies to persons you think will want to see it. Please send us their names and addresses.

Quantity rates for distribution to groups are as follows:

10% discount	-	10 to 99 copies
20% "	-	100 " 249 "
25% "	-	250 " 499 "
30% "	-	500 and over

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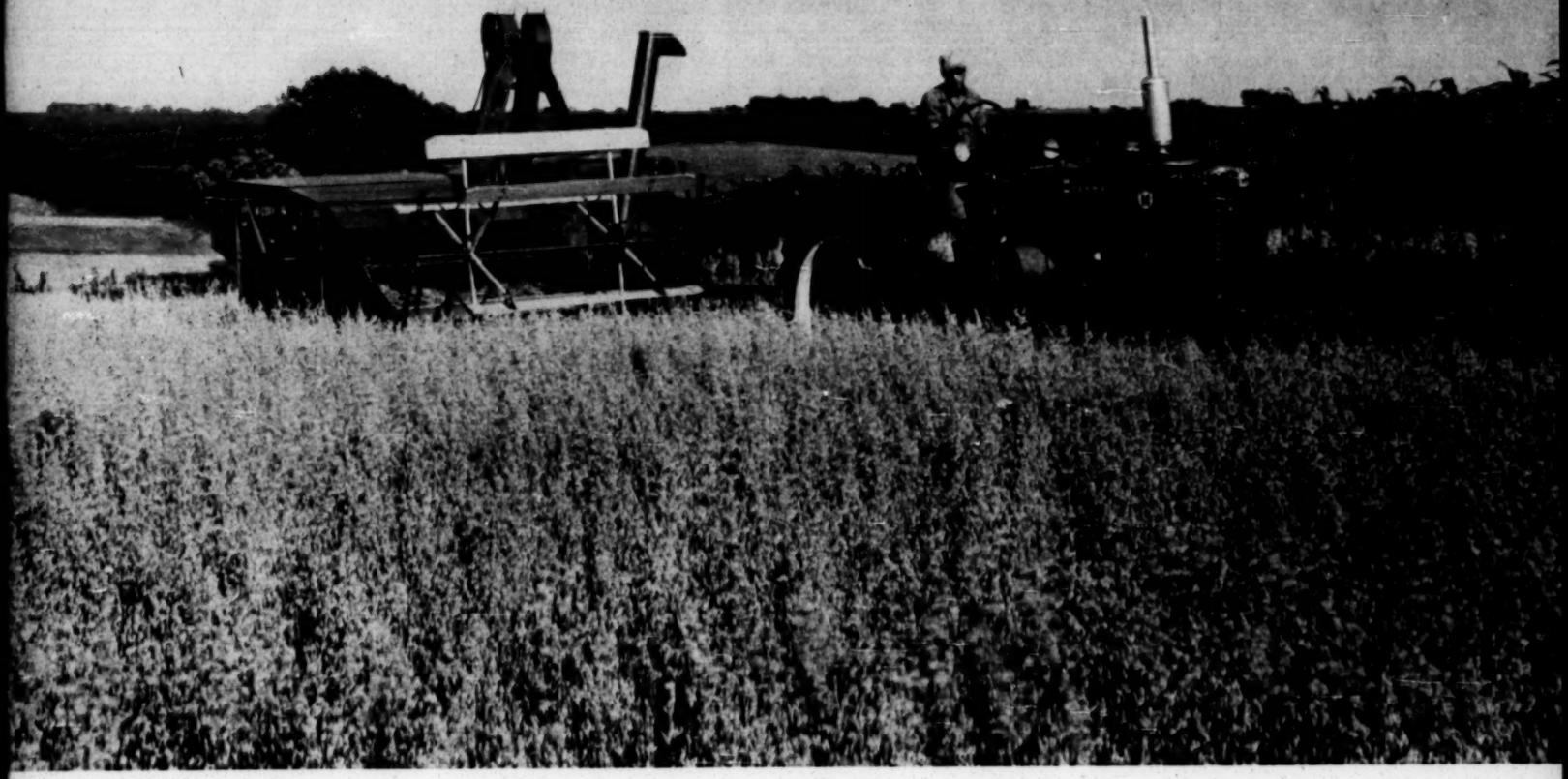
490

DOWN ON THE FARM

The Plight of Agricultural Labor



Published by

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

and

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Price 25¢

Introduction

DURING the last quarter of a century, the lot of the average industrial worker has markedly improved, although he is still faced with many unsolved problems.

The same progress has not been made by the agricultural workers of our land. Millions of farm workers today, who labor "from sun to sun," lack many of the essentials of a decent living for themselves and their children. They lack sufficient food, clothing and shelter, enjoy little economic security, and are unable to provide for their children proper educational, health and recreational facilities.

Attempts to organize farm workers in trade unions to better their conditions have been ruthlessly suppressed on many economic fronts.

Large numbers of agricultural laborers, moreover, are engaged in a bitter struggle for survival against contract workers and "wetbacks" from Mexico who come to the United States for the harvest season, displace the higher paid American migratory labor, and return to Mexico after the harvesting is over.

The American people as a whole have little conception of the working and living conditions of our farm labor in some of our Southern and Pacific Coast states. This pamphlet, published by the League for Industrial Democracy in cooperation with the National Sharecroppers Fund, describes some of these conditions and suggests some solutions. It tells of the revolution that has taken place on the farm during the last few decades with the coming of the machine and electric power. It gives the story of the effect on living standards of the competition between the Mexican contract workers and American migratory labor.

The pamphlet tells of the many unsuccessful, and of the few successful, efforts of agricultural workers to organize in trade unions with a view to providing a decent living for themselves and their loved ones. It gives a graphic account of the lives of a number of typical farm workers from various parts of the country and their tragic efforts to make ends meet. It warns of the effect on democracy and social progress of the continuance of the present farm labor situation and describes some of the forces which are engaged in obstructing progress. Finally, it presents a constructive democratic program of labor organization and social legislation to deal with this cancer on the body politic.

For the rich fund of information in this pamphlet we of the League for Industrial Democracy and the National Sharecroppers Fund are indebted to a number of experts in government agencies, in the ranks of labor, and in educational organizations. Our thanks to them all. We wish especially to extend our appreciation to Hazel Whitman Hertzberg and H. L. Mitchell for their effective help in preparing and editing the pamphlet and in making possible the publication of this important story.

League for Industrial Democracy
HARRY W. LAIDLER, *Executive Director,*

National Sharecroppers Fund
FRANK P. GRAHAM, *Chairman,*

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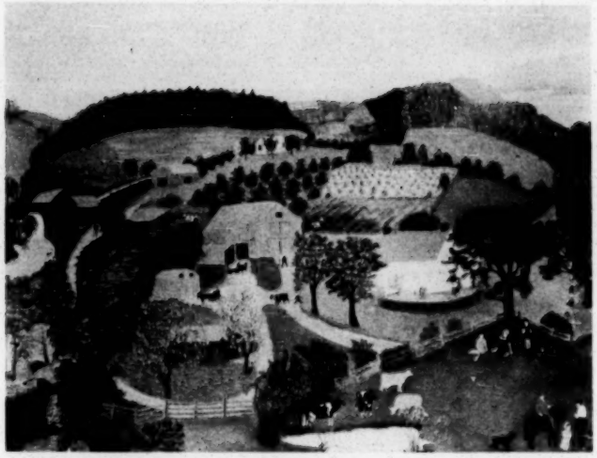
I. What Is the American Farm?



"Childhood Home" by Grandma Moses
Copyright 1947, Grandma Moses Properties, Inc., New York

If you were to describe Detroit as a quiet town where the village blacksmith turns out autos on his forge, everyone would know immediately that you were wrong. Yet if you think that the bulk of the nation's agricultural produce comes from quaint little farms which look like Grandma Moses' paintings, you would be just as wrong.

The Farm Revolution

There's been a revolution down on the farm. Farming is no longer a way of life—it's big business. It's the biggest industry in America—bigger than steel, bigger than autos, bigger than oil.

Farms are getting fewer, but larger. Today a third fewer people live on the land than twenty-five years ago. At that time, a quarter of our population were farmers; today only thirteen percent are. This decline will continue.

But farm production is rising spectacularly—by over fifty percent since 1930. This rise will continue.

Do you think that a young man can start out as a hired hand, save his money, buy a team of horses and a plow or two, rent a small farm, and eventually own and expand it?

That success story has been ended by the staggering amounts of capital used on the farm. In manufacturing and mining, it takes about $8,000 to employ one man. The average in agriculture is $14,000 per man, and on some big farms it runs as high as $50,000!

Machinery and power are as much a part of farm life as old Dobbin and the kerosene lantern used to be. Twenty-five years ago less than one farm in ten had electricity; today more than nine farms out of ten are electrified. Almost every farm in the country has a tractor. There are about 16 times as many combines as there were in 1930, 3 times as many trucks, 7 times as many milking machines, and 13 times as many corn pickers.

Big money, big machines, big farms breed big politics. The big farm lobby is one of the most powerful and expensive in Washington and in the farm state capitals. It is dealing in food and fibers—what you eat and what you wear. It directly affects the nation's welfare by its opposition to raising minimum wages, its sponsorship of "right-to-work" laws, its resistance to almost all progressive welfare legislation, not only for farmers but for everybody.

The trend in American agriculture is towards highly mechanized, large scale farms.

The Small Farm

According to the census, a farm is a place of 2 or more acres which produces as little as $150 worth of farm products a year whether sold or used at home. There are 5.2 million farms in the United States. About 3½ million of them sell less than $2500 of produce a year. This is less than 15 percent of the total marketable farm products. Thus if you drive through our rural areas, 3 out of the 5 farms you would see would be "farms" largely from the scenic standpoint. Their contribution to farm production would be small.

The Family Farm

Then there are about a million and a half "family farms." They are highly commercial, mechanized operations, requiring large capital outlays for land and labor-saving equipment. Only a few of them employ hired hands to help the family operator. They are somewhat like the corner grocer who, faced with the competition of the supermarket down the street, has had to modernize his store to stay in business. These family-type farms are becoming fewer and larger. About the only way a young man can become a commercial farmer today is by having a father who is one, or by marrying the farmer's only daughter.

The Corporation Farm

Finally, there are the large farms, often called corporation farms or factories-in-the-fields. Many large farms are controlled by Boards of Directors just like industrial corporations, and a plain dirt farmer would feel as out of place at a Board meeting of an agricultural corporation as he would at a meeting of bank executives, many of whom, incidentally, serve as directors of agricultural corporations.

Compared to the millions of family-type and small marginal farms, there are relatively few big farms in this country—only about 70,000. But they cover one third of the land in the United States and two thirds of the land in the western states.*

The quiet, but increasing, concentration of economic and political power in agriculture in the large farms passes virtually unnoticed, although everyone is familiar with the

*(The census classifies all units of 5,000 or more acres in the west, and all units of 1,000 acres or more in the rest of the country, as large farms.)

growth and influence of large industrial corporations. The big farms are getting bigger, and fewer. There were over 100,000 of them in 1945; today there are, as has been said, about 70,000, but their size is increasing. Considerable overlapping in ownership of these agricultural giants exists, but no one knows how much because no data is available on this crucial aspect of our economy.

One quarter of the farm products sold on the market each year comes from the corporation-type farms. They are the chief beneficiaries of the price support program. Since there is no ceiling on support payments, the farmers with the largest production get the largest payments.

Partial List of Large Farms

PARTIAL LIST OF LARGE FARMS

Receiving $200,000 or more in government payments in 1953*

Name	*Address*	*Amount*
Horrigan Farms	Prosser, Wash.	$ 354,339.00
U. S. Wheat Corp.	Hardin, Mont.	348,646.20
Monoghan Farms Co.	Derby, Colo.	338,535.55
Cunningham Sheep Co.	Pendleton, Ore.	270,607.00
H. B. and Allen Kolstad	Chester, Mont.	232,527.90
Wesson Farms, Inc.	Victoria, Ark.	209,034.31
Horrigan Investment Co.	Seattle, Wash.	201,832.00
Delta and Pine Land Co.	Scott, Miss.	1,269,492.66
Giffen, Inc.	Huron, Calif.	1,246,516.46
E. P. Coleman	Sikeston, Mo.	643,993.37
Charles Schwartz	Stratford, Calif.	604,321.89
Bogle Farms	Chandler, Ariz.	503,908.11
Wheeler Farms	Bakersfield, Calif.	499,008.22
Roberts Farms	McFarland, Calif.	456,133.74
A. Shrier & Sons	Delano, Calif.	440,695.56
B. C. Land Co.	Leachville, Ark.	412,361.10
Bledsoe Plantations	Greenwood, Miss.	394,351.03
Harbert & Co.	Robinsonville, Miss.	359,204.39
Ralph Farms	San Elizario, Tex.	323,686.78
B. F. Youngker	Buckeye, Ariz.	298,129.46
McColl Realty Co.	Bennettsville, S.C.	208,474.24
J. E. Porter	Caldwell, Tex.	208,139.36
Carl Clawson	Lubbock, Tex.	201,492.05
Dooley & Hendricks	Roscoe, Tex.	201,007.43

*The above figures appeared in the *Congressional Record* May 5, 1955.

But the extent of the acreage owned by the large farms and the billions of dollars involved only hint at the vast economic and political power of the corporate farm interests in influencing prices, in controlling the processing and distribution of agricultural products and in affecting legislation and the administrative processes of government in the states and in Washington.

The economic control of the corporate farm interests is exercised in various ways. Here are some instances.

Nearly all the citrus fruit grown in California is managed by a fruit growers corporation controlled by the big growers. There are many small citrus groves in the state which look to the eye, and are classified by the census, as small farms. But the corporation sends in its own crews to plant the trees, cultivate and harvest the crops and process and market them. The small grove owner is in effect simply renting his land to the fruit growers corporation from which he gets a price in the form of a dividend. Similar controls operate in the production and marketing of sugar beets and other fruits and vegetables and, to some extent, in the basic crops of wheat, corn and cotton.

About 80% of the fruit distributed in the New York market is handled by the New York Fruit Auction Corporation, in which the DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation of California owns a 44% interest. The DiGiorgio Corporation is one of the most powerful of the agricultural corporations.

While small marginal farms produce nearly all of the nation's milk, over 60% of all dairy products are sold to, processed, and distributed by three major dairy corporations. This milk is marketed under different names in different localities. The dairy farmer receives about one-third of the consumer's dollar for his products, often less than the cost of production.

Two Giant Farm Corporations

Name DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation
A Delaware corporation, Kern County, California.

Produces Deciduous and citrus fruits, grapes and vegetables, cotton and grain.

Control A family corporation, with some directors from New York and Cuba.

Owns 31,000 acres richly irrigated land in California; large packing house and a 10,000,000 gallon winery, both located on the California farm and 4,000 acres in Florida. Also has a number of subsidiaries, including controlling interest in New York Fruit Auction Corporation; owns stock in the principal fruit markets of the country.

Employs 2,000 regular employees.

Hires additional employees in harvest season from pool of several thousand workers living nearby in shack towns and migratory workers' camps.

(*Note*: The DiGiorgio Corporation has long been one of the financial supporters of the Associated Farmers of California, whose primary purpose is to prevent the organization of labor in rural areas.)

Name Godchaux Sugars, Inc.
A New York corporation operating in Louisiana.

Produces Sugar

Control Long a family-owned corporation but now controlled by a group of rice mill operators in Texas and Louisiana with outside financial backing.

Owns 31,000 acres in six large plantations.
2 sugar-cane grinding mills.
a large sugar refinery.
private railway system to haul cut cane to mills.

Employs 400 regular farm workers.
1,200 refinery workers and mill workers.
During harvesting and grinding season number of employees is increased substantially.

In 1953, Godchaux Sugars received $138,488 in subsidy payments.

(*Note*: Godchaux Sugars, Inc., is one of the principal backers of the American Sugar Cane League, which successfully fought for a "Right-to-Work" bill in the Louisiana legislature.)

Big Farming and Big Politics

The big farming interests exert enormous political influence in Washington and in the farm state capitals, not only in agricultural matters but also on policies directly affecting labor and the general welfare.

The big farm lobby is spearheaded by the American Farm Bureau Federation, a powerful organization controlled by the big farmers, although its membership includes many small farmers. The lobby includes the special crop and industry associations, and works closely with the National Association of Manufacturers and the W. S. Chamber of Commerce. It is well-financed and effective.

One of the lobby's most important activities is the prevention of legislation which would extend to farmers and farm workers the benefits of social welfare legislation. The right of farm labor to organize and bargain collectively is not recognized by law, nor does machinery exist to settle labor disputes in agriculture. Farm workers have yet to be admitted to the welfare state. There is no minimum wage, no limitation on hours, no unemployment insurance for them. The only welfare legislation which includes farm workers is a recently enacted amendment including them in old age and survivors insurance benefits.

But the big farm lobby does not confine itself to agricultural matters. In opposing the enactment or extension of social welfare legislation, it plays the field. The lobby originally opposed the minimum wage and recently helped to prevent it from going higher than $1; it opposed extension of social security to farmers and farm workers; it opposed adequate appropriations for the Rural Electrification Administration; it opposed national health insurance. But the lobby does more than oppose. There was one piece of legislation it supported heartily — the Taft-Hartley Act.

Part of the ideology of the big farm lobby is the familiar one of chopping everything up into little pieces and handing this mush over to the states for action "on the local level." And well might they advocate this position, for the lobby is the most important influence in the legislatures of most of the agricultural states.

In eighteen states, the big farm lobby has taken the leadership in sponsoring "Right-to-Work" legislation. The recent Wisconsin law prohibiting the use of union funds in political campaigns was sponsored by the Farm Bureau Federation. The lobby is also the dominant influence in the Farm Placement Service of the Department of Labor in the states.

II. Workers on the Farm

Suppose for a moment that the workers at General Motors had no union and that the rest of industry was virtually unorganized. Suppose that G.M. had a practically unlimited supply of foreign workers for whom it contracted through the government in whatever numbers and whenever needed. Suppose that the right to organize and bargain collectively was not guaranteed by law, that there was no social security, no minimum wage, no unemployment insurance, no workmen's compensation.

Suppose further that the employers were efficiently organized to obtain a cheap labor supply and to fight the organization of unions, and had the support of chambers of commerce, utilities and financial institutions. Suppose that, in addition to all this, illegal workers kept coming

across the border from Canada and furnished the employers with a ready supply of cheap, helpless and frightened labor.

If this were the state of affairs in Detroit, not only would the auto workers be poor and helpless, but our whole economy would be a nightmare in which the great corporations ruled everyone and the working population lived like peons.

Yet change the industrial corporation to an agricultural one, Detroit to California, and Canada to Mexico, and you have an accurate picture of the world in which agricultural labor lives. Is it any wonder that many farm workers have left agriculture in disgust and turned to the cities for employment?

Rural Wage Workers

Over 2 million wage workers were employed on American farms in 1950 for at least 25 days a year. Over a million were full-time farm laborers. Nearly 400,000 worked on large scale corporation type farms.

Somewhat less than a million seasonal or migratory workers were employed for at least 25 days on farm jobs. About a third of them were American citizens of varying races and national backgrounds; a third, foreign nationals brought to the United States under contract; another third illegal workers from Mexico, known as "wetbacks" from their practice of swimming across the Rio Grande to get into the United States. The number of illegals can only be a rough guess; some estimates put their number as high as a million.

Wages of Farm Labor

The average wage rate paid on the farm in 1954 was 88¢ an hour, according to the Department of Agriculture. In the southern states, the average was 53¢ an hour; in the Pacific coast states, $1.07 an hour. The wage rate in some southern states was as low as 30¢ an hour.

From "Can to Cain't"

The agricultural work day consists of slightly more than nine hours, six days a week. However, in many areas, especially in the south, a day's work goes from "sun to sun", or from "can to cain't"—when you can see the sun in the morning until you can't see it any more in the evening.

Increasing Productivity

Farm labor productivity has risen steadily. Farm output per-man-hour is now almost twice as great as the pre-World War II average, an dover a fifth higher than in 1947-49. In 1953, one worker produced farm products for himself and 17 other people.

Ratio of Farm to Industrial Wages

Wages of farm workers have not even held their own compared to industrial wages. The ratio of farm workers' wages to those of factory workers reached its high point in 1946, when hourly farm wages were 48% of industrial wages. By 1954, it had declined to 37%.

This seems strange at a time of nearly full employment. Lack of union organization and protective legislation are part of the explanation. But another crucial factor is the employment on the farms of foreign contract workers and illegal immigrants.

The Contract System for Alien Labor

The temporary importation to the United States every year of thousands of foreign nationals under contract is an extraordinary feature of American agriculture.

The contracting system was introduced during the war, supposedly as an emergency measure. The United States had 15 million men under arms and there was some basis for the contention that a shortage of labor existed on farms, railways and in industry.

The first international agreement with Mexico for the legal importation of these workers was signed in 1942. Throughout the war, the number of Mexican Nationals in this country under contract never exceeded 100,000.

The Department of Agriculture, which was in charge of the war-time program, actively sponsored and helped to organize associations of employers to handle these contract workers. The effect of the Department's efforts in this direction was to strengthen substantially the power and prestige of farm labor employers, and their voice in government. The organization was entirely one-sided. No representatives of the Mexican farm workers, of American farm workers, or of the trade union movement were included.

Contract Labor After the War

The contracting system was almost the only wartime emergency measure that was not terminated immediately at the end of the war. After a brief period of inactivity, in which farm labor employers decided that they couldn't get the workers they wanted at the wages they wanted to pay, the program was revived.

Not only did the program revive, but it blossomed alarmingly, reaching into parts of the country in which contract labor was unknown—to the Great Lakes and the Corn Belt states, to Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia.

A few years ago, large groups of migratory workers specialized in harvesting crops on a piece rate basis, moving from field to field, area to area, and state to state as the crops matured. Several thousand workers used to earn good wages picking melons and cutting lettuce on a piece rate basis.

These workers have now been displaced by Mexican contract workers employed at low hourly wage rates.

Similarly, groups of fresh fruit and vegetable packing shed workers used to make the same circuit earning decent wages established by collective bargaining agreements with employers.

Today not more than ten percent of these workers hold such jobs. Even the packing shed work has been transferred back to the fields where the work is performed by Mexican contract workers at pay rates less than half of that once received by American fruit tramps.

The number of contract workers employed during the war more than tripled in the post-war years, so that, in 1954, 309,000 contract workers were employed in agriculture.

The contracting program was turned over to the Department of Labor, along with an advisory Special Farm Labor Committee consisting of one employer representative from each state. The shift from Agriculture to Labor did not, as one might have fancied, change the exclusively employer representation in the program.

In fact, the National Labor Users Committee, one of the most potent organizations demanding the continued "temporary" importation of foreign nationals is an outgrowth of this Labor Department sponsored committee.

A belated gesture to the trade union movement and Congressional agitation consisted of the setting up of a trade union Labor Committee on Farm Labor. Trade Union representatives have not as yet, however, been accorded consultative status in the contract negotiations with the Mexican government.

In all aspects of the importation of foreign nationals, from the writing of the international agreement right down to its implementation on the farm, employer associations are a decisive and dominating influence and labor is completely unrepresented. The final irony is that the whole operation is carried out by what is supposed to be labor's own department.

Furthermore, employers of farm labor are getting special treatment under the immigration laws. While labor and liberal groups have been fighting with little success for liberalization of immigration for humanitarian reasons, the big farm lobby has succeeded in achieving what is in effect a suspension of the immigration laws for private profit.

The "Wetbacks"

In addition to the contract workers, a number of illegal aliens from Mexico enter the United States each year. In 1953, which was the high point of the illegal immigration, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reported that over a million "wetbacks" were apprehended and deported. Due to the pressure of public opinion aroused by the trade union movement, American authorities increased their vigilance and reduced the number substantially during 1953 and again in 1954.

Texas Family Displaced by Mexican Nationals and Wetbacks

Effect of Contract and Illegal Labor

Contract and illegal workers are part of the insulation which isolates farm labor from the forces at work in the rest of the economy. This situation has been described as one in which the employers enjoy "organized non-competition for labor."

The employer who has an almost inexhaustible supply of labor, which he can get virtually on his own terms whether he needs six workers or six hundred, is under no pressure to raise wages or improve working conditions, or to share with the worker the fruits of increased productivity.

The use of contract and illegal labor has had other harmful effects. One of the few hopeful trends in the farm labor picture has been the increased tendency of agricultural migrants to become agricultural commuters, working on nearby farms and returning home each night.

But you can't become an agricultural commuter unless you have some place to commute to. Growers had begun to respond to a more stable local labor supply by diversifying their crops. Thus, local labor could be employed in a series of crops maturing at different times.

If the employer can get contract labor when he needs it, however, he doesn't have to plan his crops to use local labor. He can plant speculative specialty crops which require a highly mobile labor supply. The use of contract labor, therefore, has been accompanied by displacement of diversification by speculation, and by displacement of local labor by imported labor.

Employer spokesmen constantly justify the use of contract labor by asserting that there is not enough local labor. Nevertheless, they were beginning to face facts by diversifying. Now they don't have to.

The use of contract and illegal labor in agriculture, therefore, has profound and far-reaching ill effects not only on the condition of farm labor, but in the organization of the farm economy. It has further solidified the position of the big farming interests whose political power is used not only against the small farmer and agricultural labor, but against industrial labor and the public welfare.

The Tragedy of Labor Across the Rio Grande

The fact that hundreds of thousands of Mexican farm workers come to work on America's giant farms each year is a mute but eloquent testimony to the terrible poverty of the farm worker in Mexico. The sub-standard wages he earns here are still vastly better than what he gets at home. Any help that Americans can give to improve conditions in rural Mexico will help the farm worker on both sides of the border. The problem is not to improve the lot of one at the expense of the other, but to provide better opportunities and working conditions for both.

III. Trade Unionism in Agriculture

Early Attempts to Organize

The need for trade union organization of agricultural workers is obvious, urgent, and largely unmet.

The history of trade unionism in agriculture is long and tragic and hopeful. Literally hundreds of organizations have sprung up, lived dangerously and died.

The first recorded effort to organize farm workers occurred in Louisiana in 1879. Former slaves working as hired laborers on sugar cane plantations were inspired by an organizer of the Knights of Labor to set up an association to raise wages. Bands of workers marched through the plantations calling on everyone to stop work. The state militia was called out to suppress the uprising and the leaders of the strike were arrested and sentenced to long prison terms for "trespassing." The following year they were paroled by the governor upon a petition being filed by a Negro member of the state legislature.

Near the end of the nineteenth century, the American Federation of Labor chartered the first in a long series of local unions of farm workers. Cow punchers on a huge cattle ranch in West Texas were the first group to organize under AFL auspices. Some years later, the AFL chartered a national union of sheep shearers, which became part of the Meat Cutters International in 1936. Ten years later the AFL chartered its first national union of farm laborers which is known today as the National Agricultural Workers Union.

The plight of farm workers on large plantations, ranches and farms early drew the attention of the Industrial Workers of the World, popularly known as the Wobblies. The IWW organized the fruit "tramps" of the far West and many of the Wobblies' battles for civil liberties grew out of farm workers' attempts to organize.

The Communists Discover Farm Workers

Early in the 1930's, the Communist Party discovered the nation's farm workers and began exploiting their plight for propaganda purposes. Campaigns to organize farm labor were undertaken in the South, the West, and the Atlantic coast. The Communist Trade Union Unity League sponsored a cannery and agricultural workers' organization that had considerable success for a time but with tragic results. As always, extremism begets extremism. The response of the growers was the organization of a vigilante group known as the Associated Farmers. The movement to organize collapsed, but the Associated Farmers flourished and is today a powerful anti-labor force. This bitter experience made later attempts by anti-Communist unions to organize field workers much more difficult.

The Communists also formed an organization of Negro sharecroppers in Alabama in 1933 but this was virtually wiped out in a race riot two years later. The movement disappeared completely when the CP organizers were transferred to New Orleans in 1936. Similar efforts were made by Communists to organize workers on New Jersey vegetable farms. These efforts persisted until 1940 when the Communists turned all their attention to key war production industries.

Meat Cutters' and Teamsters' Successes

Since the forties the Teamsters and Amalgamated Meat Cutters have had some success in farm workers organization. In 1941, Local 56 of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters obtained, in conjunction with their organizing campaign among New Jersey canneries, the first closed-shop contract covering all farm as well as processing workers employed on a large-scale corporation farm. This union on the 50,000 acre Seabrook Farms is today an outstanding example of successful unionization among corporation farm employees. Over a decade ago, following the organization of a majority of workers in the processing and distribution of dairy products in California and Connecticut, the Teamsters International formed a number of Milkers' Unions on the larger dairy-farm factories in those states. For over ten years these local unions have negotiated excellent contracts and their members have enjoyed good wages and improved conditions of employment.

National Agricultural Workers' Union

The most enduring movement among farm workers to organize originated among Negro and white sharecroppers on the cotton plantations of eastern Arkansas. Initially known as the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, it was at first unaffiliated with the labor movement. The National Agricultural Workers Union, AFL, is the outgrowth of that union of sharecroppers.

From the first, the organization attracted nation-wide attention to the problems of farm workers. It continued to receive encouragement from many outstanding liberal Americans who were impressed by the integrity of its officers and the devotion of its members. Both before and since its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, it has received limited but continuous support both from liberal organizations and from segments of the labor movement.

In 1937, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union participated in the formation of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers (UCAPAWA) chartered by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. After a year, the STFU withdrew from UCAPAWA because of Communist domination. UCAPAWA made various attempts to organize both field and processing workers throughout the country, and had some success among processing workers in food and tobacco plants. Its name was later changed to Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, and in 1950 along with other Communist dominated unions, it was expelled by the CIO.

After the expulsion of the international union, a number of FTA locals were taken over by the CIO, among them the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Packing Shed Workers Local 78, an area-wide local union operating throughout

California and Arizona. The introduction of new machinery enabled the processors and shippers to pack the produce in the fields with imported Mexican labor, at the same time causing a loss of 9 out of 10 of the union's membership. In 1954, the remnants of this union group were turned over by the CIO to the United Packinghouse Workers. Another effort by a CIO union to unionize farm workers was made in 1951 in the campaign of the Brewery Workers International to organize all workers employed in the Florida citrus fruit industry. This also proved abortive.

Recent Agricultural Strikes

Several significant strikes, led by the AFL National Agricultural Workers Union, took place on the west coast from 1947 to 1953. A strike of 1,100 workers on the Di-Giorgio Corporation ranch in California was lost in 1948. From this experience, the union learned that it was not possible to organize successfully a single large corporation farm unit in a closely knit agricultural area. In 1949 the union led a strike of 40,000 cotton workers employed on all large farms in the same area of production and won recognition as the bargaining agent. Due to lack of finances to employ organizers, it was impossible to capitalize on this victory. Similar demonstrations in other agricultural areas have occurred during the past eight years.

In the fall of 1953, 2,000 sugar cane workers in Louisiana went on strike, after exhausting all other means to better their miserable living and working conditions. Average family earnings were from $700 to $1,200. Within two months the strike was broken through anti-labor injunctions, a type of court interference that has long been a thing of the past in industry. A year after the injunctions were appealed, the Louisiana Supreme Court ruled that the injunctions were valid because the strike took place during the harvest season and jeopardized a vital segment of the state's economy. In a decision shattering to the cause of free labor and free men, Chief Justice Fournet said, "...The guarantees of freedom of speech, even if picketing and speech are held to be identical, cannot be maintained in the face of such irreparable injury to property. . . ." If this doctrine is accepted in other states, the workers in a major industry may be prevented by court action from striking at a crucial production period.

In the spring of 1955, 1,400 sugar refinery workers went on strike against Godschaux Sugars, Inc. Hundreds of strike-breakers were brought into the small southern Louisiana community where the plant is located and violence flared.

Trade unionism in agriculture has thus had many setbacks but also a few limited successes confined to local areas. But because there has been no sustained, serious, large-scale effort with adequate financial backing, the organization of farm labor in this country cannot be said to have failed. It has simply never been tried.

Yet, despite the overwhelming power of the big farming interests, men and women in the fields have been willing time and time again to try to organize. The story of their courage and their desperation is largely unknown and unrecognized. Into the organizations which they have created they have poured their hopes and their dreams. The price they have had to pay for failure has often been high—blacklisting, prison and sometimes death.

A strike of agricultural workers is very rarely a business-like affair, and it is never a contest between giants. All the power is on the other side—the big farmers, the banks, the money, and often the law. Because farm workers suffer from so many manifest injustices—not only low wages and poor working conditions, but miserable housing, few educational opportunities, little medical care and that feeling of always being on the outside looking in—their protests have a quality of tragedy which most Americans in this rich, comfortable and comfort-loving country of ours have almost forgotten.

IV. People in Agriculture

What's happened to agriculture is, in the end, what's happened to the people in agriculture. Prices, marketing arrangements, production statistics, international agreements and the acts of legislatures mean something specific to the people working in the fields and are translated into the everyday facts of their lives.

Here are the stories of five ordinary farm workers, men from California, Mexico, Pennsylvania, Arkansas and Louisiana.

In many ways, these men are very different. Their races differ; their religions differ; some eat tamales, or hominy grits or plain old-fashioned meat and potatoes; some couldn't even talk to each other without an interpreter. But all of them have been deeply affected by the revolution down on the farm.

A Migrant Worker's Story

"I am Casey Garcia. I am an American citizen and was born in Los Angeles. My parents came from Mexico during the revolution, about 1910. We always worked in the crops and traveled from one place to another. We would go from southern California to the state of Washing ton every year. Sometimes we made good money. We always came back to Los Angeles in the winter months to pick oranges. I went to school every winter for 8 years.

"When the war started I was working in the melons in the Imperial Valley. There were five of us in a crew and we made good money when the melons were ready for the market. I was in the army for three years. Then I came back, got married and built a little house in Calapatria. My wife and I would go to Los Banos up north

Migrant Workers

about the last of June and stay until early November. She worked in the sheds packing melons. I worked with my crew in the fields. For about six months a year we had plenty to do. Sometimes we made as much as $25 a day. We kept a car all the time and traded cars every year.

"There were always people from Mexicali coming across to work in the Imperial Valley. Some who had been born in the United States lived over in Mexico because it was cheaper. We all got along all right. There was a job for everybody who wanted to work.

"Then the big companies started bringing in Nationals from Guadalajara, Monterrey and other places. The Nationals had contracts to work for wages at 50¢ an hour. Before that nearly everybody in melons, lettuce and carrots were on piece rate, so much a box, so much for a bunch, and in melons—so much for a truck load. We always made more than 50¢ an hour no matter what we did in the fields.

"In 1950 there were about 5,000 Nationals brought into El Centro. We local workers could get a job for a few days and then the boss would say, 'We don't need you boys any more. The Farmers Association is sending some Nationals to help out in this field. The contract says they must work three-fourths of the time and we can't afford to pay them for not working.'

"Many of us left early that year for Los Banos up north. There was no work to do when we got there. We waited two months. Then I sold my car and bought another one that was not so good. We didn't leave for the Imperial until after Christmas. We picked cotton on the west side, near Fresno. Then the weather got too bad and we went home.

"There weren't any jobs. All we could get was a day's work now and then at 60¢ an hour. We lived on less than $10 a week until May. Then the melons started to come in. We got our crew together and went every place we knew. They wanted us to work for 60¢ an hour picking melons. We wouldn't do it.

"Then we joined the Union and went out on strike. That was the AFL. The Spanish speaking people who didn't know English called it 'S A N T A —AFL' which meant the same thing as National Agricultural Workers Union. The Mexican union in Mexicali helped us on their side. We stopped everybody from coming across that Mexican border. We also arrested Mexican wetbacks on our side and turned them over to the border patrol. But we couldn't get the Labor Department to send the Nationals back to Mexico.

"The growers let the Nationals pick the melons. They tore up the vines and pulled all kinds of melons—green ones and ripe ones. Then we got a contract on our terms for getting the melons out. But most of the crop was gone by the time the strike was over.

"So I haven't been back to the Imperial since. My house is still in Calapatria, all boarded up like I left it. I haven't paid the taxes on it. I don't know—I guess somebody will get it for nothing."

A Mexican National Goes to Washington

One day in the fall of 1952 a Mexican National who spoke no English arrived at the office of the National Agricultural Workers Union in Washington. One of the union organizers in California had given him the address and had told him the union would help him to see the Mexican Ambassador.

The Mexican National had been sent to Washington by a group of about 100 workers employed in the lettuce fields near Salinas, California. These men had signed up at the United States border for what they thought was a job in Oregon picking apples at $1 per hour. Instead, they found themselves in Salinas working for wages of 70¢ an hour, earning just enough to pay for room and board. They had received blankets issued by their employer and were charged very high prices for them, contrary to their work contract. The food served to them was not good and they were crowded into a camp unfit for human beings. They had tried to get the Mexican Consul in California to help them but he was too busy, so they all raised enough money to buy a bus ticket to send Francisco Cano across the United States to get help.

Francisco Cano's home was in Queretaro, Mexico. His family was large and the wages of three pesos (or about 25 cents) he earned a day in the feed and seed store in Queretaro were not enough for his family to live on.

He had heard that men were being sent to the United States to work on farms where wages of 10 United States dollars a day were being paid. Francisco made inquiries first from the priest at his church and then of officials in town. He found that, in order to get one of these jobs in "Estados Unidos", he must pay about 1,000 pesos for a contract. He went to the town money lender who, knowing that Francisco was a good worker and an honest man who always paid his debts, lent him 2,000 pesos at 40 percent interest. He left a few pesos with his wife and children to care for them until he could send them some money from the United States and took a bus to Guadalajara where both the governments of the United States and Mexico had agents selecting men to go on the jobs.

Francisco's papers were all in order for he had paid the right men, and he was accepted after being examined by the doctors at the recruiting center. Along with hundreds of others, he was sent by train 1,000 miles to Mexicali, just south of the United States border in California.

A few days later an agent from an employer association in Oregon talked to a group of the Mexicans and told them about the wages paid for picking apples, the good housing and the provision for free transportation. The workers talked it over among themselves and told the agent they were ready to sign contracts with him. Somehow the papers got mixed up and when the men boarded the trucks, their contracts were for picking lettuce near Salinas, California, not for apple picking in Oregon. Here, after three weeks of labor, they had not earned enough money to send even a few pesos home and conditions were bad all around. They called the Mexican Consul in Fresno but he was not in his office. They made other unsuccessful attempts to see the Consul.

Finally, the workers decided they would do what they would do in Mexico—send someone to see the head man. In this country that meant the Mexican Ambassador in Washington. The Spanish-speaking union organizer told them to send Cano directly to the union office in Washington where he would get help.

Cano saw the Ambassador in Washington and he also called at the United States Department of Labor and received their assurance that the American employer would not be permitted to fire him and send him back to Mexico when he returned to California. In the meantime, however, the workers were transferred to better jobs and Francisco left Washington assured that the problems were being taken care of. Upon his return to Salinas, he was separated from the group he had represented so well. However, he worked out his contract, saved some of his money, paid off his debts and went back to Queretaro.

Francisco has been back to the United States once since as a contract worker. However, he took the precaution to change his name so that he would not be spotted as an agitator who had had dealings with an American trade union.

The Dairy Farmer's Story

"My name is Seldon Redmond. I am a dairy farmer in the state of Pennsylvania. I came here about 15 years ago and bought a mountain farm. I have 31 dairy cows, a good barn and a fair house for my family. I work about 18 hours a day and I have figured that my average earnings for the past year were less than 50¢ an hour. Naturally, I don't hire any labor and if I was guaranteed $1 an hour minimum wage for the work I do, I would be doing fine.

"Here is what I am up against. My milk is sold at a price set in New York City and I have to pay the cost of hauling it to New York, 200 miles away, regardless of where it goes. I never know the price I am to get until over a month after it has been sent to market. Each month the Milk Marketing Administrator in New York sets a price after he checks the records of all dairy products' distributors and decides how much milk is sold in the carton to the consumer, how much goes to make butter, cheese, and powdered milk products. We get what is called a blend price. The price is higher in the fall and winter months, but it goes down in the spring and summer months. I am now getting about 8¢ a quart for milk for which the consumer pays 25¢. We dairy farmers are not getting rich but we know someone else is—at our expense.

"My milk is marketed by one of the so-called cooperative associations. The association makes a contract with the farmer to sell his milk and then makes a contract with the big dairy products' distributors to deliver it to their plants. My contract is renewed annually by the association of which I am a member. We pay dues of 2¢ per 100 weight to our association. For some larger farmers this amounts to as much as $30 or $40 a month. Since my production is low, my association dues are around $12 a month. The association was started about 30 years ago by one of the big dairy products corporations which proceeded to tie up the farmers with contracts which are hard to cancel because there isn't any other market. Most of us know that the association is run for the benefit of the dairy distributors, and some of our members have tried for years to get the control back in the hands of the farmer. We have not been too successful but we are still trying.

"Over 60 percent of all milk produced on about 2 million farms in the United States is processed and sold by three large corporations. At the present time when the dairy farmers' prices are being cut down, these corporations all report increased profits over the past years.

"The way things are now, the big dairy corporations need us little farmers. I have heard about the big dairy farm factories out in Los Angeles where they have hundreds of cows on one small tract of land. That kind of thing may spread elsewhere, but I doubt if it will happen any time soon. These dairy corporations have us little farmers tied hand and foot, so why should they go to the trouble of setting up their own dairy farms?"

A Sharecropper Speaks

"I am Andrew Smith, a sharecropper on an Arkansas Cotton plantation. I am 48 years old and my wife, Lucy,

Sharecropper's Cabin

is a year younger. We have 11 children and all of them are living, though there weren't but two born on the same plantation. Two are still going to school and all have had more education than Lucy and I had. We can all read, write and figure some.

"All my folks was sharecroppers too. They moved even more than I have. I think they came from Mississippi to Arkansas. We were always looking for better land or a better landlord. It seems like the two never did go together. When you find a good man to work for, his land is no good and when you find some good land, the landlord seems to treat you bad.

"Things have changed a lot since I started to make sharecrops about 30 years ago. In those days a man with a large family could always find a place. Now days it's hard to find a place, so many of the plantations work all their land with day labor. These plantations that still have a few sharecroppers like the one I am now on also have almost all their land in day crops. They bring in people to help chop the cotton in the spring and they get a lot of labor from town to help pick in the fall. Some of them bring men from as far away as Old Mexico to work. They tell me that Mexicans get 50¢ an hour for their work and the folks who live around here are just paid 30¢ and 40¢ an hour for the same work, sometimes in the same field. The government makes the planters pay the Mexicans better wages but it doesn't do anything for its own folks who work on the farm.

"When I first started to farming, nearly every plantation had its own store and furnished the families on credit. The plantation commissary is just about gone these days. Most sharecroppers can get cash loans now and buy their groceries wherever they want to trade. Years ago you paid interest of 10¢ to 20¢ on each dollar's worth of food you bought on credit. Now days you pay interest at 6 or 8 per cent for the time you borrow money. I remember once when a landlord charged me 10 cents interest on each dollar of my own money he owed me for cotton seed. Since I am a Negro, I couldn't say anything either.

Cotton as Far as the Eye Can See

"The most I ever made out of a sharecrop was in 1944 when the war was going on and I cleared $900 on my crop. I make about $600 a year now. Sometimes I get a few days' work either on the plantation, or off it, doing public work. I went up to New Jersey and worked in a tomato canning factory one summer after crops were laid by. Made about $1 an hour and put in a lot of overtime. I cleared $200 on that job in less than two months, besides all my expenses and bus fare home when the job was over. The Union sent us to New Jersey and the company we worked for paid our fare to the job.

"I have been a member of the Union since 1935. I was in the big strike when everybody stopped work in eastern Arkansas and went on the marches through the plantations. The soldiers were sent by the Governor of Arkansas. I watched them set up their machine guns. A lot of Union folks got put in jail and one or two got killed, but nothing happened to me. I did get evicted from a plantation down in St. Francis County for helping organize the Union but I found another place. I have been to a lot of meetings and heard a lot of good speakers. The union used to be called the Southern Tenant Farmers Union but now it's in the AFL and called the Agricultural Workers."

A Louisiana Sugar Worker's Story

Jean Chason is a sugar cane plantation worker employed by one of the largest sugar corporations in Louisiana. He is 26 years old, married and has five children. The family lives in the company-owned village on the plantation where Jean works. This village is called "the quarters." It was once the quarters for the plantation slaves.

The Chason home consists of two rooms and a "lean-to." There are three other such homes in the building, a kind of plantation apartment dwelling built over 100 years ago. All the workers' homes have had some repairs. Some have been rebuilt since the big company bought the six plantations along the "River Road" and put them all together. There is a spigot outside the front of the building where all four families get their "running water." Each house has electricity—a single bulb hanging from a cord in the center of each room. Jean's wife is proud of a gleaming white washing machine which is kept on the front porch. There is also an ice box but it is not electric and ice is bought every day in the summer time. There is also a radio in the front room which serves as a combined living and bed room. Jean is a good provider and works hard on the plantation.

While most of the other workers are paid somewhere near the 44 cent an hour wage set by the Secretary of Agriculture for field work, Jean is more fortunate. He is a skilled workman. He is a tractor driver and knows how to operate and maintain the heavy cane cutting and loading machines used in the harvest. In recognition of his superior skill, Chason's base rate is 59 cents an hour. If the price of sugar on the New Orleans Exchange goes up during the two weeks pay period he may get as much as 63 cents an hour for his work.

Jean works an average of 9 hours a day—six days a week. It takes about an hour and a half each day to service the tractor and get it to the field from the barn and back

again. He gets no portal-to-portal pay. There is no overtime rate paid for any work in agriculture, just straight time.

A few years ago Jean worked as much as 18 hours a day on a cane cutting machine equipped with flood lights, for nearly two weeks during the harvest. One year he also worked at the sugar mill during the grinding season and was paid 75 cents an hour.* This was the most he ever earned per hour. There was no overtime pay at the mill either. The wage and hour law provides for no overtime payments for work performed in the first processing of agricultural products and cane grinding is the first processing of sugar.

Although Jean lives less than 50 miles from New Orleans, he has never been there, but he has been up to Baton Rouge several times. He has seen the skyscraper where the laws for the state are made.

Jean, along with all of the other plantation workers, joined the Union in 1953 and with everybody else stopped work for nearly a month in October that year. Nobody went hungry though. The unions, both AFL and CIO, sent money to help the strikers. According to Jean, all the Union wanted to do was just to talk to the manager of the corporations that owned the plantation. The workers didn't ask for an increase in wages but the corporation would not meet with the Union so the strike was called.

It seemed that the law was all on the side of the big companies and the law said plantation workers could not strike during the sugar cane grinding season. So the Union leaders told everybody that they had to get the case to the high court in Washington and that everybody who wanted to should go back to work until the case was decided. The field foreman talked to all of the men who had been on strike when they returned to work and told them the company would not like it if they did not leave the Union. They all decided just to wait and see what happened later. Most of the men kept their union cards and paid $1 a month dues to the field steward who was assigned to this group during the strike.

Jean thinks the Union will be back before very long. The men who work in the sugar refineries have been members of the CIO for years and never had any trouble until the plantation workers had to end their strike. Since then, two or three strikes in the refineries have taken place and the companies are hard to deal with. Jean says, "It looks like they are just afraid us fellows on the plantation will stop work again."

V. Labor's Stake in Farm Labor Organization

"In general, the national organizations have not concurred in the proposition that farm labor should be insulated from prevailing national labor standards. Yet, when national unions and parent federations of AFL and CIO have occasionally taken an interest in farm labor problems, the nature and extent of their actions suggest they were more impelled by sympathy than by deliberate and determined policy to bring farm workers within the orbit of prevailing national labor standards. Unquestionably, the expected expense and effort needed to achieve and maintain a self-perpetuating organization have been an effective restraint. In any event, resistance to employers' activities has characteristically been no more than nominal opposition that failed to get beyond the stage of passing resolution."**

A farm labor employer put it succinctly when he said that the efforts of organized labor in agriculture were "like going after an elephant with a pop-gun."

The corporate farm interests have sized up the situation realistically. They control it, and they know it. The trend is towards their kind of farming, and they know it. Their economic and political power is growing, and they extend it at every opportunity.

The possibility of a serious trade union drive in agricul-

(*) (*Note*. The National Sugar Act which was passed in 1937 and subsequently amended, regulates the production of sugar cane and sugar beets in the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. It is the only legislation ever passed by Congress to regulate agricultural wages.

After public hearings held in sugar cane and sugar beet areas, the Secretary of Agriculture determines a "fair and reasonable wage" to be paid by growers to field workers. So numerous are the restrictions, however, that under Department of Agriculture regulations it has sometimes been used to impose a ceiling instead of a minimum wage. The Secretary must take into account the wage fixed by his predecessor in 1937 and base his determination on the historic ratio of wages to the price of sugar, and the wage may also fluctuate with the market price of sugar.

Four hundred thousand people, of whom less than a quarter are members of trade unions, are engaged in the production and processing of sugar in the United States and the territories. Except for Hawaii, practically all organized sugar workers are in the processing end. In Hawaii, 20,000 plantation and mill workers are members of Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (unaffiliated). Sugar plantation wages in Hawaii are fixed by collective bargaining and average $1.40 an hour. The collective bargaining rates in Hawaii are accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture as a basis for his findings there. Elsewhere, in 1954 the average sugar beet rate was fixed at 65 cents an hour; for sugar cane workers, the rate was 55 cents in Florida, 42 cents in Louisiana, 40 cents in Puerto Rico and 42 cents in the Virgin Islands.

Under the National Sugar Act, quotas are fixed for both domestic growers and foreign imports. A subsidy is paid to American growers from the collection of a processors' tax on sugar.)

(**)From "Labor Relations in Agriculture" by Varden Fuller, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley.

ture is, they feel, remote. Nevertheless, it is what they fear most. They have therefore grasped every opportunity to strike at the labor movement and weaken if they cannot destroy it. If they can wound the trade union movement on the industrial front, so much better are their chances of keeping it out of agriculture. In their book, the best defense is an offense.

To further their cause, the big farming interests spend a great deal of money, time and energy. They cooperate closely with organizations in the industrial field which share their point of view.

Unorganized Farm Workers a Threat to Labor and Democracy

One looks in vain for a similar sense of reality or a comparable effort on the part of the labor movement. Yet entirely apart from the fact that agricultural workers obviously need unions, there are pressing reasons why organized industrial labor urgently needs organized agricultural labor.

It is axiomatic that a large mass of unorganized workers is a standing threat to the labor movement. And though the farm labor market is effectively insulated from the forces in the rest of the economy, the insulation only works one way. It keeps the rest of the economy out, but it doesn't keep the farm workers in. Whenever they can, they migrate to cities and towns to seek other employment.

And industry is migrating right out to meet them. It is a case of organized industry meets unorganized worker; organized industry hires unorganized worker; result: no union.

The textile industry in the south is a graphic illustration of this trend. It is located mainly in the small towns and cities of the rural south. Union organization has been most successful in the big cities, least successful in the small towns. The well-established textile unions will always be insecure so long as the hundreds of thousands of workers on the farm and in the smaller southern cities are unorganized.

Decentralization is bringing industry close to rural areas. The sight of an industrial plant cheek by jowl with a field of tomatoes no longer makes us gape. Many of the people who find work in these newly migrated plants are part-time farmers, whose interests as small farmers as well as industrial workers need trade union protection, and whose support the labor movement must have.

Over fifty years ago the trade unions in the most democratic nations of western Europe saw the dangers arising from an unorganized mass of rural people, and the trade unions adopted a policy and program for the organization of agricultural workers. As a result, in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, from half to four-fifths of the farm workers are now members of trade unions. In western Germany and Austria, organizations of land workers have been revived.

Such organization in democratic unions constitutes a bulwark against Communists; on the other hand, if democratic trade unions neglect to organize these workers, Communists may well organize them to their own end as they have in France and Italy where the majority of agricultural workers are organized into Communist-led unions. Behind the Iron Curtain, practically all agricultural workers are required to belong to so-called unions.

The Chinese Communists built their power largely on the grievances of the Chinese peasantry, with results that have extended far beyond China and have enormously increased Communist influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

To the everlasting credit of the American labor movement, let it be said that free labor understood this menace abroad before many governments did, and that American labor has loyally supported movements which combat the international Communist conspiracy by striking at its causes.

However, trade unions in the United States have been much slower in recognizing the threat to the security of their own organizations from the corporation farming interests. The labor movement has not been fully aware of the need for supporting the organization of their natural allies—the small farmers, agricultural workers, and employees in industries located in rural areas.

Recommendations on Farm Labor Organization

The fact that trade union experience in this country has been largely confined to urban areas means that a certain amount of retooling will be needed for the organization of agricultural workers. However, trade unions in the fields have found by trial and error that there are certain essentials for the successful organization of field hands.

Here is what the professionals in agricultural unionism have found:

1) The enterprises in the area to be organized should be large-scale corporation type farms and closely related agricultural processing industries. Organization should be on an area-wide basis, and not confined to a single farm.

2) The majority of workers must be regularly employed and be established local residents with ties directly in the community in which they live and work. Migrant workers are too migratory to form the basis of a self-sustaining union.

3) If the majority of workers have common economic, racial, cultural and religious associations and speak the same language, organization is easier. Some of the organizers should be Negroes if a significant number of workers in the area are Negroes. For Spanish-speaking Americans of Mexican descent, organizers fluent in Spanish are required.

4) Substantial local support outside the group of workers to be organized must be obtained. This may be found in other trade unions in the area, in church groups, among local businessmen and sometimes among smaller farmers who, with good reason, fear the corporate farm interests.

5) When workers in agricultural production are effectively organized, they have much more economic power than workers in an industry. In industry, a plant closed by a strike means the temporary postponement of the manufacture and sale of a product. In agriculture, an effective work stoppage can mean that the employer loses a year's

investment in a crop. Therefore, such economic power must be used only as a last resort.

The area-wide associations of employers, including those set up to handle contract labor, are so organized that they could conduct collective bargaining negotiations with their employees, provided the employees were organized on a similar basis.

Organizers with wide experience in the special problems of agriculture have been trained by the National Agricultural Workers Union and could constitute the core of an organizing staff.

A Legislative Program for Labor in Agriculture

A new agricultural program is now in the making in Washington.

In his message to Congress in February, 1953, President Eisenhower stated that "the chief beneficiaries of our price support program have been the 2 million larger highly-mechanized farm units which produce about 85% of our agricultural products. The individual production of the remaining farms numbering about 3.5 million is so small that the farmer derives little benefit from price supports."

This statement was followed by a report published by the Department of Agriculture in April, 1955, entitled "The Development of Agriculture's Human Resources."

Basically, the report recommends the displacement of the majority of these 3½ million farmers from the land through relocation of industry in areas where the farmers may be gainfully employed. It suggests that food processing and forest products industries may be among those which will be interested in shifting their plants to rural areas where there is an abundant labor supply. State and local authorities, business and labor are called on to cooperate in a program for retaining farmers for industrial employment. The report also recommends the consolidation of the lands of small farm operators into larger and more productive units. In other words, government policy would actively promote the trend already running strong in agriculture.

Implementation of the plan would, not unexpectedly, be left largely to private enterprise and local authorities. The government would undertake a few pilot projects in the most depressed local areas to involve fifty families a year and to provide a basis for research and technical assistance to others similarly situated.

Labor influence, if mobilized, could be a determining factor in the shape and direction the new agricultural program would take. As the representative of the largest organized group of consumers of agricultural products in the country, labor should seek to bring within the orbit of national labor standards at least those farm workers on large farms.

Here is a minimum legislative program to this end:

1. Extension of at least the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers employed on the larger farms where three or more workers are hired during any calendar quarter year.

2. The removal of the exemption of agricultural workers from the Labor Management Relations Act and the extension of the right to organize and bargain with employers to all workers employed on the larger farms to all agricultural processing industries now exempt.

3. An amendment to Public Law 78 authorizing the importation of foreign contract workers to require the Secretary of Labor to conduct public hearings and (1) determine the need for importation of foreign workers and the prevailing wage to be paid based on the rate for comparable work in each area and (2) provide that all the benefits given foreign workers must have been offered to domestic workers prior to approval of the importation of foreign workers.

4. A penalty for persons knowingly employing or transporting illegal aliens for employment on farms or in industry.

5. The extension of unemployment insurance benefits to agricultural workers and the elimination of present exemptions in old age and survivors' insurance of some agricultural workers.

6. A complete program for re-training and rehabilitation of smaller farmers displaced from agriculture so that they will not be exploited by industries migrating to rural areas.

VI. The Future — Down on the Farm

The future of the revolution down on the farm is clear —up to a point. There will be bigger farms and fewer of them. There will be increasing corporate control of farms. Production will continue to rise. There will be more machinery and more fertilizer, and fewer but more highly skilled workers. The small marginal farmer will be squeezed out.

If present trends continue, we will pay a very high price for this revolution. We will see the great farm corporations exercising increasing control over our economic and political fortunes. They will continue to use their power against the general welfare and against the labor movement in particular. They will continue to manipulate to their own advantage the living standards and conditions of work of their employees. The worker in the field will continue to be the forgotten man of our society, if a man who has never been remembered may be considered forgotten.

But a democratic society does not have to accept such a dismal prospect. If the revolution down on the farm is controlled by the building of a counter-force of organized workers in agriculture; by legislation calculated to distribute the benefits of increased production among all our

people; by help to the family farmer to stay in business—the revolution in agriculture can bring us untold blessings. It can bring a higher standard of living in a more democratic society. It can show the whole world what free men can do.

Which course the revolution on the farm takes will depend very largely on the seriousness with which the American labor movement goes about the organization of the workers in agriculture, and on the strength of an enlightened public opinion intent on seeing that legislative and administrative programs are set up for the benefit of farm workers and the family farmer, and not primarily for the giant farming corporations.

Sources

Source material for this pamphlet includes: U.S. Census figures, Department of Agriculture and Department of Labor statistics; *Fortune Magazine* June, 1955; *Labor Relations in Agriculture* by Varden Fuller, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; *Labor Unionism in American Agriculture,* by Stuart Jameson, published by Department of Labor, 1945.

SPECIAL NOTE:

After this pamphlet went to press, the United States Supreme Court ruled against the anti-labor injunctions ordered by a local district court and upheld by the Supreme Court of Louisiana at the time of the plantation workers strike in the fall of 1953. *(See page 7.)*

M E M O

TO: FBR February 7, 1956

FROM: GSM

I keep alive an interest in this organization though I can seldom get to its meetings. You might have the meeting in mind with the idea of so planning your travel to enable you to go.

GM

National Civil Liberties Clearing House

1637 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • DUPONT 7 - 6300

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•

Executive Director
MARY ALICE BALDINGER

January 30, 1956.

To: Organizational Officers and Staff Members

Dear Friend:

The National Civil Liberties Clearing House invites you to attend its eighth annual CONFERENCE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, which will be held on Thursday and Friday, March 22 and 23. The place will again be the Hotel 2400 in Washington.

Though 1955 brought an easing-off of some of the assaults that our constitutional liberties have suffered in recent years, it also brought the development of new attacks on freedom -- some of them subtle, some of them blatantly open and aggressive.

The Clearing House conferences offer associated organizations and other invited groups a yearly opportunity to come together for a wide-scale re-appraisal of the status of our individual rights and liberties, and of the problems that lie ahead as well as those we face today.

Eighty-nine agencies indicated their interest in the information-sharing program of the Clearing House on these issues by representation at our 1955 conference. We believe that this year's conference will bring together an even larger roster of outstanding organizations that feel the need for joint consideration of the protection of our constitutional guarantees of individual dignity and liberty, and for mutual inter-change and consultation.

The conference program and registration form will be sent you shortly. If there are others in your organization who should receive them, will you send us their names? Meanwhile, we hope that you will note and reserve the conference dates on your calendar.

Yours sincerely,

(Co-Chairmen, Conference Program Committee)

Leonard P. Aries, National Conference of Christians and Jews

Irma Piepho, National Council of Catholic Women

MEMO

TO: Fred Routh February 15, 1956

FROM: GSM

Texas at its meeting February 11 elected a brand new Board with a heck of a lot of new people. Please write them and find out who the Board are. did

My book shows that they added Bert Miller of Austin, a Conregational minister, to the advisory committee at Austin.

Prepare a memorandum for Mrs. Alexander's personnel file summarizing personnel-wise SRC's and the Texas Committee on Race Relations' employment experience with Tom Sutherland. — see below

16 feb wrote: Mrs. Lombard for info re Bd.
Mrs Crate for info re T.S.

20 Feb 1956

Rev. Rufus Morgan
Route # 1
Franklin, N.C.

Dear Mr. Morgan,

What a very real pleasure it was to be with the Council of Southern Mountains in Gatlinburg, Tenn. ! You lead a spirited group of dedicated people who have the interest of all the mountain people on their conscience; who act without paternalism in accordance with this interest. I was deeply moved by the resolution they passed urging Appalachian communities to desegregate this Fall.

I have entered your name for a gift subscription to our publication NEW SOUTH fos we feel here that key community and regional people, such as you, are vitally interested in what is happening in the South.

Anything we may do to help the Council of Southern Mountains we are willing to try. Would you please put us on your mailing list for the Newsletter

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

16 Feb 56

GSM —

I okd his travel voucher for it was under the $40.00 you authorized: $38.42

FBR.

OK

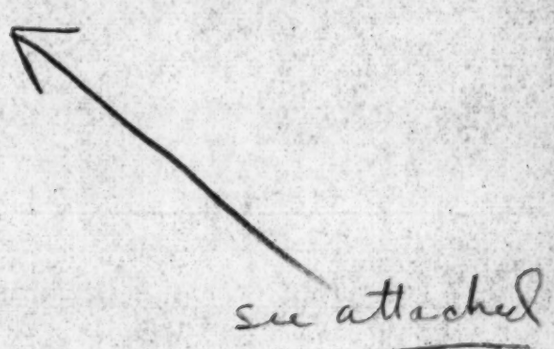
FR to cultivate Morgan.

see attached

Copy - Fred Routh

Fred: GSM asks that you write this man.

bf



February 20, 1956

Mr. Algernon D. Black, Education Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Algernon:

We will want to help in any way we can.

Excellent idea to put some special emphasis this Summer on young people - Negro and white from the South.

I will be glad to ask our twelve Southern State affiliates to help recruit, when the time comes.

On being at your luncheon Saturday, March 24. Perfectly willing and pleased to come but no money for travel to New York and I don't suppose you want to put a hundred dollars travel expenses more or less on it. So I have marked it on my calendar as "Possible - Improbable."

In Nashville, Tennessee, begin with Mrs. Bonita Valien on the staff at Fisk.

Also John Hope there at Fisk.

In Louisville, begin with C.H. Parrish, the Negro professor at the University of Louisville (carried over from the old suppressed Negro Municipal College). If C.H. Parrish is not available begin with W.H. Perry, Chairman, Kentucky Council on Human Relations 2320 West Chestnut Street (ARlington 5633) or with the wife of the Editor of the Negro newspaper in Louisville, which wife's name begins with Hortense. On staff: I have consulted Fred Routh, who helps me and who knows you and the Encampment, etc. We both agree that an oustanding candidate is a long-legged gal now in Baltimore, by name Terry King, more correctly Mrs. Blake King. Her husband is an engineering graduate student at Johns Hopkins University. She is twenty-eight or thereabouts. Crisp, experienced, gentle, imaginative - a humdinger. Ran the Dade County Council on Human Relations for the only ten months it ever ran tickingly.

Sorry no better address but you could ~~trick~~ dig her out.

Further on staff: Fred Routh will write you as to good people he knows.

Command us and we will help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Mr. Algernon D. Black,
Encampment for Citizenship,
2 West 64th Street,
New York 23, NEW YORK.

20th February, 1956.

Dear Algernon,

George Mitchell wrote you this morning saying that we would be glad to cooperate with you on the summer encampment in any way possible, and said that I would write you as to some good people who might serve on your staff. I am enclosing a list of six people with a note about each, all of whom I feel would do credit to the encampment. You will remember that George mentioned Mrs. Terry King who is now at Baltimore. She is probably one of the most able people in the South in the field of human relations. Two people on the list I am enclosing - Mrs. Charles Williams and Miss Marie Roberts - are equally outstanding. All of the people listed are well above average, and would do a good job for you. I knew them back in the days when I was teaching at the University of Miami.

As to recruitment of young people for the summer encampment, we could help out on that by advising our state staff people of the opportunities you provide for young people. I would suggest that you do not limit attendance from the South to the states in which progress is actually being made. Young people from the so called 'hard core' states are in desperate need of a national perspective of their problems.

As I believe, you offer scholarships to this encampment. Am I correct on that? If so, we could probably choose two students from each of the 12 states in which we work to send to the encampment. It would be good, I think, if we could send one white and one Negro high school student to the encampment.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Encl.
FBR:rl.

(Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director.)

MEMO

February 28, 1956

TO: HCF, FBR, RHA, GSM

FROM: GSM

1

On February 27, Duncan Hunter, Alabama Chairman, telephoned George Mitchell.

Among those who have become members of the Alabama Council was a man from Boaz whose political opinions were deeply suspicioned. Man has a wife teaching at what I think he calls James College, who seems pleasant and stable enough. Emory Jackson tells the Alabama Council that the Boaz individual is the correspondent for Alabama for The Daily Worker. Hunter wishes SRC's views as to whether the man's membership should be returned to him or not. Mitchell made reference to his outgoing letter of yesterday touching on that point. Hunter said Alabama Council makes no requirement in belief of principles of Alabama Council for membership. Mitchell said that if it could be established that the man was in fact correspondent for The Daily Worker that would seem sufficient proof of his being a Communist and would seem to warrant a letter to him stating that the Alabama Council would not care to have as a member one in disagreement with its own methods of protecting American freedoms.

They had no luck in finding an Alabama person to be their Finance Committee representative. Had their own State organization's feeble Finance Committee, but no one on it of stature. Would continue to look.

Had not heard that Bob Hughes might be called back into his church slot soon.

As to Mr. Gray, who is their Associate, one-half time. Began in that status February 1. But has been so occupied with the boycott that he has given the Alabama Council only one day of actual service during February. They were concerned about suitable pay for Gray and were concerned about having as their Associate in half-time pay status one who was nearly full-time engaged in pushing the boycott. Suggested that by a conference with Mr. Gray they see if Mr. Gray would request that his status be altered to that of consultant for a temporary period retroactive to February 1. Then let Mr. Hunter write us that Mr. Gray worked a certain number of days in February. And successively thereafter. Or the letter to us could come from Bob Hughes.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

5 March 56

CGM –

I have just read Fred Fuges (AFSC) letter and suggest a memo from you to state affiliates re: its contents.

FBR

separate

12 | 4000

166.66

2 | 333.32

2

166.66

208.34

35

15

10

435.00

200 – consultant fees –

MEMO

March 7, 1956

TO: HCF, FR, MET, JH, CHP

FROM: GSM

RE: Quarterly Report to The Fund for the Republic

We come now within sneezing distance of the Quarterly Report to The Fund for the Republic - due the end of March.

As you shape what to send me some days before that date I hope that you will bear in my that we have a duty at this juncture to report pretty fully on what role we and the State organizations have played in the present tensions within the South.

HCF
FBR
GSA
MET
RHA
JC
FI
CHP
JH

MEMO

March 16, 1956

TO: STAFF

FROM: GSM

John Hope called. It appears it will be many weeks before meetings for training can be held in North Carolina, Florida and Tennessee. Would it be well to invite the staffs from those States, plus the usual Chairmen and State Representatives, from those States, to the Hard Core meeting?

HSM said invite NC; and not the others. Cheaper to train Tennessee's consultants in Tennessee than here. Florida seems to me not yet Hard Core.

John Hope says he half forgot and half misunderstood my ruling that for getting to the Hard Core meeting, State staff people would have to have half their expenses borne by the State organizations. Whereupon, good old uncle, SRC, agrees to foot the bill for all their travel (which comes, John Hope hopes, to just about the thousand extra that SRC made available).

Asked John Hope to develop a conscience as prickly as mine about using SRC money.

Upshot: NC will be here. Others (except old-designated Hard Core ones, won't).

John Hope says now he is not going to pull in North Carolina on Hard Core.

MEMO

March 16, 1956

FROM: GSM

TO: HCF, JC, FBR, MET, RHA, GSA, JH, CHP

On March 8, one Clement Alexander of Doubleday and Company in New York called at the instance of Tartt Bell and Hodding Carter. Doubleday is publishing a book by one Father Huddlesberg, an Anglican priest of Johannesburg, South Africa. Huddlesberg, a persuaded race relationist, who early in his book says he does not make the mistake of being impartial and who braved a passage with no less a dignitary than the Archbishop of Canterbury who had suggested to Huddlesberg that Huddlesberg should show charity and meek persuasiveness toward the South African nationalists.

Huddlesberg is over here on a private occasion connected with a 50th anniversary of a school in Connecticut.

Tartt Bell and Hodding Carter had told Alexander that maybe SRC could fetch Huddlesberg into the South and use the man as a persuader of some Southern bad eggs, such as J.U. Barr.

I said SRC was used to having such persons handed to SRC on a silver platter and to teaching such persons what this is all about but that we had no silver platters.

Told Alexander where the platters were in New York; and said we would be happy to have Huddlesberg to teach him and moderately to use him if somebody else put Huddlesberg on a silver platter and sent him here.

MEMO

March 19, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

March 16, at GSM's request, Fleming, Constable and Company sent out to each State Director other than Georgia's the M.L. St. John story from the Constitution re attack on Guy Wells and the Constitution and Journal's editorial.

Had you been here I would have asked for wuxtra of your SRC notes.

GM

M E M O

March 21, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

March 31 I'm going to need two sets of State notes.

Set # 1. Detailed progress in the three months ending March 31, 1956.

Set # 2. Appraisals ab initio ad hodie - hodie being March 31 and thereabouts.

I need Set # 2 because Frank Loescher wants a report for his Board - by April 16.

I need Sets # 1 and 2 by April 3, if possible.

GSM

M E M O

April 4, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

On we notified the Fund for the Republic of the list of Board members of SRC's State affiliates.

Subsequently various changes have appeared, including two I note in Texas.

Could you now prepare a list giving changes since that letter and send it to me?

April 6. '56

Fred,

I riffled through some of the outgoing envelopes for SRC news. Seems to me it gets to Board members of State Organizations. I greatly doubt the wisdom of this. I don't think we have much right to educate them on us, unless by arrangement with them or with their State organizations. What do you think?

April 6, '56

CM

April 17, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

I don't see what issue there can be in this matter. Will you advise me? (See letter to Mrs. Lyells April 12th) - attached

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

April 18, 1956

FBR:

I am prepared to write Ed Lukas and ask him to send us a labor money raiser [redacted] to go a'touring. Please confer with me in re.

18 April - Did so
FBR

April 18, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

I am puzzled by this curious item. Long experience has taught me that there are two sides to every question, and never, never, never does it pay to go off half-cocked having heard only one side.

Will you tell me what you know about this? If you don't think you know enough, maybe you can find out some more and then advise.

I would think Kloppe would have the courage to handle it if there is something wrong.

eab/

Encl. Ltr. from Allen Robert Desmond
7737A. Piedmont, Dallas 27, Texas
dtd 4/14/56, addressed to Mrs. Crate.

April 18, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

When I was in Washington the other day, George Guernsey suggested that I make plans to come back to Washington in a few weeks for a meeting with various labor personages, which meeting Guernsey would arrange to discuss strategy in the South. Guernsey thought that it would be well if Mitchell came back to Washington assisted by fresh information from our state organizations as to what the labor movement is doing in the present situation -- state by state.

How much of a problem would it be to get such facts together?

GSM

eab/
cc: HCF

May 15, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

Approximately at the end of March, when six months of this fiscal year ~~end~~ elapsed, I expressed the hope that you would fetch together a report circularable to the state organizations as to their success at the end of the six months period in their own money-raising efforts. And as to their growth in membership. - RHA

- New South Subs. as of 1 April 56 -

It is now seven and one-half months. Progress?

GSM.

for News Letter - 1 June in Bar Chart form.

eab/

May 16, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: HCF
FBR
CHP
JH

FROM: GSM

The man, Philip Mettger, from the Institute of Governmental Affairs called today May 16th. Wanted to make a hook-up between a man from India, now engaged in Florida, and young Mr. M. L. King of Montgomery, Alabama. Hook-up to be next Wednesday. Hook-up arranged through Bob Hughes.

GSM.

eab/

MEMO

May 21, 1956

TO: GSM

FROM: FBR

I had a conference and luncheon with Jack Panitz of the Joint Defense Appeal (see attached card) regarding fund-raising. He was of considerable help in defining the professional function of fund-raising and made the following points: Fund raising can divided into two separate types:

A. Direct appeal in which the organization goes out to raise funds itself by holding dinners, approaching funds and foundations and solicitation of organizations.

B. Indirect fund-raising in which application is made to Community Chests and other fund-raising organizations who will do the detailed footwork required in fund-raising.

In direct appeal the usual technique is to appoint a campaign committee, a campaign manager, and a group of lay people who will work with them in contacting interested persons. This sort of campaign usually culminates in an award dinner or an award meeting where some outstanding guest-of-honor is given an award by the organization for his good works in the field of human relations. The guest-of-honor should be an extremely well-known person, obviously deserving of an award, whose name will bring other prestige people to such a meeting. People attending the meeting would be asked to register and would be later solicited if they had not already given money during the campaign. The campaign manager should be an outstanding person with lots of drive, a person to whom it would be difficult to say "NO," when he asked for funds.

Mr. Panitz suggested we could hold a series of such meetings in the big cities of the South - Richmond, Charlotte, Atlanta, Miami, New Orleans, etc. He also suggested that we should go after large contributions - one hundred dollars and up - at these meetings, and ask for some donations of one thousand dollars.

Note: Mr. Panitz said it had been the experience of a large part of them of AJC and ADL that professional staff and lay Board members could not do an adequate job of fund-raising - that they had found it necessary to create the Joint Defense Appeal, a professional fund-raising arm of the organizations. He further said that to do a truly adequate job we should have a person on the staff who is a qualified fund-raiser and who would devote full-time to this function. To the degree that this is not possible we make more difficult the task of raising funds.

Mr. Panitz also suggested that it would be quite possible for us to obtain funds from Community Chests in such cities as New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, etc. He said an approach to these Community Chests, pointing out that this was a national problem - not just a Southern one - and that these large industrial cities had a stake in what happens down here because they are receiving so many immigrants from out region. He pointed out that his organization did request funds from several hundred Community Chests and that they do not always have a local organization in the community from which they request funds. He also said we should use

some of our influential friends in the North, such as Judge Waring, etc., to approach the Community Chests in cooperation with our staff fund-raiser, or to organize and hold dinners or affairs at which funds could be solicited among a very few, worthy people.

Note: He fully recognizes the difficulties in what is here suggested but also recognizes the extreme difficulty with which we have thus far met our minimum requirement to keep this organization alive. While I do not advocate that we adopt these suggestions in toto I would respectfully suggest that our Finance Committee and Executive Committee give some very careful consideration to these ideas. One statement that Mr. Panitz made that impressed me very much was, "Unless you think big, you cannot get big money." Thus far our Finance Committee has not thought "big."

FBR:mef

Dictated by FBR. Typed and delivered in his absence.

Copies: OSA, RHA, HCF

May 22, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR ✓
RHA
GSA
HCF
CHP
JH

FROM: GSM

Mrs. Crate called me today, May 22nd, from Houston. The Board in Texas met May 18th. Decided they would like to put Kloppe on full-time. Could they do so effective May 18th? GSM said they could if Crate sent a letter asking to.

Then Kloppe came on. Kloppe said that they have an excellent prospect of doing for public authority a systematic study of the possibility of an integrated school system in Texas. To do so would need at least the half-time services of a project manager. Would like to let Holbert go on half-time and use, for the remainder of this fiscal year, the thus manufactured half of Holbert's pay to pay a project manager. I said such a matter isn't unprecedented, but was unwelcome, and told them that if the local situation provably justified it on paper to us we could be brought to agreement.

Kloppe was really saying that he thought Holbert would like to be half-time anyway. I insisted that no changes be made that would not have Holbert's sincere agreement.

cab/

June 18, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: HCF
FBR
DT
GSA
RHA

FROM: GSM

John Hope called June 15th. Can GSM be at Fisk July 11th? Answer - no. Can Fred come? Answer - yes, so far as GSM is concerned. SRC would be willing to pay Fred's fare to Nashville and back, but would expect FIRR to feed and sleep Fred free.

Hope is pressed for time and has a little trouble giving the Consultants' Services program as much time as he should. Now additionally he gets pressed for this or that service to Muravchik; and he can see looming up considerable policy consultations as to the labor movement in the current situation. What does SRC want him to do?

Answer - GSM distinguishes between John Hope as a research practitioner and as a policy brain. GSM sharply discourages John Hope's being a research participant, and pressingly encourages John Hope as policy consultant on labor things.

There is the possibility that if John Hope would get substantially used on fact-finding, some of the funds of that program could cover (HCF agreeing). But Hope agreed that he, Hope, ought not to be doing more than advising on method of research. I gave Hope every encouragement to feel free as an SRC person to advise the labor movement on policy at SRC expense.

Was pleased with Florida meeting.

Had finally had conversation with the Mayor of Nashville, who is not yet ready for effective use of consultants. However, His Honor did think that maybe before long Nashville would be ready to move.

eab/

July 6, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: HCF
FBR
CHP
JH
GSA
RHA

FROM: GSM

I think we miss, at our Board meetings, a good opportunity to get the views of those who come. It is a select gathering and they ought to talk and not listen.

A large proportion of the limited time of the meeting goes to reports.

What do you say this year we try to get the reports out to the Board members ahead of time in writing?

I should think in order for them to be useful, they ought to be in the hands of Board members by November 5th.

To give us a little time for boiling down and mechanical reproducing, reports should be available to me by Thursday, November 1st.

CC

ADDITIONAL NOTE TO FBR & CHP:

I hope both Routh and Parrish will go into some detail as to states. Pleasant if there could be a joint report from Routh and Parrish.

Memo - GSM

August 9, 1956
(Dictated August 8)

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

In spearing about in North Carolina today by long distance telephone, I learned that R. D. Wellons has retired from the Presidency of Pembroke College, and moved to an address on Marks Street, Orlando, Florida, inaccurately recalled to be 619, about a month ago.

As there has been no meeting of the Executive Committee or Board of the North Carolina Council since, no replacement has been chosen.

Guy Johnson tells me that the acting Chairmanship will, therefore, descend to Mr. John R. Larkins at 133 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, North Carolina. Mr. Larkins is a long-time employee of the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare.

I explained the politicky lapses to Guy Johnson, who said he would today write to Harry Jones at Jones' Massachusetts retreat and attempt to set Jones aright.

I told Guy Johnson that a matter of this kind was grave with us and that unless such political tendencies were back-tracked upon and forthwith caused to cease, we in this office would withhold funds.

GSM.

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

GSM
memos

August 14, 1956

FBR:

Please read this incoming.

I have written a letter to General Delivery at Birmingham giving the lady somebody there.

I have written a letter to General Delivery in New Orleans giving the lady somebody there.

You or somebody else at SRC will have to be the somebody in Atlanta.

Anna Lord Strauss is our devoted friend (and occasionally a substantial contributor).

Please try to make things go helpfully.

GSM

Mrs. Ai Kume

B then 28
N.O. - 31st

Encl: incoming corres from Anna Lord Strauss dtd 8/11, and incoming from Mrs. Kumi dtd 8/9.

Note: Please return original corres. to EAB when finished with it. Did

Did as requested.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

GSM memo

August 15, 1956

FBR:

Will you please plan to take care of this guy or designate a successor in the job?

He's not our responsibility to feed and house, just to squawk at.

GSM

Did as requested FBR

Encl: Ltr. from Governmental Affairs Institute dtd 8/10/56 in re M. M. Hove

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

23 August '56

#13

To: GSM

After due consideration, HCF and I propose a memo be sent to all state organizations as follows:

"Upon receipt of $1.00 by the Central Office, SRC is prepared to send to a bona fide college or high school student a subscription to New South for the nine months of the school term.

"The setting of student dues is the proper prerogative of the state organization. $2.00 would provide for the New South student subscription plus $1.00 for the state organization treasury. But the amount to be charged, if any, above the $1.00 subscription charge is a matter for each state group to decide for itself."

FBR

OK

GSM

Memo No. Total?

GSM memos

October 1, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

We ought now to get in for the end of September Quarterly Report what we shall say about the states. What would you think of a minor essay from you on the subject of working through state organizations? Why we took it on; in what direction (not in what locality necessarily) it has succeeded; shortcomings observable in program; etc.?

Perhaps you could trot out some of the standards of evaluations (I detest the word) which all of this worked out. I would think it invidious thus quasi-publicly to adduce the evaluation of the states one by one. But you might by judicious reference to this one or that one illustrate strong points and weak points. Main thing I thought was that you would want to show that a central body like ours judges state programs by Board-staff relationships, Board involvement, money, membership, program, program comparison, program considered against the background of its difficulties, etc.

This little essay might well prepare the mind of the Fund for the Republic for some changes that loom ahead. I request no strategy, but merely an informed discussion of the method.

See attached

GSM/eab
(Dictated 9/28)

ESM
memos

MEMORANDUM

October 9, 1956

To: Dr. George S. Mitchell

From: F. B. Routh

Subject: Report on State Organizations

Students and observers of the Southern scene have long recognized the diverse nature of their region; the concept of a "solid South" has been recognized as false. Thus, when the Southern Regional Council sought to assist the process of adjustment to the Supreme Court's ruling, which declared segregation on the basis of race in the public schools unconstitutional, a decentralized approach seemed most promising.

The Southern Regional Council went about the task of establishing in the twelve states of the Southern region affiliated state organizations which would grow in autonomy and self-support over a three year period.

At the end of two and one-half years of effort in this direction it can be said that the work has not been in vain, indeed it has met with considerable success. There are twelve functioning state organizations, though it must be added that one has only recently started to move, and another, Mississippi, has not proved effective enough to justify further aid from SRC. In the remaining states, however, integrated lay Boards of Directors and professional staff have been of service to the process of desegregation.

In Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, state affiliates have worked directly with school boards, either

state or local, to plan what might be done toward desegregating local school systems. In three of these states - Kentucky, Texas and Arkansas - the state affiliates have contributed to successful efforts to achieve desegregation. The Kentucky affiliate has been working, with some success, with the State Board of Education on the problem of teacher integration. The Arkansas Council did noble service in the Hoxie situation. The Texas Commission played a significant role in testifying before the State Board of Education's public hearings.

Several of the states, notably Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia and Texas, have created and extended a group of local affiliated groups, thus reaching down to the grass roots level.

South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have done a good job of documenting instances of economic reprisal and pressure against Negroes and whites who stood for integration.

In the hard-core area of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina the efforts have largely consisted of a holding action against the currents of prejudice and reaction. Yet even in this area there have been accomplishments. During the little more than two years since the Supreme Court decision, opposition has hardened in the region, and lines have been more closely drawn. Some people who were for "good" race relations under the old separate-but-equal doctrine have left the ranks of pre-integration organizations and are either silent or, in some instances, have joined White Citizens Councils or other resistance movements. In spite of this, the state affiliates continue to grow in membership and fund-raising ability.

On the negative side of the ledger, at a time when the needs of the region and individual states cry for full-time program activities, professional staff has been occupied with other matters. A great deal of effort has gone, by necessity, into purely organizational work; staff time has had to be given to membership recruitment; in too many instances state staff have been saddled with fund-raising. State organizations -- mainly with two professionals at most -- have been called upon to provide a wide range of needed skills.

The Central Office has developed a set of criteria for evaluating state affiliates. Heaviest weight is given to integrated Board and staff and to program effectiveness; other considerations include memberships gained, funds raised, public recognition, publications, and involvement of key people.

Increasingly in the past year state groups have run into resistance forces beyond their power to cope with. There has been a solidification of resistance across state lines -- it has become regional in nature and national in impact. The Central Office has been called upon time and again to assist the state organizations or local communities to help offset this growing monolith.

As we face the third and last year of the current grant the Central Office will seek to give the state organizations a further push toward autonomy and self-support. Special regional effort is needed to create a climate in which state groups can function. More effective means of meeting region-wide attacks by resistance groups must be devised. Further methods of offsetting the propaganda of the segregationists must be developed. While continuing to assist and cooperate with affiliated state organizations, the Central Office must strengthen its regional functions if the state groups are to have a chance at success and longevity.

FM:mbo

[redacted]

FBR

MEMO

To: RHA
FBR

December 7, 1956

From: GSM

Pursuant to GSM's Memo to RHA dated September 20, 1956 which provided that up to "$5,000 be made available, within the discretion of the Executive Director, for emergency and special taylor-made assistance in fiscal 1956-57 to this or that state," and the subsequent action on September 21, 1956 of SRC's Executive Committee approving the allocation of "up to one-half" of the carry-over unspent state funds for emergency and special taylor-made assistance to said organizations, It is now directed that Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) be allocated to the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

This action is taken because of the special circumstances arising in Montgomery, and at the request of the state chairman, Rev. Duncan Hunter, for special assistance.

- -

Note: Of the $6,000 set aside for special cases, the following amount had been allocated prior to December 7, 1956: Virginia; up to $1,500 for Consultant services for special effort in key areas.

GSM?

January 30, 1957

Dr. George S. Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have discovered on my desk the bound copy of New South for 1956 and a bill for $3.75. Thank you very much for taking care of this for me.

I thought the SRC dinner in your honor last night an outstanding success and the tribute which Marion Wright paid you honest, deserved, and eloquent.

The best of everything to you and Alice in the Highlands or wherever you may light.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

P.S. Enclosed is my check for the $3.75.

Memos
GSM

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

picked from reading file - of Aug 7.

Dear Fred,

In re Jones' July letter:

(1) His August vacation strengthens the case for pressure against this practice, for us.

(2) last paragraph on page 1. "educational program". Believe it?

(3) top of page 2. Evidently he is bragging over "pressure" of the legislature.

What shall we do?

GSM

Aug. 8.

I would be grateful if in future you would early bring to my attention such lapses.

F.S.M.

More of these are in the Mimeographed Material (General) - Office Folder
(FBR's Files)

NEXT STEPS

These are the questions that were asked at the Fisk Conference, January 22, 1955 by Ken Clark, the chairman of the panel of analysts who listened to the reports of the various organizations present.

1. How do we translate statements of policy into community action by members?

2. How do we strengthen the hands of whites who believe in desegregation?

3. How do we strengthen the hands of whites who are not opposed to desegregation?

4. How do we make clear that opposition to the Supreme Court decision is undemocratic and unAmerican and, therefore, make the opposers lose status in the community?

5. How do we provide economic support to Negroes in this struggle who are subject to reprisals?

6. How do we communicate to Negro parents methods of desegregating the schools?

7. How do we politically educate Negroes?

8. How do we reach actual individuals within the power structure?

GSM —
I've had 50 copies mimeographed; I propose we send a copy to each state chairman and Exec. Sec'y - marked "For your information" ok?
FBR.

92 S M - Personal

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia
April 8, 1947

Tax Assessors and Receivers
City of Atlanta, Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I received your kind notice of about April 5, re: my failure to declare property. That is true, I still own a few rods in Druid Hills within the city limits. It was just declared la last year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:k

TAX ASSESSORS AND RECEIVERS
LEO SUDDERTH
J. SID TILLER
W. N. BLANKENSHIP

CHIEF CLERK
J. CARL CANNON

TAX INVESTIGATORS
J. CARLISLE SMITH
CHAS. A. HENSON, JR.

CITY OF ATLANTA

Members of National Association of Assessing Officers

OFFICE OF TAX ASSESSORS AND RECEIVERS

ATLANTA, 3, GEORGIA

George S. Mitchell

Dear Sir or Madam:

The law provides that all property shall be returned for taxation between January 1 and March 15.

THE LAW IMPOSES A PENALTY OF TEN PERCENT FOR FAILURE TO DO SO.

Records in the Office of Tax Assessors and Receivers of the City of Atlanta show you to be in possession of certain REAL ESTATE, as shown on Page #_____ of the Real Estate Record.

If this property has passed from your possession, it is necessary, under the law, that you notify the Tax Office in order that you be relieved of the charge, or else it will be in default against you as of record.

You are given ten days in which to either file return of the property in question, or furnish the name of present owner, if the same has been transferred.

Please be kind enough to cooperate with this office as required, and feel assured of our appreciation.

Very truly yours,

TAX ASSESSORS AND RECEIVERS
CITY OF ATLANTA

GS Mitchell
personal

April 8, 1957

Mrs. Adella A. Morton
2016 Maryland Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Della:

I don't know much about these new days but the old days were pretty good weren't they?

I expect that if we were living in easy reach of Baltimore you would be getting ready to wrap up some peonies, but we get the spring before you.

I hope your mother is well.

I I ever get my children to Baltimore, I will bring them to see your mother.

Della, we live down here like rich white folks. We have a big yard and lots of grass to cut and six bedrooms, but no help and Alice does the washing and cooking and swabbing. I'v got my children broken in where they can be forced to wash dishes - they sputter about that. All children do these days is, read funny books.

They have me now working on a job about trying to make things better between the colored and white. Do you remember Mrs. Sales? She always said that I was half colored anyhow. I am sticking in some pretty things about our Council. Do you have some friends around Baltimore that would like to join it?

Broadus has a new job. He teaches at Rutgers College in New Jersey. He has two children in this new crop. His oldest son is in Korea with the Army, and his older daughter goes to college in Dover.

Della if you ever come down this way let us know, we want to see you.

All this and I forgot to thank you for the pretty Easter card.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:k

April 9, 1947

Mr. Hoke Murray
Internal Revenue Agent
P. O. Box 6-G
Richmond 14, Va.

Dear Mr. Murray:

I received your very kind acknowledgment of April 4, for certain executed forms. Possibly by oversight, your letter of April 4, did not mention that you had received a chech for $436.27.

This check was of earthshaking proportion hereabouts, and I am a bit taken aback that it made a splach in your office.

But it is back from the bank with your stamp on it and I consider that a receipt.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Exec

GSM:k

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

P. O. BOX 6-G

RICHMOND 14, VA.

OFFICE OF
INTERNAL REVENUE AGENT IN CHARGE
RICHMOND DIVISION

IN REPLYING REFER TO Rec:BEH

April 4, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell and
Mrs. Alice A. Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

In re: Income Tax Return-1943

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Mitchell:

Receipt is acknowledged of your agreement Form 870, dated March 14, 1947, together with receipt form 1291, stating that the revenue agent's findings are agreed to, and form 1200, which will be given proper consideration.

Very truly yours,

Hoke Murray

Hoke Murray
Internal Revenue Agent in Charge

April 11, 1947

Mr. Morris Mitchell
Southeastern Cooperative League
Clarkesville, Georgia

Dear Morris:

Thank you for your note about C. J. McLanahan, If he comes on the 23rd I will be in Danville, Virginia. I am asking Margaret Price of the Council to try to get to the meeting on the 23rd, or whenever you tell us when it is.

Yours sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:k

SOUTHEASTERN COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

AFFILIATED WITH THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

~~CARROLLTON, GEORGIA~~

RECEIVED
APR 10 1947
ATLANTA
Southern Regional Council

Clarkesville, Georgia
April 8, 1947

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

C. J. McLanahan, Education Director of National Cooperatives, Inc. Chicago is coming into the Southeast to study this region's readiness for consumer cooperative development. It is hoped that a number of cooperatives may soon be started in the Atlanta area leading to a cooperative wholesale there. He will probably meet with a group on the evening of April 23 at the GWES headquarters. I will write again when the time and place are definite for I hope that a representative of the Southern Regional Council may be present. McLanahan is simply superb.

Yours,

Morris

April 14, 1947

TO: DR. MITCHELL

FROM: I.B.T.

You will remember that at the annual meeting we have about 1,600 members of SRC enrolled. As of today (April 14) we now have 1,918! An increase since the middle of November of 435 members, and an average of about 86 per month.

You will be interested to know that approximately 615 have paid dues for 1947. One-hundred sixty-nine still owe dues for 1946 and 1947, and there are still a few (approximately 30) who have not paid dues since 1944.

I had hoped that I could get letters out before I left to those members who are behind with dues, but I haven't been able to do this. However, I have given copies of suggested letters to Miss Price to be sent whenever the staff has the time.

The Board ruled that those members who are in arrears as long as two years should be removed from the rolls. However, we have never removed a name from the rolls without a request from the member. I am suggesting the attached letter for those who have not paid in some time. You and Margaret may not agree that this should go out.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Check one

☐ I wish to continue my membership in the Southern Regional Council. Enclosed are dues for 1945($1.00),1946($2.00), 1947 $ 5.00

I enclose an additional contribution of $_____

TOTAL ENCLOSED (check__cash__) $_____

☐ I do not wish to continue my membership. Please take my name from the rolls.

Signed _____

Address _____

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD L. TRIGG
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dear _____

You were one of the Charter Members of the Southern Regional Council and helped in its organization. As a Charter Member, you are, of course, interested in the program carried on by the Council and want to continue your membership. As we wrote you in December, it was ruled by the Board of Directors that members whose dues have not been paid for two years will be stricken from the rolls.

Your dues were paid for the year 1944, but according to the records, they have not been paid for 1945 or 1946. Dues for 1947 are now payable.

We do not wish to remove any name from the rolls without consent of the member. Please fill in the form attached expressing your wishes in the matter. Use the self-addressed envelope which is enclosed for your convenience.

Cordially yours,

IBT

B & M Personnel

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

RECEIVED
APR 16 1947
Southern Regional Council

April 14, 1947

Dear George,

Bebe and I were both pleased and proud to receive the news which your recent letter brought — that you had deservedly been upped to the position of "boss man".

With the children we enjoyed a few days in New York last week. I am finishing up at N.H.A. and am currently exploring the practicability of erecting and selling prefab houses in Durham. If it works out we'll be sure to keep you posted. Love to the family, Jimmie

April 18, 1947

Mrs. Clyde Bailey
490 N. Main Street
Danville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Bailey:

Many thanks for your card.

I come up on the Crescent, reaching Danville around 11.00 at night, Tuesday, April 22. I shall be coming back to Atlanta on the 8.05 train on Wednesday, April 23. Sorry to come back so soon but I have a meeting in Macon the 24th.

If the room you have very kindly reserved for me at the Danville Hotel happens to have been reserved for Wednesday night, the 23rd, I would appreciate your extra kindness in switching it to a reservation for the night of the 22nd.

I will be on hand for your meeting bright and early Wednesday morning.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

Danville Va
april - 14 - 1947

Dear Dr Mitchell:-
We are so happy to know you will be with us for the N. B. C. B. Virginia conference-
We are reserving a room for you at the Danville Hotel and if you will let me know when you expect to arrive, we will meet you
I am sincerely
Mrs Clyde Bailey
490 N. Main St
Danville
Va

DANVILLE
APR 4
10 PM
1947
VA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Danville, December 17,

Dr. G. G. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta,
Georgia

April 30, 1947

MEMO:

TO: Dr. Mitchell

FROM: H. L. Trigg

ENGAGEMENTS

April 28, Asheville, N. C. Interracial Commission, Eastern Division.

May 21, Petersburg, Bishop Payne,,Commencement.

May 28, Denmark, S. C., Voorhees Institute, Commencement.

June 6, Albany, Georgia, Madison High School, Commencement.

June 14, Wilmington, N. C., American Legion.

June 22, Fort Valley, Georgia, College Center and Summer School.

May 16, 1947

Mr. & Mrs. Houston Johnson
RFD 2, Box 1508
Gum Tree, Virginia

Dear Houston and Ada:

Alice and I felt mighty bad about going away and leaving that loaded table the other day - six fried chickens and a big country ham - and all wI ate was one wing and one slice! Many will be the hungry day I will wish I was standing back by that table, with all that hot food in front of me!

The trouble was that on the way up to Gum Tree we had stopped at Ashland to get Helen Keebel, and her mother and father had pressed us to promise to come back to dinner there. As I knew good Mrs. Keebel was in her hot kitchen cooking for us all, I did not think it right to go back fed. But, we do greatly appreciate all that Ada did. Tell Raymond I hope he will forgive me for cutting the first slice out of the pretty cake he got for his mother.

It is just fine that Houston has got William's piece of land tucked in and has prospects of getting William Lee's also. I keep trying to figure someway to get that kitchen and bathroom built quick. Houston, you dig the well. The Lord may let me get up there to Gum Tree sometime this summer for a week or so to help you with the building work. But, don't wait on me. One thing that has got to be done anyhow is to put a concrete fotting under where you want the new walls for the kitchen. Why don't you dig the ditch for that and collect rocks and brickbats or broken cinder blocks or anything for stuffing in the footing? Make the footing at least 10" wide. And, another job that has got to be got out of the way is stripping the top soil off of what is going to be the floor of the new kitchen. You could use it to even up any holes around in the lawn. If you will send off for some tar, you could take the clay you dig out of the well hole and make bricks then and there. You really ought to do that. Maybe we can figure it out so that some hot summer day Ada can turn on the taps and have hot water and cold water coming squshing out of the spigots.

Don't forget to pick up some tile pipes for drainage. We need 50 feet of glazed tile and maybe 150 feet of unglazed drain tile.

Hasn't Ada got some rich uncles at Quinnamont that will die and leave her a thousand dollars? Then, we would have a bathroom and electric stove and washing machine and fancy cabinets - and all the works.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

P.S.- Ada will enjoy the picture on Page 2 of the paper I am sending under separate cover.

8 5M Personal

May 19, 1947

Mr. Chris Crittenden
635 Maryland Ave., S.W.
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Chris:

I am very late in saying thanks a lot for your kind note about the new job.

I like the job, and I see a lot of good things the Council can do if its friends stick with it.

Alice and I greatly enjoyed the little visit with Janet.

We will be coming to Raleigh sometime and will be pleased to find you and Janet and the children installed again in a North Carolina home.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
F. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

5/21/47

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Theresa Hotel
7th Avenue at 125th Street
New York, New York

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell: I did not write to you sooner because I had hoped that at the first writing I would have something very encouraging to report. I do not have an encouraging report at this writing.

Here, in brief, is the Washington story. There, on Monday and Tuesday, I saw, interviewed, or talked to these persons: Dr. Paul Cornely, Dr Houtchins, Bureau of Census, Mr J. D. Pope Department of Agriculture, Mr.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Kenneth Pohlmann, your very personal friend who proved most helpful, Mr. Ray Smith, Mr Lawrence Bloomberg, NHA, Mr S. Douglas Grier, Mr Reuben Simmons, and others.

I stated our problem clearly to all of these persons. After I learned that all the top men in the Mental Hygiene Division of U.S. Public Health Service were in New York I tried to get as much information from these men as possible on what we could do with housing. I got some good leads, but these promising contacts could not be made after it become necessary for me to proceed to New York. I called all persons with whom

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD L. TRIGG
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. INEZ B. TILLISON
SECRETARY-TREASURER
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

I had ~~appointed~~ appointments and asked them if I may see them next week. "Yes".

This is Wednesday night as I write. All day I have worked at the problems of the study institutional care for the feebleminded. While the heads of mental hygiene groups were attending the APA meeting I talked to, and got materials from, their assistants. I have gathered much on model programs, the philosophy, and over-all point of view, but so far there is nothing by states that is measurable in the sense we wish it. Tomorrow I am going to two other agencies and to the mental hygiene library at 1790 Broadway. I have the names and addresses

(over)

now of everybody here and elsewhere in the nation who might supply us with what we want. I also learned today that six states in our region have mental hygiene agencies. This should be helpful. One informant listed the leading states in the care of the feebleminded.

If tomorrow does not produce more fruit I shall see what we can get on mental diseases.

If I return without what I came for you may be sure that nowhere in this area are there people or sources with the desired data.

Yours in the service of SRC,

Jim Slade

P.S. The American Psychiatric Association runs through the week. The top mental hygiene are very busy. The mental hygiene group meets soon. We will get a copy of their deliberations reports, etc.

GSM Engagement

May 26, 1947

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I will be delighted to be at Fisk on July 17 for the Institute of Race Relations.

I will try to collect material and wits for a panel on the program of the Southern Regional Council.

Many thanks for the invitation. The Institute is not only a valuable part of the life of the South - it is also a mighty nice place to meet friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
NASHVILLE, 8, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1947
Southern Regional Council

May 22nd, 1947

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
The Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You were so invaluable during the Institute of Race Relations last year that I am compelled to extend another invitation this year as we are beginning to make up the schedule of lecturers for the Institute. Could you come on July 17th and do pretty much the same sort of thing you did so well last year? This would include a lecture and participation in a panel on the program of the Southern Regional Council.

If we are to judge from the interest being manifested, the forthcoming Institute will be even more stimulating and valuable than those which preceded it.

I hope you will be able to make it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj/rldw

24- Mitchell, S. - Personal

July 2, '47

Dear Julia and Ruth,

I remember the interest you both took in Westwood, and so thought you would like to see this brief TeDeum on the subject.

All of us are well. The children are in day-camp, and go soon to an aunt's in New Jersey; much of the train journey to be alone. Great excitement.

We hope all goes well with the Hill-Hawes tribe.

Sincerely,

G.

24 - Mitchell, G. S. - Personal

RECEIVED
AUG 13 1947
Southern Regional Council

1837 Sylvan Drive
Clearwater, Florida
August 11, 1947

Dear George,

Many times I have planned to write you since receiving word that you had been elected Executive Director of SRC. I wasn't sure whether to congratulate you or to commiserate with you on this change of position! I did want to send my best wishes, however, and I am sorry that this letter is so long delayed, especially since you were good enough to take time out to write me on July 7.

Mrs. Skinner wrote me that she was helping out at SRC for a few days. I wish that she might have stayed longer, for she is a capable person. It is a shame that you have had so little stenographic assistance. I hope that the situation will improve so that you will be able to get an efficient secretary. The executive's time is too valuable to be spent in writing his own letters!

Of course, I was prepared for Dr. Johnson's departure, but it was somewhat of a shock to hear that Dr. Trigg was leaving. I saw the announcement in the Atlanta paper. His going is rather a blow to the Council, in my opinion, for he has such a clear understanding of the problems of the South and is such a level-headed person that it will not be easy to replace him. In view of the uncertainty of the Council's future, however, I cannot blame him for accepting the position at St. Augustine's. I'm just glad that he isn't leaving the South; at least, he will still be within the region, which means, I hope, that he can continue to take some part in the SRC program.

I wasn't greatly surprised to hear that Ray had gone to the CIO. Before I left Atlanta he told me that he might do that. I hope that he will enjoy the new position.

I have enjoyed the recent issues of NEW SOUTH, especially the one on education and the one about the Jacksonville survey. I hope both will have wide distribution. The pamphlets which you are planning for the future sound awfully good, too. I am especially glad that the police manual is nearing completion, for it should fill a real need.

That reminds me that St. Petersburg plans to add Negro policemen to the force on September 1, and Clearwater is now using volunteer Negro police. You have no doubt received clippings on these, but I'm enclosing some from the St. Petersburg and Clearwater papers - no, it's Tampa rather than St. Pete. The other day I was talking with a young Negro man about the Clearwater set-up and he told me that he thought we would have regular Negro policemen here before the first of the year. I hope that's true.

Perhaps you have heard that I have been doing a little interracial work myself. The Girl Scout Council of Pinellas County asked me to assist them in organizing a troop of Negro girls. Then, a friend called on me to help her in getting a free lending library set up in the Negro community. My friend left for the North Carolina mountains in May and will not return until November, but we have succeeded in starting the library. We asked, through newspaper publicity, for contributions of books or money. The money which we received was just enough to build inexpensive shelving, but we have received several hundred books and we have the promise of a little more money. Maybe we can put on a campaign for funds in the fall. We are anxious to demonstrate the need for the library so that the City will take it over and enlarge it. At present, we have only a

small room which was provided without charge by the Parkway Fountainette and Drug Store, which is owned and operated by two fine young Negro men, one of whom is head of the Pinellas County Vocational School.

The SRC's financial situation disturbs me. Worry over the finances was chiefly responsible for my leaving the Council's staff, and it seems that conditions are even worse now. I do hope that Dr. Alexander has been able to give you some assistance in securing funds for the program to improve police protection in the South. I thought he said sometime ago that the Rosenwald Fund would provide funds for that purpose as soon as we were ready to begin the program.

I am glad to know that you were able to get such a capable person to take over the duties of Secretary-Treasurer when Mrs. Tillison left. I hope that Mrs. McKoy hasn't had too much trouble in finding her way around there. I am awfully sorry that I did not have time to straighten out the old files before leaving. They were terribly mixed up when we moved from the Standard Building and there never seemed to be time for anyone to work on them. But maybe you won't need to refer to them so much, anyway.

By the way, Dr. George Haynes told me, when he was in Atlanta about the time of the annual meeting, that he would be coming back sometime this year to go through the old Commission files. He was working on some sort of interracial history, or history of the interracial program, rather. Of course, he may have been there already. If not, however, it might be well for me to let you know where to find the material which he especially wanted. The very old records of the Commission are in the bottom drawer (or were when I left) in the over-sized file in the stock-file room off the main office. I'm afraid that the records will not be very helpful, but he was anxious to go through them, anyway.

I am delighted to hear that so many new members have been added from Florida. When fall comes, maybe we can send some from this area. I know that there is some interest here, but according to information I have had there was some unfortunate experience in connection with an effort to set up an interracial committee a number of years ago, and I think the people want to be slow and sure this time.

It's good to know that Mrs. Hill, Miss Price, and the two boys are still in the office. You did not mention Mrs. Saxon and I am wondering whether she has left. The girls haven't kept me very well informed!

Please remember me to the folks in the office whom I know, as well as to the members of your family, and thanks for taking the time to write me such a good letter. Do it again sometime when you can!

Sincerely yours,

Emily Clay

P.S. I almost forgot to comment on the report of the State Representatives' Conference, which I found quite interesting. I hope that the workers were all stimulated to push the work in the various states.

PROVINCIAL ELDERS CONFERENCE
EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Moravian Church in America

(Southern Province)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
459 SOUTH CHURCH STREET

October 3, 1947

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge with appreciation your letter of September 26 and the Catalogue of Books issued by Arthur Rogers of England.

We have noted with interest the book by Count Zinzendorf on the "Moravian Church in America," and have referred both letter and catalogue to our Archives Librarian, asking for her approval of the volume and whether or not she considers it of value to our collection.

You were very kind to think of us and we thank you.

Cordially,

J. Kenneth Pfohl

JKP/pi

J. Kenneth Pfohl

SRC - Exec Dir

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED

February 27, 1948

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

We have been informed by your organization that you will represent it at the Conference on Human Rights and Freedom of Information to be held at the Department of State, Washington, D.C. on March 4, 1948.

We are sending you a tentative agenda of the Conference and background documents on the subjects to be discussed so that you may have an opportunity to study them in advance of the meeting.

Representatives attending the Conference will register at the Auditorium of the New State Department Building, Twenty-first Street and Virginia Avenue, NW, between 8:45 and 9:15 A.M. on March 4. The meeting will end at 5:30 P.M. the same day.

A reservation has been made for you at the Conference luncheon which will be held at the Washington Hotel. Luncheon tickets should be purchased when registering for the Conference. The cost is $2.50, including gratuity.

If you are unable to attend the Conference or the luncheon session we should appreciate being advised as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret R. T. Carter

Margaret R. T. Carter
Chief
Division of Public Liaison

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Mitchell, G. S. - Personal

March 26, 1948

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

At the instance of the Committee for Amnesty, I should like to express my hope as a citizen that at an early date you will find it possible to release the remaining persons held as prisoners by reason of their conscientious objection to participation in the last World War.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell

COMMITTEE FOR AMNESTY

FOR ALL OBJECTORS TO WAR AND CONSCRIPTION

A. J. MUSTE, Chairman
EVAN W. THOMAS, Treasurer
ROBIN MYERS, Secretary

5 Beekman Street, Room 1029
New York 7, N. Y.
BEekman 3-0463

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

March 17, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., North East
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

Just before Christmas, 1947, you joined with five hundred other prominent Americans in an appeal to President Truman for a Christmas amnesty, restoring their civil rights to violators of the Selective Service Act who had already suffered heavy prison sentences.

We regret that we must report to you now that no amnesty was given. The President's Proclamation offered only a handful of pardons to 1,523 out of the 15,805 convicted men. Moreover, it seriously encroached on religious liberty with the narrowness of its definition of conscience, and its attempt to dictate to Jehovah's Witnesses which of their members are witnesses.

The enclosed pamphlet, "Still No Amnesty," is the Amnesty Committee's detailed analysis of the President's Proclamation and the resulting grave situation. I hope that when you have read it you will want to renew your appeal for amnesty by writing to President Truman of your disappointment. We should be very interested to know what reply you may receive.

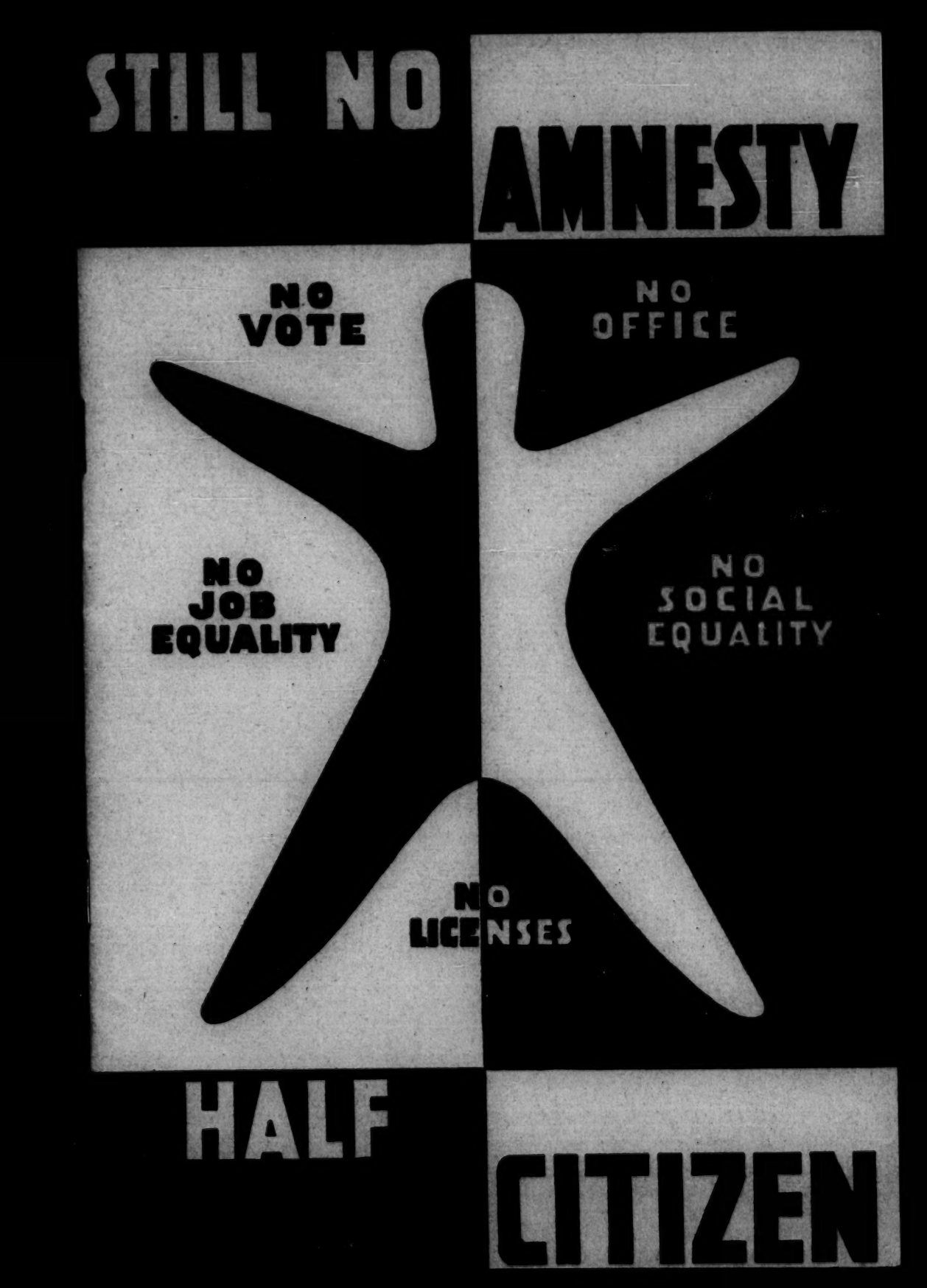
Your continuing support is deeply appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Muste

A. J. Muste

AJM:vr


STILL NO
AMNESTY
NO VOTE
NO OFFICE
NO JOB EQUALITY
NO SOCIAL EQUALITY
NO LICENSES
HALF
CITIZEN

Mitchell, Geo. A.

April 4, '48

Dear Dr. George:

Is there any chance of your coming up to talk to us about the development of the South — background of economic & social problems. Morris has spoken particularly of a talk you made at Lake Junalaska, I believe. We'd enjoy arranging a meeting up at the local school house & inviting our neighbors to ~~as~~ come. Has the Council any budget to finance such a trip? If not, would you drop us a line about the expense? Eva Reid is coming up early in May, & if we could get a general background first from you we'd be better prepared for him and for further study.

We had a wire yesterday that a $5,000 block order from the Honolulu school system was "reasonably certain." We should make $.55 an hour on such an order which would net us about $1300 over living and operating expenses over a 4-month period. We are excited.

Our very best to Alice, Nanny, & the girls. Come & see us — our new house and the new little girl we share it with.

Nanny is happy in his new room with the duckling, a rabbit, the cat, & Sib. I haven't discovered how the little Barbara feels.

Sincerely,

Art

Dr Mitchell

SRC - Exec. Director - Activities

4/15/48

To Members of the Housing Panel,
YWCA, April 29, 1948:

This memo is intended to bring you fully up to date on plans for the panel as they approach final stages.

A descriptive outline of the plan for the panel is enclosed. You may already have received a copy of this. It will acquaint you with our own thinking on the matter, but is not intended to deal with content except in a general way. Dr. Woodbury will shortly be sending to each of the panel members his own suggestions for the discussion.

Enclosed also is a suggested time-table for the panel. You will note that there is a 25-minute period allowed for a broadcast. The broadcast will not involve any members of the panel; it will consist of Ted Malone, Mrs. Anderson (Nat'l Board President), and two of her Board members. It will however necessitate a break in the panel discussion, and our plan contemplates that it will come between the period of discussion among panel members and the period for audience participation. It is of course highly important that the cut-off for the broadcast be made on schedule, and Mrs. Spaulding, as presiding officer, will be responsible for that.

If you have not already done so, please do send in to the National Board office, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, in care of Miss Olive Van Horn, a brief summary or extract from your own remarks, probably along the lines of your opening statement, for publicity purposes. The staff handling publicity would like to have this as early as possible so that they can prepare releases in advance.

As I mentioned before, exhibit material will be welcome and useful. It should be shipped to Miss Van Horn also, as far in advance as possible.

If you have questions about any of the procedures, please do not hesitate to write in about this. It would be best to address your letters to Miss Van Horn. If she needs my help in dealing with any matter she can quickly get in touch with me.

The committee members and others who have been concerned with this panel are highly pleased with the progress of plans and are greatly appreciative of the contribution the panel members are making both to the housing movement and to the YWCA's program.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Smith

Charles M. Smith

HOUSING PANEL TIME SCHEDULE

10:10 - 10:30 a.m.	Spaulding:
(20 minutes)	Introductory remarks Recognition of cooperating organizations Description of panel
10:30 - 10:45 a.m.	Woodbury:
(15 minutes)	Discussion of resources for housing program, leading into panel discussion.
10:45 - 10:52	Montgomery:
(7 minutes)	Opening statement
10:52 - 10:59	Hambley:
(7 minutes)	Opening statement
10:59 - 11:06	Wolff:
(7 minutes)	Opening statement
11:06 - 11:13	Horne:
(7 minutes)	Opening statement
11:13 - 11:20	Mitchell:
(7 minutes)	Opening statement
11:20 - 11:23	Spaulding:
(3 minutes)	Remarks on panel and audience participation
11:23 - 11:40	Panel discussion
(17 minutes)	
11:40 - 12:05	Broadcast
(20 minutes)	
12:05 - 12:25	Panel - audience discussion
(20 minutes)	
12:25 - 12:30	Spaulding
(5 minutes)	Closing remarks

National YWCA Week

PANEL ON HOUSING

Roosevelt Hotel
New York, N.Y.
April 29, 1948
10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

PRESIDING OFFICER — Mrs. Sumner Spaulding, Nat'l Board, Y.W.C.A.

The presiding officer would at the outset describe the critical importance of housing in human terms and would state the YWCA's historic interest and present concern with housing. She would express the desire of the YWCA to increase the effectiveness of its own efforts through cooperation with other community organizations having a similar interest in the problem. At this point she would call attention to the fact that certain other national organizations having a deep concern with housing were represented at the meeting, and would afford an opportunity to each of them to identify themselves. She would describe the purpose of the panel as the beginning of an intensified program of continuing activities, and would express the hope that the discussion would yield specific suggestions for such a program. She would then explain the procedure to be followed in the panel discussion and to introduce the participants.

RESOURCES FOR A HOUSING PROGRAM — Dr. Coleman Woodbury, University of Wisconsin

This speaker would describe the existing resources for meeting housing needs. He would give some attention to the magnitude and complexity of the problem, and would describe the evolution of the national housing program, indicating shortcomings. A major point to be made is that national policy and program are not fully effective because of lack of full and general understanding of the problems in the communities, nor of the measures that can be taken by local initiative and responsibility. He would then proceed to describe the organization of resources and leadership that does exist, pointing up the challenge to the YWCA to make its own participation more effective. Throughout the following discussion, he would serve as moderator.

COMMUNITY HOUSING PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS

Philadelphia: Mrs. Dorothy S. Montgomery, Managing Director, Philadelphia Housing Association.

Milwaukee: Mrs. W. A. Hambley, Chairman, Joint Action Committee for Better Housing

White Plains: Mr. Richard F. Wolff, realtor, member White Plains Housing Authority

Initially, each of these speakers would briefly indicate the scope and nature of the housing problems existing in their communities and the existing programs for dealing with them.

SPECIAL HOUSING PROBLEMS OF MINORITY GROUPS — Dr. Frank Horne, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Initially this speaker would in a few words state the nature of the problem in this area, perhaps referring to situations already described by earlier speakers, and would point out some of the resources available for meeting the needs of minority groups.

SPECIAL HOUSING PROBLEMS OF RURAL AREAS — Dr. George S. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council

This topic would be introduced briefly, with indications that both needs and remedies differ in rural and urban areas. Special emphasis on the Southern region, largely rural and small community.

INTERCHANGE AMONG PANEL MEMBERS

This period goes to the heart of the discussion. The chairman stimulates it by referring to similarities or differences in the short presentations made up to this point, and invites the speakers to compare their experiences. This should be fruitful of many valuable recommendations having general application. Throughout the discussion, the chairman and speakers would be careful to keep the focus on the primary concern of the YWCA, which is organized community activity proceeding out of cooperation among the YWCA and other groups, many of whom are represented at the meeting.

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

According to the plan of procedure described at the outset by the chairman, members of the audience and particularly representatives of cooperating organizations would have been noting questions that they intended to raise with the panel members. At the breaking point caused by the radio program - that is, upon resumption of the panel discussion, the chairman would call for these questions. They might be directed to one or another of the panel members, or might be posed for comment by all. The discussion should proceed so that there is direct interchange between audience and panel members.

CLOSING

The chairman of the panel, Mrs. Spaulding, would bring the meeting to a close with very general remarks. The summing up of the discussion and recommendations would be presented at the luncheon.

Billikopf
Merbell, G.S.
personal

April 16, 1948

Dear David:

I think you are on the right track. It never seemed to me sensible to quit studying and do other things for a year. I always have been grateful that those who advised me (and paid my bills) shoved me right on through graduate work as soon as college was over.

Sincerely,

GSM

Mr. David Billikopf
Kirkland House N-41
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

RECEIVED
APR 13 1948
Southern Regional Council

KIRKLAND HOUSE N-41
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

April 11, 1948

Dear George Mitchell,

Thank you ever so much for your letter of March 26 which was waiting for me when I returned from vacation. The possibilities that you outline indeed sound challenging. Paul Ylvisaker, my tutor, was also very interested in the suggestions you made.

Since I last wrote to you, my post-graduate thinking has taken a different turn. When I was in New York City three weeks ago, I spoke with the director of the Social Science Research Council, the president of the New School for Social Research, and a member of the Carnegie Foundation. All agreed that I should get my two years graduate residence before I branch out on my own or in some field project. This advice has been echoed by the men on the faculty here, by my father, and by your father when I saw him last summer and this winter. Consequently, I am now thinking in terms of beginning graduate work this September. The choice has narrowed down to the Littauer School of Public Administration at Harvard, the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (Political Science), or the Chicago University Division of Social Sciences. I have applied to the first and will in all probability attend Littauer if I am accepted.

The immediate question is how to spend the time from the beginning of June until the end of August most fruitfully. I have been offered a job with the National Labor Relations Board conducting union authority elections under the Taft-Hartley Act. That sounds like a good opportunity but something better may turn up if I look around.

I understand that Morris and Barbara had a new arrival. Congratulations to you as a once-again uncle.... Have you made any more trips in your Crosley to Montreat?... What did you think of Odum's speech on race relations the other day, at North Carolina I believe?

On the way back from Philadelphia and New York two weeks ago I stopped off at Southport for three very enjoyable days. Every one seemed to be in good health and in good spirits, celebrating Alice's twenty-first birthday. The Mitchell-Cliffords seem to have a knack of making me feel at home.

You mention that you will be in New York on April 29. I would like very much to see you then, but I have the unfortunate necessity of being in Cambridge preparing for my General exams.

Hoping to see you again shortly, with best wishes to your wife, Charlotte and Ellen,

Best wishes,

David

PS: Please congratulate Charlotte and Ellen on the various prizes they have been winning. Tell them that no matter how hard I have looked I have not seen any reindeer - or Governors for that matter.

May 7, 1948

Dear Mary:

Many thanks for supper, breakfast, bed, company and conversation.

I did stop in Swarthmore and had an hour or so with Alice and Sydney. Alice seemed very pretty and calm enough.

Did Broadus tell you about taking Theodora and Christopher to the Museum of Natural History in Brooklyn to see the dinosaur? They were having a picnic in Prospect Park nearby and went over to see it. When Christopher had looked at the dinasaur a long time he said, "That don't look like a dime store to me."

I also stopped in Newark and saw Barbara, who was well and adequately studious.

At Montreat Father said he gravely doubted that he would get to any weddings. He looks to stay yonder where he is. I thought him in better shape than last Summer.

With love from your brother,

Mrs. George O. Clifford
Pequot Road
Southport, Connecticut

May 7, 1948

Dear Janie and John:

This is kind of late, but it is sincere appreciation anyway.

I enjoyed the conversation, the company, the transportation, information, food and bed.

Many thanks.

You and John, next time you drive North, should come by Atlanta and let us all keep on with this handsome process continuing in lively estate an old friendship.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. John Elkins Fraser

215 Halifax Drive
Ormond Beach, Florida

May 7, 1948

Dear Louise and Broadus:

You all were very kind to provide me with bed and board and with friendship for my companion.

I have told Christopher's dime store story up and down the line. Why not send it to somebody that will pay you a hundred dollars for it?

I had a nice visit with Sydney and down in Newark with Barbara. Sydney seems to study like the dickens. Barbara is somewhat less concerned about studies, but gets along all right. They are two good eggs.

Father rejoiced in his news from you about the books. I thought him weller than last Summer.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Broadus Mitchell
313 West Twentieth Street
New York, New York

May 7, 1948

Dear Louise:

I spent a day recently at Chapel Hill and had the good luck to run into C. B., Jr.

We sat down on the steps of the Social Sciences Building and talked for some minutes.

You have every reason to be proud of that young man. He is mature and unusually thoughtful and responsible. He had some pleasant twinkles of fun about him, too.

I had last seen him before the war experiences and, seeing him again on the campus in strictly sports and civilian clothes, it was hard to remember how much the War had had to do with his suddenly being a man.

He comes out mighty well.

Nice to have news of you and of Sally Worth.

We get along all right, although Georgia these days is no bed of roses.

I have written Beanie, with this same praise.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mrs. Louise Baldwin
Apartment 22
4824 Chevy Chase Drive
Chevy Chase, Maryland

May 7, 1948

Dear Beanie:

I was in Chapel Hill a couple of days ago and had the good luck to find the young Mr. Baldwin. We sat down on the steps of the Social Sciences Building and talked a few minutes.

I was greatly pleased with his development. He likes the place, has friends enough, is learning a lot, and has wise and deliberate plans for the future. Seeing him there in campus surroundings, it was hard to realize that his experiences in the War had had so much to do with his maturity. Anyway, you have got a responsible, independent and thoughtful son.

I am writing Louise with my praise of him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. C. B. Baldwin
210 East Sixty-eighth Street
New York, New York

SM, Personal

Clear Copy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

May 10, 1948

Dear Dudley:

It was very nice to have news of you and Sally. I have tried to keep up a little--mostly through Anna Christian.

I did send my check along to the Alumni Fund.

I also stopped my car in front of your house last week when I was in Richmond, but found you all away. Better luck next time.

Sincerely,

Mr. L. Dudley George
Confederate Avenue
Ginter Park
Richmond, Virginia

Alumni Fund

University of Richmond, Virginia

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR CHAIRMAN

To all Alumni of the University of Richmond -

Gentlemen:

We belong to an increasingly large and powerful body. Though scattered far and wide and although we are engaged in many various pursuits, we are bound together by one common bond—that is, our love and appreciation for the University of Richmond. With the growth of our University its needs also increase. Revenues come from many different sources. An important source for many schools is the annual campaign conducted by the Alumni Fund.

Last year we were pleased with the results obtained through our Alumni Fund Campaign. We want to make this year even better. The Executive Committee of the Alumni Council has chosen worthy objectives. Others may be designated if the individual contributor desires.

I do not have to write of the power of united effort. Many moderate contributions are far more desirable than a few large ones. The University and the alumni each benefit more through 1,000 contributions of $25.00 each rather than 25 contributions of $1,000 each. (This, however, should not affect the generosity of persons able to give $500 or $1,000. Such gifts are necessary if the fund is to approach last year's encouraging total.)

I love the University of Richmond. You love the University of Richmond. We have here an opportunity to express our affection in the concrete way. Enough said!

Sincerely yours,

R. T. Marsh, Jr.

R. T. Marsh, Jr., President
Alumni Council

A PERSONAL LETTER FROM YOUR CLASS MANAGER

March 31, 1948

Dear George,

It is strange that my first letter to you after so many years when we grew up together should be about the Alumni Fund. I assume you will send in a contribution, without my usual sales appeal, to the 1948 Alumni Fund and will give you a little brief news about some of your old friends.

You knew, of course, that I married Sally Barret, whom you saw around Columbia. We have no children, live with her father (her mother is dead). My father died in 1936, but mother is living with my younger sister, Anne Beverly, who married Bill Beverly. Mother is almost blind and largely confined to her bed. Helen, who married Elie Weeks, lives out in Goochland with her father-in-law, Dr. Weeks. Elie was a ground officer with the Air Corps in England and is now working for the government. I saw Clarence Ratcliffe about a month ago. He works for an insurance company in Baltimore, went in the Army as a non-com and came out a Captain. Guy Dunlop has never married - he is making money cutting up old ships for scrap iron near Philadelphia. Well, there's no more room for news and I have a lot of letters to write so -

Complete and return the enclosed card now (make check payable to University of Richmond). Join in again pushing "1923" out with the leading classes in percentage of members contributing - Best regards

Dudley George

Mitchell, George S.
Personal

May 14, 1948

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

How very kind indeed of the Fund to make over to Horace Cayton and me whatever royalties may come in on "Black Workers and the New Unions."

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Edwin R. Embree
President

Will W. Alexander
Vice President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

May 12, 1948

Dear Mr. Mitchell: Because this Fund is closing on June 30th, we have authorized the University of North Carolina Press to pay future royalties on the publication, BLACK WORKERS AND THE NEW UNIONS, to you and Horace Cayton. The royalties on sales through December 1947 have been paid to the Fund. Along in October, there should be a royalty payment for the first six months of 1948.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy A. Elvidge

DAE:lm

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mitchell, Geo. S. -
Personal

June 1, 1948

The Honorable Charles F. Brannan
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

"One of our boys made it"! In a world with so much dumbness in it, it is certainly a delight to know that Mr. Truman, in his wisdom, appointed you Secretary.

My every heartiest congratulation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Mitchell, GS - Personal

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

June 6, 1948

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter of congratulations.

I hope you won't stop there but will feel free at all times to give me the benefit of your views and any suggestions that may occur to you.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours truly,

Charlie
Secretary

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mitchell, George S.
Personal

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

School of Medicine
Office of the Dean
Reply to Undersigned

June 29, 1948

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I was sorry that I was away when you called, but hope that I shall have better luck on your next visit.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Wilburt C. Davison

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mitchell, George S. - Personal

July 6, 1948

Mr. Thomas C. Desmond, President
Phi Beta Kappa Associates
5 East 44th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Desmond:

I am honored by your letter of invitation, dated June 3, to become a member of Phi Beta Kappa Associates.

Unfortunately, I am not among those who could possibly pay ten payments of a hundred dollars each.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

PHI BETA KAPPA ASSOCIATES

5 East 44th Street New York 17, N.Y.

1776 ΦBK 1940

RECEIVED JUN 7 1948 Southern Regional Council

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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94 Broadway
Newburgh, New York

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Millsaps College
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CHARLES A. TONSOR
8315 116th Street
Kew Gardens, New York

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New York 18, New York

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16 Hawthorne Court
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College of the City of N. Y.
New York 31, New York

LELAND R. ROBINSON
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

GEORGE E. ROOSEVELT
30 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

GUY E. SNAVELY
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

June 3, 1948.

Dr. George Sinclair Mitchell,
Executive Director of Veterans Services,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta 3,
Georgia.

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

Herewith is a booklet listing the purposes and present members of Phi Beta Kappa Associates, organized in 1940 with membership limited to two hundred.

You will observe that a prerequisite of membership in Phi Beta Kappa Associates is membership in the national society of Phi Beta Kappa which now includes over 100,000 members.

While recognizing no aristocracy except the aristocracy of character and intellect, our Board of Directors desires to include, in our two hundred selected members, men and women of demonstrated achievement like yourself who are also willing to attain life membership in the Associates by contributing ten annual payments of $100.00 each, (deductible on income tax returns), for the Phi Beta Kappa purposes described in the attached booklet.

You have been nominated for election at a meeting soon of our Board of Directors, as one of several to fill vacancies caused by the recent deaths of several of our former two hundred members. If you are willing to accept such nomination for election I shall appreciate your so notifying me, at my 94 Broadway, Newburgh, New York address, at your early convenience.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Thos C. Desmond
President
Phi Beta Kappa Associates

TCD:w

THE PHI BETA KAPPA ASSOCIATES

24 - Mitchell, J. S.
Personal

July 8, 1948

Mr. Peter B. Collins, Acting Editor
British Agricultural Bulletin
3 Hanover Street
London, W. 1, England

Dear Mr. Collins:

I greatly enjoyed the first issue of the British Agricultural Bulletin, which at George Stoney's suggestion you were kind enough to send me.

It reaches a very high standard, and is full of material of the greatest interest. I particularly valued its summary of recent books.

One or two matters that occur to me to enter as queries. In Professor Watson's article on the National Agricultural Advisory Service, I think I detect an easy reliance on the method of demonstration with the good farmer, on the supposition that the new practice will trickle down readily to the others. It does trickle down a good way, and broadly, but in our experience it often stops short of those who most need it. Doubtless you have only in a few places the impoverished, backward rural-dwellers-called-farmers that we have in many parts of the South. We have found that our Agricultural Extension Service is busy with the farmers who do better and who are more important in the markets, and its agents have little time for pulling through the humblest families.

The point is that it may be found that in poorer areas, or parts where tenancy is burdensome, a specialized, more intensive advisory service will be useful for the people further down. And, of course, if the advice can be hooked to supervised credit, you have a perfected tool for getting the poorer families further up.

I notice a scarcity of Scottish news.

Please put me down as a subscriber. Herewith my five dollars.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure: check

GSM:eb

Chairman
IVAN ALLEN, Atlanta

Secretary-Treasurer
LEE S. TRIMBLE, Atlanta

23 - Mitchell, GS - Personal

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT WARM SPRINGS MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Honorary Chairman
BASIL O'CONNOR

Telephone WAlnut 0659

OFFICE
201 PETERS BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GA.

July 12, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks very much for your friendly thoughtful letter about the School for Negro Children at Warm Springs. We are writing Mr. S. L. Smith, as you suggest.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

L. S. Trimble

Secty-Treas.

LST/s

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1948
Southern Regional Council

W. S. ALLEN, Greenville
J. J. BAGGETT, Lawrenceville
CASON J. CALLAWAY, Hamilton
LAWRENCE S. CAMP, Atlanta
JUDGE R. EVE, Tifton

G. CLARENCE THOMPSON, V-C, Manchester
MRS. JOHN B. GUERRY, Montezuma
N. BAXTER MADDOX, Atlanta
MISS LUCY R. MASON, Atlanta
L. J. MOORE, Covington
R. CARTER PITTMAN, Dalton

H. G. RAY, Moultrie
W. FRED SCOTT, JR., Athens
MAX L. SEGALL, Glenwood
EARL STAPLES, Carrollton
THOMAS W. STARLIN, Columbus

GSM-Pers

August 3, 1948

Mr. Marshall Harris, Head
Land Tenure Section
Division of Land Economics
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Harris:

I very greatly appreciate your kind and most useful letter of July 29.

We will get all the things you mention.

I have begun conversations with Professor Benjamin Bullock, who teaches agriculture at Atlanta University. You will know him as the author of "Practical Farming in The South," which the University of North Carolina Press put out. It may be that Mr. Bullock will put together the pamphlet we were discussing.

It is most helpful to have your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Ret. to
GSM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. #25

July 29, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I appreciate very much the pamphlets which you sent me subsequent to our conversation at Berea. These pamphlets tell the story in an excellent and convincing manner. Frequently, I wish that we in the Government could present our materials like private agencies can.

Under separate cover we are sending you some materials on the regulation of farm leases. We should also like to call to your attention the "Farm Tenancy" volume of law and contemporary problems, Duke University, Vol. 4, No. 4, October 1937, and "Crop-sharing Contracts" being a monograph put out by the Bureau of the Census in 1943 on the laws governing the division of crops between landlords and tenants in the South.

I should also like to call to your attention an item that I have not as yet seen, but which has been mentioned to me. It is concerned with the laws governing farm tenancy (by Mangum) and was published by the North Carolina Law Review in April 1948. I also understand that Mangum has a book in the process of publication by the University of North Carolina Press. You could get more information on this subject by writing directly to Dr. Rupert Vance at the University of North Carolina.

ordered 8/4/48 EB

You may want to get in contact with C. Horace Hamilton, Head, Department of Rural Sociology, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, who worked on farm tenancy legislation while he was in Texas. With proper humility, I should like to call to your attention a book which I helped edit entitled, "Family Farm Policy," by Ackerman and Harris, University of the Chicago Press, which has some material on this subject. Particular reference is made to the

ordered 8/4/48 EB

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell July 29, 1948

report of Committee V, which suggests the present need for federal legislation in this field since the States appear to be reluctant to take action on this matter.

After you have worked with this material for a while, if you should have any particular questions or should desire my services in any way, I should be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Marshall Harris

Marshall Harris, Head
Land Tenure Section
Division of Land Economics

24-Mitchell, G.S.
Personal

August 9, 1948

Miss Ellen Mitchell
Ferguson Street
Port Jervis, New York

Dear Miss Ellen:

Here is a letter I got at the office today from what I take to be a small African boy.

He is about your age.

Do you want to think up some books that will do him good? Then when you get back we can send them to him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure: Ltr from L. G. Nwachuku,
St. Michael's School,
Nigeria, Africa

GSM:eb

24 - Mitchell, GS - Personal

August 10, 1948

Mr. H. E. Pleasants, General Passenger Agent
Seaboard Air Line Railway
Room 1202
22 Marietta Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Pleasants:

I enclose the unused portion of a round-trip, first class ticket, Atlanta-Washington-Atlanta, with request for refund.

I completed the journey to Washington and thence to Richmond. In Richmond an emergency required my immediate presence in Atlanta and I took a plane.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure Ticket No. 81189, Aug 3, 1948
(Richmond, Va. to Atlanta, Ga. portion)
GSM:eb

23 - Mitchell, G. S.
Personal

August 23, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

As a memorial tribute to the great qualities of your father, Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell, whose name is even now a legend and whose interest in the Council from early days is well known, the staff has today made a contribution of $22.25 to the general budget of the Southern Regional Council.

Very sincerely,

The Staff

24 - Mitchell, 95 - Gen'l Corresp.

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

September 28, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
% Fred Jeffrey
9 Myrtle Drive
Great Neck, Long Island
New York

R. B. Atwood, Pres. Ky. State College, wants speaker on changing Southern agricultural conditions for conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, October 21, Washington. Expenses to be paid by Conference. Can you do it? If not, can you recommend someone? Suggest you wire reply direct to Atwood.

Harold C. Fleming

1-A-misc. - Atwood, R.B.

(08)..

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

SYMBOLS

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BR GEORGE MITCHELL=

DIRECTAR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ATLA=

=TRUST YOU WILL LET ME HEAR FROM YOU SHORTLY RELATIVE TO REQUEST MADE THROUGH MR FLEMING. CALL OR WIRE ME COLLECT=

:R B ATWOOD SECY=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

24- Mitchell, GS - Genl Corresp.

State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

September 22, 1948

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

A friend of mine is anxious to contact your brother, Dr. Morris Mitchell, for the purpose of extending him an invitation to deliver an address of some kind. I have not been able to locate his present address and I am writing you for that information. I would appreciate it very much if you could advise me as to his present residence at your early convenience.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1948
Southern Regional Co

24-Mitchell, S.S. - Personal

TUESDAY LUNCH

October 1, 1948

Fellow Lunchers:

This is to solicit your continued and renewed interest in eating your Tuesday lunch (which you have to eat anyway) at the YWCA at 12:30 o'clock with others of similar intent and disposition.

It is also to announce that your Tuesday Lunch is going to inaugurate precedent-shattering efficiency in its system of programming which will guarantee better programs every time.

At last Tuesday's lunch (September 28) we shuffled the names of our more-or-less-regular lunchers in a hat and drew forth 13 names, each one of which we hooked up with the date of a particular future Tuesday as we drew it. The idea was that the person whose name was drawn and placed next to a future Tuesday date would be responsible for arranging the program for the lunch on that date. It seemed like a democratic way to go about the dirty work, even though all of the people whose names were drawn were not present. As a result of this experience, we are now in a position to teach the people of Telfair County a few things which they apparently overlooked.

This name-pulling resulted in the following assignments -- that is, each of the following people will be responsible for taking care of getting a speaker or otherwise entertaining the group on the date next to his or her name below:

Oct. 4 -- Helen Bullard
11 -- Harold Fleming
18 -- Dorothy Vogel
25 -- Josephine Wilkins
Nov. 2 -- Rosalind Rieman
9 -- Julia Moody
16 -- Elizabeth Kytle
23 -- Ruth Warren
30 -- Margaret Price
Dec. 7 -- Charles Mitchell
14 -- George Mitchell
21 -- Helen Coulborn
28 -- Helen Erwin

The names of three alternates were also pulled out of the hat -- Emily Roberts, Lester Persells, and Amber Anderson. We'll thrust 'em in the breach as necessary.

The Community Church is going to send out weekly notices. Let us hope that these vast innovations do not shake our institution to the roots. By passing the modest work around, we ought to get better programs and generally have more fun.

Sincerely,

Phil Hammer

24 - Mitchell, G.S. - Personal

October 4, 1948

Jefferson Hotel
Columbia, South Carolina

Gentlemen:

I will appreciate your kindness in saving a room for me the night of Thursday, October 7.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

24- Mitchell, Geo. S. - Personal

October 5, 1948

Miss Lydia DuBoech
Secretary to Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley
The Woman's Press
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss DuBoech:

I have been collecting material for that rural housing article and I do intend to write it fairly soon. My apologies for not having produced it.

I will send it to Mrs. Bradley and you all run it or reject it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1948
Southern Regional Council

THE WOMAN'S PRESS

600 Lexington Avenue New York 22, N. Y. PLaza 3-4700

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1948
Southern Regional Council

September 29, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In your letter of May 21, you wrote Mrs. Bradley that you would like to write an article for our magazine, on rural housing.

We are wondering whether you still feel that you can do this article for us, and if so, when we might expect it. Mrs. Bradley is hoping that you are still interested in doing it, and we would appreciate hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Lydia DuBosch

Secretary to Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley
Editor

24- Mitchell, G. S. - General Correspondence

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS

OF

NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

October 6, 1948

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I talked with Dr. Frank J. Welsh of Mississippi State College and he advises that he cannot accept our invitation to speak to us on the morning of October 1. I am, therefore, scheduling you for an address on the topic indicated in our conversation of yesterday.

Following your address there will be a discussion to be led by President James A. Colston of Georgia State College, Savannah, Georgia.

We are happy that you have consented to speak to us and I feel certain that your contribution will be of great value to all of us.

With kindest regards and very best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
Secretary

RBA:wts

24-Mitchell S.S. — Personal

NOTE: Dr. Mitchell's check
for two reservations mailed
10/4/48.
met

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

The first meeting of the year for the academy will be held on Thursday, October 14, 1948, at the assembly hall in the Church School Building on the Emory campus. The meeting will begin at 8:30. Dr. Leroy Loemker, Dean of the Graduate School at Emory, will be the speaker. He has just returned from a trip to Germany and plans to talk about the German scene.

There will be a dinner at the Emory University Cafeteria at 6:30 P.M. preceding the meeting. The dinner will cost $1.65 per plate which includes tips. Please indicate well in advance if you wish to attend the dinner.

Sincerely,

Walter Paschall

24 - Mitchell, Geo. S. - Personal

October 12, 1948

Miss Helen D. Green
Chairman of Admissions
School of Social Work
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Green:

You sent me a letter about Margaret Holmes.

She is a peach. When she was at Antioch she spent a work term in our employ. That must have been about May, 1947. Her job was fairly easy, research compilation, and she did it with skill, speed, and accuracy. She is many-handed in her abilities, willing as they make them, responsible, reliable, truthful, and in every way pleasant.

My guess is that she will rapidly climb to the top of any administrative organization she becomes attached to. Everybody puts jobs on her and she does them quickly and well. She lived at my home for a while and my wife and I got to know her quite well. No bad habits, no mean streaks, good health, sense of humor, and just plain wholesome!

She will run a big show some day, and if you take her in and educate her some more, you will be proud of her.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SSW #253

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

October 8, 1948

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
WILBER I. NEWSTETTER, DEAN

RECEIVED
OCT
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RE: Margaret Holmes

Gentlemen:

The person whose name appears above has applied for admission to the School of Social Work of the University of Pittsburgh and has given your name as reference.

Entrance to this professional school, which is on a graduate level, means that the student has made a vocational choice of great importance. We feel that we can be of service to the applicant in making this choice if we have as complete information as possible about her and her relationships with other people. We find it helpful to know about her family, school, work and social life.

Have you had opportunities to observe what the attitudes of her friends and colleagues are toward her? What are her attitudes toward her friends and associates? What of her health, habits of work, intellectual capacity, and her judgment? Does she show an active interest in current social and economic problems? Is she able to play as well as work? Does she have a sense of humor? Is she able to function adequately when under pressure?

We shall appreciate it if you will write us a letter pointing out limitations as well as assets which you see in the applicant. Any comments which you may make will be of great assistance to us in evaluating her qualifications as a potential social worker. This information, of course, will be considered confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Helen D. Green

Helen D. Green
~~Florence Poole,~~
Chairman of Admissions

ljb

Personal

October 14, 1948

Cosmos Club
1520 H Street
Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Paige

Dear Mr. Paige:

I am to be in Washington the nights of October 20 and 21, and would be grateful if you could save me a bed.

Sincerely and cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

24-Mitchell, GS -
General Corresp

GEORGIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 15, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The regular meeting of the Georgia Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration will be held on Tuesday, October 26, 1948, at 2:30 P. M., in Room 312, New Post Office Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

We are very anxious to have you attend this meeting, and we are requesting that you fill out the enclosed card and return it at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth S. Knight

Mrs. Ruth S. Knight,
Secretary.

RSK:tdp

AGENDA:

Report by Mr. Carl Sutherland and Mr. Edwin Swain on the proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada held in Ottawa, Canada, October 4-7, 1948.

Vote is to be taken as to the time and date of future meetings of the Chapter.

October 15, 1948

Mr. A. T. Walden
23 Butler Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walden:

I enclose $10, as annual dues for 1948-49 in the Atlanta Civil Liberties Committee for myself and my wife, Mrs. Alice A. Mitchell.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:t
Enclosure

ATLANTA CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Dear Member:

The Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union has asked all affiliated committees to adopt the resolution enclosed herein, as local policy. For the purpose of ascertaining the desires of the members of the Atlanta Civil Liberties Committee, a self-addressed card is enclosed.

Won't you take this opportunity, if you have not already done so and send in your membership dues for 1948-49 to the treasurer, Mr. A. T. Walden, 28 Butler Street, N.E., Atlanta.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

William V. George,
Chairman

Encl.(2)

October 18, 1948

Mr. Kendall Weisiger
206 - 17th Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Kendall:

Thank you a lot for writing about Father. He had done a good job, and he could not have got well.

Come and see us, at the office or at home, whenever you can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:t

Dear George

I am really a devil of a fellow - alibi; The Lord's work keeps me so well occupied.

Your dear Father, I did not know about until it was too late to see you to offer such consolation as I could - I do so now.

You were fortunate to have him with you so long - he lived a Good Life. The memory of it will rest like a Benediction upon your heart for the rest of your life.

I want to see you

Morris, I saw our Prophet Sheel - I am so glad that he is to be here - I shall want to see much of him.

Our little pamphlet on getting along together, I am using to orient our students from abroad - 33 of them now!

Faithfully yours

Kimball

Oct 8
1948

October 18, 1948

Mr. Channing H. Tobias
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Tobias:

On behalf of all of us, I thank you for your kind letter about Father.

He used to tell me often of your coming to Columbia way back there, and he was appreciative of your visits.

A good many people noted at the time of his death that although he had been born in the Civil War and raised in reconstruction, he was quite without regional, racial, or national narrowness. I know that he thought of you frequently, and always in the friendliest terms.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:t

Telephone: MUrray Hill 3-8578.
Cables: "Stokesfund," Newyork.

August 27, 1948

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I read with great sorrow in the New York Times the account of the passing of your distinguished father. I am sure that I do not need to multiply words to convince you of the very high esteem in which I held him personally, but I do think that you should know that leaders of the Negro race who have been associated with problems of race relationships over the past six years remember the great appreciation the solid position taken by Dr. Mitchell in every instance where he was called upon to express himself on any of the aspects of this highly controversial issue. In addition to all this I looked upon him as a close personal friend. It is a joy to realize that through you and your brother, Broadus, whom I know, his spitit and work will carry on.

Please let other members of the family know that my sympathies are all with them in the passing of this truly great American.

Sincerely yours,

Channing H. Tobias
RLH

Channing H. Tobias

CHT
RLH

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Countil
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

October 18, 1948

Mr. Alfred R. Willingham
Willingham Loan & Trust Company
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Willingham:

I greatly appreciate your kindness in writing about Father. I am glad that I had the opportunity while he was still living to carry his personal regards to you.

You will catch the spirit of how all of us felt when I tell you that in Richmond the morning after the funeral Douglas Freeman, who had been one of the pallbearers, in his regular morning broadcast spoke of the fact that, most unusually, those who had been present at the grave lingered thereabout in Hollywood for twenty minutes or half an hour, chatting in friendly recollection of Dr. Mitchell.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

WILLINGHAM LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

NOT UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

REALTORS

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE

RENT COLLECTIONS, COMMERCIAL LEASES

PHONE 361 350 SECOND STREET

MACON, GA.

A. R. WILLINGHAM, PRESIDENT
A. R. WILLINGHAM, JR., VICE PRES.
T. B. ELFE, SECRETARY
C. L. SMITH, RENTS AND SALES
M. W. PATTON, RENTS AND SALES
MISS MATTIE SUE THOMAS

Sept. 16th. 1948.

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell,
% Southern Regional Council,
Wesley Memorial Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:-

It was during my vacation and while I was out of the city that your good father went ~~to~~ through his last illness and passing. Had I known of his condition, with your consent, would have visited him.

I have known few men that appealed to me as he did, and regarded him as one of the greatest men of my acquaintance. He was the most appealing, dynamic, and helpful teacher that I ever had the pleasure of being under, and truly a good and great man. I personally feel that I have sustained a very great loss, and wish to express to you, and through you to the other loved ones, my love and deepest sympathy.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred R. Willingham

ARW:T.

GSM - Pers.

837 North Maple Terrace
Madison, Wisconsin
October 29, 1948

Dear George,

This Ph. D. rat race has had me charging so madly through the maze that I have not written you soon enough to report that I tried to talk with you again before I left Atlanta but you had gone out of town. I also called Washington about our committee responsibility for nominations. He and I agreed that we couldn't do much about the situation at that time. That since we were all in different places we should have to handle the affair by mail. I don't see any remote possibility of getting down to the meeting, much as I would like to.

Thus if there is any way I can make any suggestions from any prepared lists of names or recommended nominations from your office, please let me know.

Concerning the project on rape, I'm afraid that I haven't had a chance to do anything more than talk about it. Several persons that I have talked with here about it think highly of the project. Hans Gerth, specialist in social psychology and a guy with one of your European educations who is the most broadly trained man I have worked with here, thinks the study might be simply set up a case study of as many seperate events as could be conveniently included--say fifteen reported cases of attempted rape or thirty, or whatever number might be convenient. There would be some difficulty he thinks in drawing statistical conclusions from such sampling methods, but he thinks that the data so gathered would be none-the-less valuable. It could be reported that "in the cases studied it was found that. . . ." I am still concentrating on the hurdles short of the thesis--this fall have finished getting languages out of the way and also have gotten the minor out of the way. My next big hurdle, and the last before the thesis, comes just before I leave here when I take the preliminary examinations in January. Thus you see why I am not ina position to do anything about the project at this time. Although I am interested in it, I still don't know that I can do anything with it even later.

You said that you had to come to Chicago some time this fall. Wally and I repeat our very sincere wish that you plan to run up to Madison and spend a night with us. We would love to have you and we think you would be interested in seeing this community and meeting some of the people around here. What about it?

Incidentally on the above point, let me add that like the Mitchells we now have an extra bedroom.

How are Alice and the girls. Please give them our best. And tell Alice if there is a chance of her coming along with you---we will be so happy. I send along a picture of Sallie dressed for winter in Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

John A.

GSM's check for $5.00 mailed 11/15/48. 24 - Mitchell, G. S. - Personal
met

THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS

G. K. CHALMERS
KENYON COLLEGE
GAMBIER, OHIO
EDITOR

GEORGE E. BARNES
6376 CITY LINE
PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.
BUSINESS MANAGER

November 9, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Friend:

I am sending out this S.O.S. appeal to all former Rhodes Scholars regardless of class, nationality and former relation of membership in the Association.

Printing costs are increasing and we need $1500 by the end of this year to pay our printing bills. The recent issue of the Address List alone cost us nearly one dollar per copy.

You have been receiving the Oxonian regularly. If you have been paying membership dues, a statement of your account is enclosed. If you have had some other relationship, may I suggest the desirability of a contribution of at least $5.00 at this time toward the costs of printing the Oxonian in 1948.

The Oxonian is not subsidized by the Rhodes Trustees and is supported by membership dues in the Association and contributions from former Rhodes Schola rs who receive the magazine.

Any contribution which you can send at this time will be gratefully received.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Barnes

George Emerson Barnes

24- Mitchell, G.S. - Personal

November 23, 1948

Mr. Irving Libowsky
Program Chairman
Zionist Organization of America
617 Peters Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Libowsky:

I greatly appreciate your most kind invitation for the dinner on Monday night, November 29, in honor of Mrs. Eskol.

I am terribly sorry that I have to be in Chapel Hill, North Carolina by eleven o'clock the next morning, which means I shall have to leave Atlanta Monday afternoon. I have tried to find a way to fit the occasion in, but can't.

I would greatly value the opportunity to be with the group that night.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

617 Peters Building—Wa. 6771
Atlanta, Ga.

President
Dr. Alfred A. Weinstein

Vice Presidents
Dr. Irving Greenberg
Irving Libowsky
Charles Rinzler

Treasurer
Joseph Benamy

Corresponding Secretary
Arthur Weiss

Financial Secretary
Joseph Pintchuck

Recording Secretary
Samuel J. Shavin

Parliamentarian
Samuel L. Eplan

Youth Representatives:
Israel Katz — Masada
Jerome Kruger — IZFA
Herman Popkin —
Southern Regional Youth Commission

November 19, 1948

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On November 29th at the Mayfair Club at 8:30 P.M. we will have as our guest speaker Mrs. Alisa Klausner Eskol, a very charming Palestinian, who will speak to us on Palestine. Mrs. Eskol has traveled throughout the United States and Canada and has left a very fine impression. We felt perhaps you would be interested in hearing her that evening.

Preceding the talk we are having a dinner in honor of Mrs. Eskol, and would like very much to have you as our guest. The dinner will also be at the Mayfair Club at 6:15 P.M. Would you be so kind as to let me know whether you will be able to attend.

Looking forward to seeing you at the dinner, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Irving Libowsky

Irving Libowsky
Program Chairman.

Executive Board:

Irving Libowsky
Chairman

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Allan G. Belvin
Sol Benamy
Dr. Nathan Blass
E. O. Breen
William Breman
Melvin Brown
Dr. Morris Capilouto
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Dr. Joseph Glazer
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Leon C. Goldstein
Dr. Marvin Goldstein
Herman Heyman
Kurt Holland
Jack Isenberg
Edward M. Kahn
Irving Kaler
Harry Katz
Ike Katz
Ed Krick
David Lashner
Moses Lepp
Larry Levin
Ted Levitas
Sam E. Levy
E. M. Manning
Harold Marcus
Clifford Martin
Alexander F. Miller
Sidney Parks
Jack Posner
Sydney Rich
Joseph Rinzler
Max E. Robkin
Adolph Rosenberg
Arthur Sanders
Louis Schwartzman
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Leo Tananbaum
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Sidney Herzenberg
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A. B. Reisman
Meyer Rich
L. A. Rosenberg
Samuel Rothberg
David L. Slann
Georg E. Smiley
A. J. Weinberg

24 - Mitchell, GS — Land Conferences

November 24, 1948

Mr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary
Conference of Presidents of
Negro Land Grant Colleges
State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Atwood:

Many thanks for the check for my travel expenses for the Washington meeting.

My talk is being printed and should be available in a week's time. I will mail copies of it to those who were present.

Sincerely,

Let given to Mrs McKay
12/8/48
MEJ

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Mrs Curry took care of this.
MEJ

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF
NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

November
Eighteen
1 9 4 8

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
22 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please find enclosed our check No. 162 in the amount of $67.81 which comes as a reimbursement for travel expenses incurred during your trip to Washington, D. C., to attend the meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
Secretary

RBA:wts

Enclosure: Check No. 162

October 28, 1948

Mr. Rufus B. Atwood, President
State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Atwood:

I thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before the land grant college presidents in Washington last week. My talk will be printed in New South, and in that form mailed out to those who were present.

I learned a lot at the meeting and greatly benefited from being with those who were present.

A memorandum of expenses is enclosed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
Enclosure

EXPENSE MEMORANDUM

Railway Fare, Atlanta-Washington-Atlanta		-	$ 46.29
Berth, Atlanta-Washington		-	7.59
Berth, Richmond-Atlanta		-	4.95
Hotel, October 20		-	2.75
Meals, October 20		-	3.15
October 20:	Street car	-	.20
	Taxi	-	1.05
	Tip	-	.30
October 21:	Meals	-	1.08
	Taxi	-	.35
	TOTAL	-	$ 67.21

Item d. # 162
7/11/48

RECEIVED
22 1948
Southern Regional Council

24- Mitchell, 85 —
Personal

GEORGIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

November 26, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The next meeting of the Georgia Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration will be a dinner meeting at the Emory University Cafeteria on Tuesday, December 7, 1948 at 6:30 P. M.

Dr. Henry K. Stanford, Georgia Southwestern College, Americus, Georgia, and Mr. A. E. Fuller, Manager of Fulton County will speak briefly on a topic of current interest in the field of Public Administration.

You are urged to attend this meeting, and it is requested that the enclosed card be filled out and returned to the Secretary as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Ruth S. Knight
Mrs. Ruth S. Knight,
Secretary.

Turkey Dinner,
$1.75 per person.

24-Mitchell, G.S.-
Personal

November 30, 1948

Dear Beebe and Jimmy:

Very many thanks for company and transport last night.

The children were delighted to hear about Sidney and Bill, and Alice and Nannie to hear about you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Heizer
1015 Lakewood Avenue
Durham, North Carolina

24- Mitchell, GS - Personal

November 30, 1948

Dear Lucy:

That was a very nice letter indeed. I appreciate it, and I will send it on to Mary.

I don't know how many times I have heard Father say that the library is the heart of a University. He did cherish the College Library and all its staff and its books.

I hope we will both live to see the day when the Library has a new building, with such great spaces that even the courtacious whispers of the boys with the Westhampton girls won't need to be shushed--as many a time Miss Ryland shushed mine!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Miss Lucy T. Throckmorton
The Library
University of Richmond
Richmond, Virginia

24-Mitchell, G S. -
Personal

November 30, 1948

Dear Mary:

You will enjoy this. I answered Miss Lucy.

Write us and tell us about the Douglas Freeman speech and so on.

Delighted that GOC Junior got the place he wanted. I will make a trade unionist of him in Detroit.

Mrs. George O. Clifford
Piquot Road
Southport, Connecticut

24 - Mitchell, G. S. - Personal

December 3, 1948

Mr. Thomas D. Jarrett
Book Review Editor
Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jarrett:

Here is the review of The Heritage of Cotton. Again I apologize for the delay in getting it to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

November 23, 1948

Mr. Thomas D. Jarrett
Book Review Editor
Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jarrett:

I am sorry I have been so slow with M. D. C. Crawford's The Heritage of Cotton.

I will try to get the review to you in the next week or ten days.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

PHYLON

A Quarterly Review of Race and Culture

Atlanta University

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Editorial Office

November 17, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is an emergency.

The editors of PHYLON would be very pleased to have your review of The Heritage of Cotton by M. D. C. Crawford issued to you on June 29, 1948. If you will let us have your copy within the next two weeks it will enable us to save face with our publishers.

When may we expect your copy? If you find that it is impossible to review the book we would appreciate your returning it as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas D. Jarrett

Thomas D. Jarrett
Book Review Editor

TDJ:C

24-Mitchell, GS -
Personal

December 3, 1948

Miss Ann Reed Brenner
Survey Associates, Inc.
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Miss Brenner:

Here is my $10.00, as due.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
enclosure: check

ESTABLISHED IN 1912

SURVEY ASSOCIATES Inc.

PUBLISHERS OF SURVEY GRAPHIC & SURVEY MIDMONTHLY .. 112 EAST 19 STREET .. NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ALGONQUIN 4-7490

November 26, 1948

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

December is your month in the calendar of Survey Associates and in April you were good enough to pledge renewal of your $10 Cooperating Membership for the current year.

This note will remind you that your pledge has fallen due, and assure you that your payment now would be uncommonly helpful.

Sincerely,

Ann Reed Brenner

Ann Reed Brenner

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

arb g m

P.S. And let me underscore how much it means to us to have your pledge of renewal for 1949.

23-M-00150 —
Maris, Paul V.

December 8, 1948

Mr. Paul V. Maris, Director
Farm Ownership Division
Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Paul:

We are sending separately 10 copies of the November New South, which has on page 3 the talk I made at the Land Grant College Conference.

I have got your manuscript, and shall read it with care as soon as the clean-up on our recent annual meeting is over.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMst

24 Mitchell, GS — Personal

Mr. George S. Mitchell

regrets that he will be unable to attend

the inauguration

of

Martin David Jenkins

Friday evening, December 17 (1948)

63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432

Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 6 1948
Southern Regional Counc

The honor of your presence
will be appreciated at

The Inauguration
of
Martin David Jenkins
as the
Seventh President of Morgan State College

Friday evening, December seventeenth
nineteen hundred and forty-eight
eight o'clock

The Douglass High School Auditorium
Calhoun and Baker Streets
Baltimore, Maryland

R.s.v.p.
Mr. Edw. N. Wilson, Registrar
Morgan State College
Baltimore 12, Maryland

24 - Mitchell, G. S. -
Personal

906 Lullwater Road
Atlanta, Georgia
Election Day, 1948

The Honorable Alben W. Barkley
Paducah, Kentucky

My dear Senator Barkley:

I should like you to know the admiration which many people feel for you. On top of all your years of faithful and statesmanlike service to your state, to the South, and to the South's major political party, you have added in this campaign another great achievement.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:t

SRC - Exec Dir

LIST OF ~~ACCOMPLISHMENTS~~ IN 1948 (GSM)

January 6	Planned with Georgia Interracial Committee for lessening race prejudice in coming political campaigns.
January 7	Addressed Hungry Club on people in groups in this modern world.
January 10	Attended pre-Board meeting conference in re Highlander Folk School.
January 20	Attended labor meeting in re labor, Palestine. Also GWES Board meeting. Also conference to plan Civil Rights meeting.
January 21:	Spent day at Farmers' Week at Tuskegee.
January 23:	Board meeting of Georgia Conference of Social Workers. Also our committee meeting.
January 27:	Attended (Campbellite) Christian study group and addressed them on minority group tensions.
January 28:	Addressed Atlanta Chapter of American Veterans Committee.

29 - Mitchell, 85 - Genl Corresp

January 13, 1949

St. Charles Hotel
P. O. Box 1570
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of January 12, about Dr. Mitchell's request for a room January 18 and 19. We are sorry that you cannot accommodate him on the 18th. It will not be necessary to hold a room for him for the 19th.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

The St. Charles

POST OFFICE BOX 1570

NEW ORLEANS 12 . . . LOUISIANA

JOHN J. O'LEARY
VICE-PRES. AND MANAGER

OTHER DINKLER HOTELS

CARLING DINKLER, PRESIDENT
CARLING DINKLER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT

THE ANSLEY . . . . . ATLANTA, GA.
THE TUTWILER . . . . . BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
THE JEFFERSON DAVIS . . . MONTGOMERY, ALA.
THE ANDREW JACKSON . . . . NASHVILLE, TENN.
THE SAVANNAH . . . . . SAVANNAH, GA.
THE O. HENRY . . . . . GREENSBORO, N. C.
THE KENTUCKY . . . . . LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 12, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We regret our inability to take care of your reservation for date designated below.

There has been an unusually heavy demand for rooms during this particular period and the hotel is completely filled.

We sincerely hope you will give us another opportunity to serve you.

Cordially yours,

Michel Fiore
Assistant Manager

January 18.

We can accommodate you on January 19, advise.

January 10, 1949
VIA AIR MAIL

St. Charles Hotel
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

I will appreciate your saving me a room for January 18th and 19th.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

answered 2/8/50
no copies made - HBA

GM - Pers

35 North 34th Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.
January 24, 1949

Dear George Mitchell,

After returning from a two year's service in Europe with the American Friends Service Committee, I wrote to you before Christmas to ask if you might suggest any job opportunities for me in the South. On the letter I gave my Mother's address at Sussex Gardens, Rye, New York as a return address. Because I have not received a reply from you, Mother is afraid that your reply was mislaid amongst the bustle of Christmas mail and preparations, and suggests that I write to you again.

My educational background consists of teacher training, culminating with a B.S. in Education from State Teachers College, Florence, Alabama in 1941. I specialized there in Functional Community Education under Morris' guidance. During the war I spent four years in Civilian Public Service as a Conscientious Objector. After release, I ran the dairy at Macedonia for two years, and then spent two years in relief activities in Germany and France with the Quakers. Now, being thirty years old, I feel it necessary to settle in work that I shall plan to stay in permanently. My interest in the problems of the South is still very strong and I should like to contribute if possible. Hence my asking your advice. I would surely appreciate any comments you might make.

I received word from Barbara that Morris is in Hawaii enroute around the world for Youth Argosy. He certainly gets around!!

Best wishes to your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Brad Rowland

Bradford Rowland

SRC - Executive director

RECEIVED
JAN 26 1949
Southern Regional Council

PROGRAMME

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

TAMPA URBAN LEAGUE

JANUARY 27, 1949

ST. PAUL A.M.E.CHURCH

8:00 p.m.

Mr. Ed Ray, President, presiding

Invocation — Rev. J.A.Roberts

America — Congregation

Annual Report — James S. Hadley
Executive Secretary

Lift Every Voice and Sing - Johnson
Middleton High School Chorus

Introduction of Guest Speaker

Address — Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

Where my Caravan has Rested - Lohr
Middleton High School Chorus

Annual Award and Citation — Rev. Paul Wagner
Chairman, Race Relations Committee

Acceptance Remarks

Vocal Solo - Carissima-Penn
Dorothy Kitchen

Neighborhood Club Annual Report — Mrs. P.M. Pughsley
Chairman

Softly as in a Morning Sunrise - Romberg
Middleton High School Chorus

Nominations Committee — Dr. R.R. Williams, Sr.
Chairman

The Lord's Prayer - Forsyth-Kraft
Middleton High School Chorus

Benediction — Rabbi David Zielonka

1 9 4 9

(* Directors will retire for 1st meeting)

Music under the direction of Mrs. Frankye W. Thompson

The Board of Directors and Members of the
Tampa Urban League
Cordially invite you and your friends to attend their

Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting

To be held Thursday Evening January the twenty-seventh
at eight o'clock sharp
at the St. Paul A. M. E. Church
504 Harrison St., Tampa, Fla.

George Sinclair Mitchell, Ph. D.

Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Will be our guest speaker

GSm-Pers

the film center

MONTEAGLE TENNESSEE

PRODUCTION - DISTRIBUTION - UTILIZATION

1
25
49

RECEIVED JAN 26 1949 Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED JAN 27 1949 Southern Regional Council

George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I want to repeat that it was very enjoyable being and talking with you over the week-end. To put it in its most restrained and objective terms, it was very refreshing!

I have mentioned to FC staff your "community self-survey" project and all agree that it has possibilities. I know of a few organization with money that might seem interested in sponsoring a film treatment. Could you possibly list any in whose ken your project falls? Also, could you send us a copy of the manual and any iformation, as it come up, on progress.

You remember I mentioned a paper given at the U of Kentucky by one Irwin T. Sanders. I have a copy of it and will forward it to you for your interest as soon as Fred Lasse finishes reading it. Fred is doing the script on it for SEFPS.

In last night's FC staff discussion, I mentioned your brief (comparatively speaking) relation of Stoney's letter on African films. Everyone expressed a great interest in George's evidence and conclusions. To aid us in our current discussions on that topic, we were wondering if it would be possible to borrow his letter in order to make notes and promptly return it? Naturally, this could only be possible if his letter did not contain writings of a personal nature. We would certainly take good care of it and return it within two or three days.

Thanks again for all your help and ideas and have no reticence in throwing ideas this way.

Very best to all your family,

Gordon Weisenborn

Gordon Weisenborn

January 3, 1949

Mr. & Mrs. John Fraser
215 Halifax
Ormand Beach, Florida

Dear Janie and John:

I am coming down your way. I have to make a speech in Deland January 13. Am supposed to stay with the Herbert Davidsons at Daytona Beach the night of the thirteenth and fourteenth and go on to Miami on the morning of the fifteenth.

Sometime on the thirteenth, or more probably on the fourteenth, therefore, I hope to contrive myself from Daytona to Ormand and pay the Fraser-Kelloggs a visit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

24-Mitchell, 85 - Personal

THOMAS HAROLD, M. D.
PRESIDENT
W. W. DAVISON
V. PRESIDENT
KEITH C. RICE, M. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA

310 MEDICAL ARTS BLDG.
ATLANTA, GA.

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

February 1, 1949

Fellow Alumni:

The annual banquet of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association of Georgia will be held at the Piedmont Driving club on February 19, at 7:00 P.M.

We are fortunate in securing as our guest speaker Dr. Richard T. Shackleford, assistant professor of surgery at the Johns Hopkins University. He has chosen as his subject "Personal Experiences Behind the Iron Curtain". Dr.Shackleford is well prepared to talk on this subject, having served for two years as a member of the Allied Control Commission in Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslovia, Poland, and other Russian controlled countries.

Dr. Shackleford also served as chief of the surgical service of the 18th. General Hospital (Hopkins unit) in the Pacific, and as chief of the surgical service of the 170th. Evacuation Hospital in Italy.

A charge of $5.00 per person will be made. Kindly indicate on the enclosed card whether you will attend, and the number of your guests. Dress will be optional.

You are cordially urged to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Keith C. Rice

Keith C. Rice, M. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

KCR-p

24 - Mitchell, G.S. - Personal

February 2, 1949

United Press
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I clipped this out of a Texas paper a couple of weeks ago. My warmest compliments to whatever writer gave us the enjoyment of the "singing thunder".

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

24-Mitchell, S.S. - Personal

February 9, 1949

Institute of Labor Studies
54 Prospect Street
Northampton, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is Dr. George S. Mitchell's personal check for $1.50, to cover his 1949 subscription to the Information Service Bulletin.

Sincerely,

Secretary

enclosure

I N S T I T U T E O F L A B O R S T U D I E S

Research Director, 54 Prospect St.
Northampton, Massachusetts

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

January 20,1949

Make checks payable to: Institute of Labor Studies

Your order no.

Renewal

Institute Subscriber, to receive Information Service Bulletin, 9 numbers for year, 1949: $ 1.50

("Labor Views on Current Issues," 6 numbers, and Supplement, "Digest of Labor Union Research," 3 numbers.)

GSM's personal check for $1.50 mailed 2/9/49 MEJ

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

A n n o u n c i n g

Yearbook of American Labor, Volume II

LABOR IN POSTWAR AMERICA

Board of Editors: Colston E. Warne, Amherst College, Chairman . Dorothy W. Douglas, Smith College . Everett D. Hawkins, Mount Holyoke College . Lois MacDonald, New York University . Emanuel Stein, New York University . Katharine D. Lumpkin, Inst. of Labor Studies, Managing Editor.

Publication of the Institute of Labor Studies
Publisher: REMSEN PRESS, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Institute of Labor Studies

NOTICE TO INSTITUTE SUBSCRIBERS:--

For the year, 1949, the Institute Subscriber fee will again be $1.50.

It will be remembered that the fee was reduced to $1.00 (from $1.50) in 1948, because the number of issues of the Information Service Bulletin was reduced to 6 that year.

In 1949, we are issuing 9 numbers of the Bulletin. However, instead of devoting all of these issues to "Labor Views on Current Issues," "Labor Views" will appear 6 times, that is, every other month. And we are adding a new feature, a Supplement called, "Digest of Labor Union Research," which will appear 3 times during the year. The "Digest" will be drawn from occasional materials issued by trade union research departments.

Research Director
Institute of Labor Studies
54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass.

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

Institute of Labor Studies

Research Director, 54 Prospect Street
Northampton, Massachusetts
January 20, 1949

MEMO: To Research members

This is to announce that this month, Volume II of the Yearbook of American Labor will come from the press under the title, LABOR IN POSTWAR AMERICA.

Also, to call your attention to the attached announcement of a new feature added to our 1949 Information Service Bulletin, a Supplement called, "Digest of Labor Union Research."

And finally, to urge research members to make a financial contribution to the work of the Institute.

For several years you have received the Institute bulletin. You will find enclosed a bill for the fee paid by Institute Subscribers ($1.50). We hope you will send us at a minimum this amount to go toward the cost of sending you the bulletin. But a contribution is what is needed.

If you should make a contribution, please ignore the enclosed bill, since you would receive the bulletin as a matter of course. Contributions to the Institute are deductible in making federal income tax returns.

Katharine D. Lumpkin
Research Director

CONTRIBUTION FORM

Research Director, Institute of Labor Studies
54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass.

Herewith find enclosed $_____, as my contribution for 1949 for the work of the Institute of Labor Studies.

Name_____

Make checks payable to
Institute of Labor Studies

Address_____

24 - Mitchell, G S - Personal

February 15, 1949

Mr. W. G. Humphrey
Traffic Manager
Carolina Trailways Company
1201 South Blount Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Humphrey:

I had occasion, on the night of February 9, to ride a Trailways bus from Raleigh, North Carolina, to Richmond, Virginia.

Your driver number 243, in charge of that bus, surpassed any bus driver I have ever known in the courtesy and evident reliability with which he managed his passengers and his bus. I was particularly pleased to see that his considerateness for his passengers reached impartially to Negro and white passengers.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

GSM - PERSONAL

24-Mitchell, 8S-Personal

CAROLINA COACH COMPANY

P. O. Box 1591

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

MEMBER TRAILWAYS

OFFICE OF THE
TRAFFIC MANAGER

February 17, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks very much for your letter of the 15th commenting on your ride from Raleigh to Richmond on the 9th.

We consider that as a whole we do have an exceptionally fine group of drivers. We are glad to know that this driver fulfilled our expectations and hopes in that direction. I am sure that he will appreciate the fact that you took the time to write us about him.

Yours very truly,

W. G. Humphrey

W. G. Humphrey
Traffic Manager

WGH/r

RECEIVED
FEB 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

24 - GSM - Personal

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

250 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. Lamar 7262 ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

SOUTHERN FIELD DIVISION:
Nelson C. Jackson, *Director*
George L. Edwards, *Asst. Director*
Isobel J. Chisholm, *Director of Promotion and Publicity*

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SERVICES
Research
Community Planning
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OFFICIAL ORGAN
OPPORTUNITY—Journal of Negro Life

Thirty-eighth Year of Service

AFFILIATES IN 56 CITIES IN 29 STATES

National Office:
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

85

March
Twenty-second
1 9 49

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Southern Field Division of the National Urban League gratefully acknowledges receipt of your contribution of $25.00 toward our fund-raising campaign.

With sincere appreciation for your help, I am

Yours very truly,

Nelson C. Jackson

Nelson C. Jackson
Southern Field Director

NCJ:MW

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

Contributions to the National Urban League are deductible for income tax purposes

GSM - Pers

April 15, 1949

B. H. Blackwell & Company Ltd.
Broad Street
Oxford, England

Dear Sirs:

Please be good enough to send me a copy of:

The Wooden Horse, by Eric Williams.
Collins. 10/6.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

ACTIVITIES OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

APRIL, 1949

April

4 Hollywood, Florida. Addressed District Conference of Rotary Clubs. In afternoon, conferred in Miami with Miss Robeson, author of a manuscript on southern history.

5 Addressed two classes at Miami University.

6 Addressed additional classes at Miami University.

8 Talked to Rotary Club at Vero Beach, Florida.

11 Met with Southern Advisory Committee, National Urban League, at Atlanta.

14 Conferred at Burnsville, North Carolina, with Mr. Thomas Byrd and subsequently at Linville Falls with Mr. Marion Wright.

17 Conferred with Mr. David Garwin, of the Committee for the Nation's Health.

20 Addressed Hungry Club, Atlanta.

20 Interview with Mr. Joseph F. Davis, so-called "food economist from Stanford University. Subsequently with YWCA leader from Kentucky, Miss Currie.

22 Interview with Dr. E. L. Takin, promoting campaign to collect money for shipment of books to libraries in devastated countries.
Conferred with Alex Miller.

26 Addressed the Tample Associates, Atlanta.
Conferred with Mr. Paty re funds.

27 Addressed Department of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Auxiliary of the P.E. Diocese of Georgia at Savannah.

28 Addressed student forum, Emory University.

ACTIVITIES OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MARCH, 1949

March

1	Interview with French newspaper correspondent, M. Gorday
5	Lecture at Federal Prison
7	Luncheon meeting with Curtis Dixon and Mabel Carney. Urban League Fund-raising meeting, 7 p.m.
8	Staff conference with Joseph Lohman. Spoke at meeting of Georgia Council of Church Women.
11	Interview with Belgian visitor, Gabriel Gerard.
14	Meeting of Urban League southern advisory committee.
16	Meeting of Executive Committee, SRC
18	Address to assembly of Methodist ministers interested in small town and country development. Interview with Swedish journalist.
19	Field travel with Swedish journalist
21	Meeting with Brooks Hays and eight southern members of Congress, Washington, D. C.
22	In Washington, D. C.
24	Address to Palmetto State Teachers' Association, Columbia, South Carolina
25	Fund-raising meeting for South Carolina, a.m. Meeting to launch surveys in South Carolina, p.m.
31	Interview with Francis Bosworth, of the Friends Neighborhood Guild of Philadelphia.

24 - Mitchell, G. S. - Personal

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
HERBERT T. JENKINS, CHIEF
LT. J. H. WINN, SECRETARY

ATLANTA, 3, GEORGIA

May 3, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of May 2nd and the commendations on the service being rendered by this Department. We are happy to learn of the favorable impression we have made.

Such letters, as yours, are highly appreciated, both by me and the officers concerned. As you know, people are quick to criticize, while words of praise are few.

Any time that the Atlanta Police Department can be of service to you, do not hesitate to call upon us.

Yours very truly,

H. T. Jenkins

Chief of Police

HTJ:gp

RECEIVED
MAY 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

ATLANTA THE DOGWOOD CITY

24-Mitchell, G.S.-
Personal

May 2, 1949

Chief Herbert Jenkins
Atlanta Police Department
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Jenkins:

I should like to express a citizen's admiration of the way in which you and your force handled the traffic problem in Atlanta this morning.

I am sure it meant putting on extra people. The many officers whose corners I passed this morning were getting their job done expertly, energetically, and agreeably.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

CLARENCE TWITTY

BRADLEY TWITTY

SHM - Personal

TWITTY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

PHONE 2607-W P. O. Box 289

SHEFFIELD, ALABAMA

May 11, 1949

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1949
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your letter was indeed welcomed. I have thought of you often and the wonderful work you are doing. Since Jim Folsom was elected I have been serving as Chairmand of the Ala. State Planning Board and in a quiet way I feel sure we are doing more with the few dollars we have than was ever hoped for a few years ago. A thing you will be glad to hear--The Dixiecrats won, but not really--their victory merely draws a direct line between progressives and conservitives. They did more for the honest, liberal cause than any single thing could have done. It seems to me the time in this state is right for community discussions on the problems of the races looking at each other sensibly. If my Planning Board can be of any assistance in anyway to your Council do not fail to call on me.

Since receiving you letter I have discussed the sawdust proposition with several of my friends in the lumber business. I think at this writing something can be worked out. It seems to me, however, that the quantity is not sufficient to warrant a special set-up. Actually the dust will cost us nothing. The expense will be in handling and processing. I wonder if your friend could let us know if there is other markets for this product. In the meantime, an engineer friend of mine and I plan to look into the idea further and try to estimate the cost of setting up and handling.

I will let you know as soon as we hear from our studies. Where is Morris? I would like to get in touch with him.

It is always good to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Twitty

Twitty

relat s to W. H. Frey, of Puritan Chemical Co.

Please call Mr. Fry
Purety Chemical Company
VE 0721

$10 a ton

250.00 a car

5 mesh
conifer
pol. pine gum
modification

~~Stop~~
shaving

.046 lb pnt full

2.20 a ton

STM

hook to file copy

May 5, 1949

Mr. W. B. Twitty
Allsboro, Alabama

Dear Twitty:

Greetings!

One of the Council's members in Atlanta is an officer in a company which among other things prepares and sells sweeping compounds. They need a steady supply of sawdust, of particular specifications. I thought maybe you could advise me on how to help them.

They have been using peanut-hull which have been through a hammer-mill. Peanut hulls get whiffy, and won't meet the government specifications on the goodish orders available from the government. Company used to use sawdust but in disorganization of war couldn't get it.

Requirements. Must pass mesh eight holes to the inch (1/8" mesh), but mustn't pass 1/16th. Must be from deciduous wood, by Company defined as poplar, pine, or gum. They used to do well with what they call shavings, which they put through a now no-longer-possessed hammer-mill, and made flakelets rather than dust. But dust ok. I gather, myself, that too much bark dust would rook it.

The Company uses from 5 to 10 carloads of raw sawdust a year. Could pay a little under ten dollars a ton, delivered to their railroad siding in Atlanta. Works out at about $250.00 a car.

Problem is reliability of supply.

Obviously only somebody who has good sawdust as a waste (and doesn't prefer

to burn it) and has blower or other equipment for loading, and is near enough not to be eaten up by freight, can afford to supply at these figures.

I thought maybe your contacts with saw-mills would either put you in touch with an organizable supply or let you know how my friends would go about finding a decent source.

Do excelsior mills have a waste, and how do we get into their line?

Best,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:t

GSM-Pers

May 11, 1949
Dict. May 9

Miss Margaret Fisher
Andrews, North Carolina

Dear Margaret:

Lucy let me read this most interesting bit about Virginia, and wanted it sent on to you.

I do still hope to put my wife and children in the little biddie and climb your mountain, and even go beyond to where the water-ground mill is turning its wheel, and buy me some corn meal. When it will be I don't know, but it is going to be sooner than we think!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

23 - Mitchell, G.S. -
Personal

May 18, 1949

President J. M. Ellison
Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Ellison:

I am deeply grateful to you and to the Trustees of Virginia Union University for the copies of the Memorial Page from your Report to the Board of Trustees.

The statement faithfully reflects Father's lifelong interest in just the things that Virginia Union University works for.

It should not be forgotten that while Father delighted in putting his mind into Virginia Union's job, he also benefited deeply from the associations which his service there gave him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:t

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

JOHN MALCUS ELLISON, PRESIDENT

RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 11, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am sending you several copies of the Memorial Page from the President's Report to the Board of Trustees of Virginia Union University.

The Trustees voted that I send you this Memorial Statement of your illustrious father who was for so many years a faithful trustee and ardent supporter of Virginia Union University. I was glad to write this statement, using some of the material from a Statement prepared by the Southern Education Foundation.

I would be glad if you would forward copies of it to other members of your family if you desire to do so.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

J. M. Ellison

J. M. Ellison
President

JME/acl
Enc.

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

23- Mitchell G.S.
Personal

May 18, 1949

Mr. J. C. Dixon
Executive Director
Southern Education Foundation
918 Cypress Street, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Curtis:

How very kind that was of you and of the Directors of the Southern Education Foundation to send me the resolution which the Directors generously adopted.

Father added what he could of strength and of good purpose to the work of the Jeanes Foundation and the Southern Education Foundation. I know also, though, that the link which the Boards gave him with a great overall movement was stimulating and helpful to him in many ways.

I will send copies of the resolution to Mary and my brothers.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:t

May 12, 1949

Dr. J. C. Dixon
Executive Director
Southern Education Foundation
918 Cypress Street, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dixon:

Your kind letter of May 10 has reached the office during Dr. Mitchell's absence. I know he will appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending the tribute to his father from the Directors of the Southern Education Foundation.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED 1937 FROM
(PEABODY—SLATER—JEANES—RANDOLPH FUNDS)
918 CYPRESS STREET, N. E., ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

J. CURTIS DIXON
VICE-PRESIDENT & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 10, 1949

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Wesley Memorial Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear George:

Some months ago I told you I was going to send you a copy of the resolution passed by the Directors of the Southern Education Foundation regarding your father and his connection with our work. I may have already done this, but now that the Board has had an opportunity to approve this resolution officially, I am taking the liberty of sending it to you.

It would have done your heart good to have heard the comments made by the members of the Board who had known and served with your father in the years past.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Dixon

Vice-President and
Executive Director

JCD/am

Enc.

SAMUEL CHILES MITCHELL

Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell, the great old Southerner, whose life spanned the years from 1864 to 1948, was born when Porter's fleet was making its first assault on Fort Fisher, when the sea lines of the Confederacy were about to be closed. As a youth he knew a South so distressed that its people were losing hope and so impoverished that the barest necessities seemed almost luxuries. Work was a part of his early life, but it was, instead of a sentence to be served, the means of creating opportunities, the chance of winning an education, through which medium he became minister, teacher, college administrator, and leader of worthwhile causes.

Always his interests were intellectual - spiritually intellectual. His was a clear conception of Southern need and Southern progress. He penetrated serious issues and made observations of them with prophetic vision. He had a great respect for intellectuality and the hallmark of high intellect was stamped on everything he wrote and said, but his intellect was shot through with spirituality - a spirituality characterized by immense enthusiasm and intense devotion. He was a man disclosed in his heroes because they exemplified the very virtues Dr. Mitchell himself personified.

Of all of Dr. Mitchell's contributions, perhaps his greatest was as a teacher - a liberal, unapologetic, but not dogmatic, - and he has been included among the dozen or so great Southern teachers, who have influenced the nation through their instruction. Through the intellectual activity he has stirred among his students and his students' students, he will live on and on, in a life ever enriched and enlarged.

Dr. Mitchell was one of the original Directors or Trustees of The Negro Rural School Fund, Inc. (Anne T. Jeanes Foundation). He attended the first meeting of the Incorporators of The Negro Rural School Fund, Inc., at the office of the General Education Board, 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y., on February 29, 1908, and was elected the first Secretary of the Fund.

From 1908 until a few years before his death on August 20, 1948, Dr. Mitchell served as an active, working member of the board of the Jeanes Fund and its successor, the Southern Education Foundation, and even in the latter years of his life, when it was impossible for him to attend meetings of the Foundation, he kept in touch with the program and its progress and provided wise counsel and advice.

24- Mitchell, G.S.
Personal

May 23, 1949

Dear Broadus:

Here are copies of resolutions lately adopted by the Boards of the Southern Education Foundation and Virginia Union University.

I have thanked the proper people in each case.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Dr. Broadus Mitchell
313 West 20th Street
New York 11, New York

May 23, 1949

Dear Morris,

Here are copies of resolutions lately adopted by the Boards of the Southern Education Foundation and Virginia Union University.

I have thanked the proper people in each case.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. Morris Mitchell
Route 3
Clarkesville, Georgia

May 23, 1949

Dear Mary:

Here are copies of resolutions lately adopted by the Boards of the Southern Education Foundation and Virginia Union University.

I have thanked the proper people in each case.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mrs. Mary Mitchell Clifford
Piquot Road
Southport, Connecticut

May 23, 1949

Dear Terry:

Here are copies of resolutions lately adopted by the Boards of the Southern Education Foundation and Virginia Union University.

I have thanked the proper people in each case.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. Terry Mitchell
30 Church Street
Waynesboro, Pennsylvania

May 23, 1949

Dear Guy:

Here is a copy of a resolution lately adopted by the Board of the Southern Education Foundation. A similar one was incorporated as a Memorial Page in the President's Report to the Board of Trustees of Virginia Union University.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. Guy Friddell
29 East 304th Street
Shanks Village
Orangeburg, New York

SRC - Executive Director

GSM: CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1949

May 1	Talk on Negroes and Economic Life of the South for adult group, Hagood Memorial Church, Atlanta.
May 3	Attended meeting of South Carolina Division, Columbia, S. C.
May 5, 6	Meetings of southern regional gathering of National Urban League, Atlanta.
May 8	Talked to private group of distinguished Atlanta citizens
May 9	Meeting of nominating committee, Atlanta Urban League
May 10	Addressed meeting of Catholic Committee of the South, Lexington, Ky.
May 11	Talked to three large class groups at University of Kentucky.
May 12	Talked to two large class groups at Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.
May 17.	Attended Tennessee annual meeting, Nashville. Addressed class group at Vanderbilt University. Conferred with Professor Kenneth Little at Fisk University.
May 20	Addressed meeting of 400 Methodist laymen from Massachusetts, being the New England Conference of the Methodist Church, Worcester.
May 23-24	Conferred with various foundations and prospective donors in New York City.
May 25	Conferred with General Johnson at New Brunswick, New Jersey, prospective donor.
May 26	Business with U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
May 27	Conferred with Dr. Will Alexander, Chapel Hill, and with Mr. J. H. Wheeler, Mr. C. C. Spaulding, and Mr. Edgar S. Thompson, Durham, North Carolina.

GSM'S SCHEDULE, MAY 9 - 13

May 9 Leaves Atlanta for Lexington, Kentucky (PM)

May 10 Lafayette Hotel, Lexington.
Attending meeting of Catholic Committee of the South.
Speaks at 8 pm.

May 11 Speaks to classes at University of Kentucky for Professor Irwin T. Sanders, Dept. of Sociology:

8 am.
9 am.
1 pm (?)

ALSO, interview with Mr. Thomas about summer project--to be arranged by Sanders.

May 12 Kentucky State College (GSM promised to arrive by 9 am)
Frankfort . . . . . with President R. B. Atwood
To speak to group of students and teachers (to be arranged by Atwood)

Afternoon:
Tentative visit to Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond (Mr. J. T. Dorris)

May 13 Richmond ?
Anchorage ?
En route to Atlanta

Exec-Dir.

June 1, 1949

Mr. C. M. McConnell
Boston University School of Theology
72 Mount Vernon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. McConnell:

I had a most enjoyable trip to Worcester and back. We were all sorry that circumstances kept you from being in Worcester for the evening meeting.

It was a numerous company in a large hall and, notwithstanding everyone's helpfulness, it was not easy to be as "near" to the others as I would have liked. However, I think most of them got the point.

I agreed with Mr. James F. Pharr that I would notify you of my expenses and you would pass the matter on to him.

Plane fare, Atlanta-Worcester and return, amounts to $132.83. In addition, I had two nights' hotel bill at $3.50 a night, a total of $7.00, and meals in Worcester were $2.30. An added item of $3.10 for airport bus and taxis gives a total bill of $145.23. Check should be made payable to the Southern Regional Council. If the laymen feel able to assist the Council a bit in addition to the expense item, our exiguous budget would be to that extent relieved.

Mr. Sells and I are cooking up further plans for this part of the world.

My warm appreciation for your kindness in arranging this opportunity for me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:t

SRC - Executive Director

6/15/49

GSM:

Mrs. Milton Seagle, of the Council of Jewish Women, called you.

Heard about your talk at the Temple, which she missed.

Hopes you can talk to the Council of Jewish Women, probably the third Monday of October. That is October 17.

She would like to talk with you about this. We set up tentative appointment for next Tuesday, June 21, at 2:30 pm. Her telephone number is CHEROKEE 5880. We are to let her know if that time is not convenient.

met

Please find out what time ~~of day~~ the October 17 talk will be. I failed to ask.

July 15, 1949

Mr. T. B. O'Daniel
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Dear Mr. O'Daniel:

Thank you for your letter of July 12. I will be on hand Friday, July 22, well before eleven a.m.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Executive Director

The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

July 12, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I wish to thank you for accepting our invitation to be our Assembly speaker on Friday, July 22, 1949, at 11:00 A. M. We have kept this date open for you, and will be expecting you to arrive about the time which you stated in your letter of July 7.

Very truly yours,

T. B. O'Daniel

T. B. O'Daniel, Chairman

Assembly Committee

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

6/28/49

GSM spoke to this group June 1949.

They had punch pamphlets.

(Y Conf at Blue Ridge)

(Might be well to File under SRC: Students - or Youth - if there is such)

MET

SRC - Exec. Director

OFFICIAL CONFERENCE ROSTER

University of Alabama
Donald C. Bailey, 1011 6th Avenue, Laurel, Mississippi.
Wayne L. Taylor, 2410 Reid Street, Houston, Texas.

Berry College
Anne Cook, Oconee, Georgia.
Gwendolyn Norris, Box 11, Jackson, Georgia.

The Citadel
Zeb V. Beck, Jr., 948 Queens Road, Charlotte, North Carolina.
James M. Leland, Charleston, South Carolina.
Edward H. Mobley, Jr. Edgefield, South Carolina.
William L.D. Townsend, 102 Livingston St, Bennettsville, South Carolina.

Clemson College
W. Wayne Ballentine, Blythewood, South Carolina.
Arthur J. Banks, St. Matthews, South Carolina.
J.R. Roy Cooper, Edgewood Avenue, Clemson, South Carolina.
Julian E. Craig, Jr, Goran, South Carolina.
Harold M. DeLorme, Jr., 3603 Monroe Street, Columbia, South Carolina.
William D. Hay, 305 S. Irby Street, Florence, South Carolina.
P.B. Holtzendorf, Jr, Clemson, South Carolina.
Mrs. P.B. Holtzendorf, Clemson, South Carolina.
Robert F. Royle, Box 791, Sumter, South Carolina.

Columbia College
Ruth O. Dantzler, 61 N. Main Street, Abbeville, South Carolina.
A. Margaret Tompkins, 4 Myrtle Court, Columbia, South Carolina.

Eastern Carolina Teachers College
Jane H. Albritton, Route 1, Snow Hill, North Carolina.
Mary Frances Everett, Route 1, Winston, North Carolina.
Cleo E. Simons, Snow Hill, North Carolina.
Frances Lee Wilson, Route 5, Dunn, North Carolina.

Elon College
M. Valeen Moore, Route 1, Box 78, Steeds, North Carolina.
Roberta M. Winstead, Route 1, Roxboro, North Carolina.

Florence State Teachers College
Faye Nelle Couey, Route 2, Sommerville, Alabama.
Margaret J. Howe, Morris, Alabama.
Faye Vann, Hobbs Island, Alabama.
Peggy A. Walker, New Market, Alabama.

Georgia Teachers College
George W. Herndon, Sardis, Georgia.
Betty Jeane Williams, Millhaven, Georgia.

University of Kentucky
Carlos R. Scott, Hanson, Kentucky.

Longwood College
Dolores W. Duncan, 2934 Simpson St, Norfolk, Virginia.
Lelia Mae Ferratt, 3502 Somme Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia.
Virginia M. Spencer, Scollsville, Virginia.
Jacquelyn F. Wright, 225 Harpersville Road, Morrison, Virginia.

Mississippi State College
Hilda J. Everett, 1233 Second Ave, Laurel, Mississippi.
Mrs. L.H. Roberts, Box 344 State College, Mississippi.

North Carolina State College
Theodore C. Brown, 910 Canterbury Road, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Arthur G. Courtenay, 2224 Hillsboro Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Earl T. Dicks, 6925 18th Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
Samuel W. Furches, Route 2, Mocksville, North Carolina.
George Edgar Ingram, Route 5, Statesville, North Carolina.
Edward S. King, 121 Chamberlain Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Gerald D. Mann, R.F.D., Newport, North Carolina.
Bill L. Neil, 1421 Patterson Avenue, WinstonSalem, North Carolina.
E.W. Rogers, Box 5276, State College Station, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Harvey H. Scheviak, 4528 18th Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
Prem Prakash Singh, Hansi Hisar, E.P., India.
Ray C. Troutman, 1502 S. 1st Street, Salisbury, North Carolina.
Joseph W. Westbrook, Apt 16A, Vetville, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Mary C. Westbrook, Apt 16A, Vetville, Raleigh, North Carolina.

University of South Carolina
R.G. Ball, 1614 Crestwood Street, Columbia, South Carolina.
Marie Edwards, Smyrna, Tennessee.
Lien Tsao Hsieh, St Lloyd Road, Shanghai, China.
Sybil Patrick, Bowman, South Carolina.
George W. Roth, 1722 York Drive, Columbia, South Carolina.
Donald E. Saunders, 1834 Heyward Street, Columbia, South Carolina.
Nancy Walker, 1017 Henderson Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

University of Tennessee
Martha L. Anderson, Kesterwood Road, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Beverly J. Crowell, 3423 Alta Vista Way, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Agnes M. Dougherty, 1708 Yale St, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Sam F. Fowler, 315 Kenesaw Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Ralph W. Frost, 614 Oakhurst Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Virginia C. Frost, 614 Oakhurst Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Helen H. Henderson, 3379 Glenfield Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee.
H. Baxter Ragsdale, 400 Whitlow Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Herman L. Raviere, Route 1, Ridley, Tennessee.
Mary Pauline Ward, 221 Gibson Road, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute
Helen F. Henderson, 631 Dixie Avenue, Cookeville, Tennessee.

Vanderbilt University
Katherine Anderson, 2400 Woodmont Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.
William H. Beck, Jr., 234 Cypress Street, Clarksdale, Mississippi.
Judith A. Gregson, 211 Broadway, Birmingham, Alabama.
George G. Freeman, Jr., 8806 West Boulevard, Birmingham, Alabama.
Lillie W. Hudgins, Fort Payne, Alabama.
George R. Mayfield, Jr., 2414 Windy Place, Nashville, Tennessee.
Richard W. Reeves, 3401 Mullon Avenue, Tampa, Florida.
Anne C. Rich, Belle Meade, Nashville, Tennessee.
John L. Salmon, 120 St. Albans, Memphis, Tennessee.
Charles Terry, 3830 10th Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama.
Bill E. Walker, Columbia, Mississippi.
Betty Anne Welch, 404 Boulevard, Anderson, South Carolina.
Sam C. West, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute
E. Harley Kline, Route 1, Box 21, Manassas, Virginia.
Toy C. McElrath, 420-422 Main St, Sophia, West Virginia.
James F. Otey, 1023 Wasena Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia.
Eugenia C. Wimbersie, Orange, Virginia.

Winthrop College
Jeanne Ballentine, Box 32, Prosperity, South Carolina.
Rose A. Bryce, 104 Winston Street, Florence, South Carolina.
Frances H. Greene, 432 West Avenue, North Augusta, South Carolina.
Joan F. Murray, Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina.
Elizabeth Stone, 411 E. White Street, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Resource Leaders
Rev. T.B. Cowan, Everybody's Church, Lexington, Kentucky.
Rev. J. Owen Smith, First Methodist Church, Greenville, South Carolina.
Mr. Charles Whitworth, Southern Area Council of YMCA, Atlanta, Georgia.
Mr. Charlie Wharton, Southern Area Council of YMCA, Atlanta, Georgia.
Miss Norma McRury, WSSF Southern Region 63 Auburn St, Atlanta, Georgia.
Dr. R.G. Grier, Erskine College, Due West, South Carolina.
Dr. George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council Atlanta, Georgia.
Dr. George Hunter, Dept of Religion, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SRC- Executive director

MONTHLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JUNE, 1949

June

1	Conferred with Mr. Thomas F. Byrd re fund-raising. Executive Committee, Georgia Workers Education Service
2	Attendance at Emory Alumni Clinic
3	Lecture to class in planning at Georgia Tech.
4	Visit to area of racial friction on housing in southwest Atlanta.
14-15	Lecture at Blue Ridge Conference of Southern Students from YM and YWCA groups
19	Address at church service, Fort Valley College Center, Fort Valley, Georgia.
20	Address to 80 supply pastors at Emory University School of Theology.
20-25	Various arrangements for appearances in Atlanta of Dr. Kenneth Little, social anthropologist of University of London and Fisk University.
28-30	Resource-Use Education Workshop, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.

on way to Raleigh: address there c/o Felix Grisette, Health Publications Inst.
State Board of Health, Raleigh

1253 Prince Ave.
Athens, Ga.
July 16, 1949

GSM-Pers

Dear George,

Attached are bits from the Lee Co. Bulletin about their action against the Klan. It seems to me that this is a good thing to bring to the attention of other small towns. Neil Davis, editor, worked through the Ministerial Assn. to get the thing through. He said he would be glad to send you any further details you might need. This is the first time such a law--with teeth in it--has been passed by an Ala. town, so Neil said.

Word comes that Mary's father is coming, too. They are due on Sept. 6th in N. Y.

Spent Friday in Tuskegee checking our script, which has been considerably revised from the copy you have. (When I get back from Raleigh on Saturday I'd like to check over these changes with you. It's a much stronger script as a result.) There is a surprising interest in the use of "Feeling All Right" in churches. Man there in charge of the Rural Life Confer said he had used it with several rural church groups and found it "the best film I have ever tried using with rural people." Over at the seminary in Atlanta Dr. Richardson told me he had shown it to his summer group of 35 southern Negro ministers, 3 of them Holiness and several 7th Day Adventists. All of them accepted it without reservation and want to use it for services.. All of which makes me more hopeful about the use of this second film, and others, in Negro churches.

A good bit of interest over there in my African stuff. Campbell is, of course, very much interested, following his own 6 months trip there for the Missionary folks. Fortunately he was working all that time with some sensative English people with the "anthropological" approach. Have you seen his book?

Dr. Mason (who went to Tuskegee with me) and Campbell both gave interesting accounts of your contributions at the conference on Monday and Tuesday. Of course both were most pleased by what you had to say. Kack told me about the Red Cross people. I'm not surprised. Glad you could put the finger on them.

Our Grecian urn sits before the tall wondow, displaying 7ft. grasses magnificently. It is the ideal piece for that spot. Please extend our thanks to Alice, Nanny and the girls...and to you. Sorry you-all couldn't be here for a piece of the cake.

All the best,

G & M

George

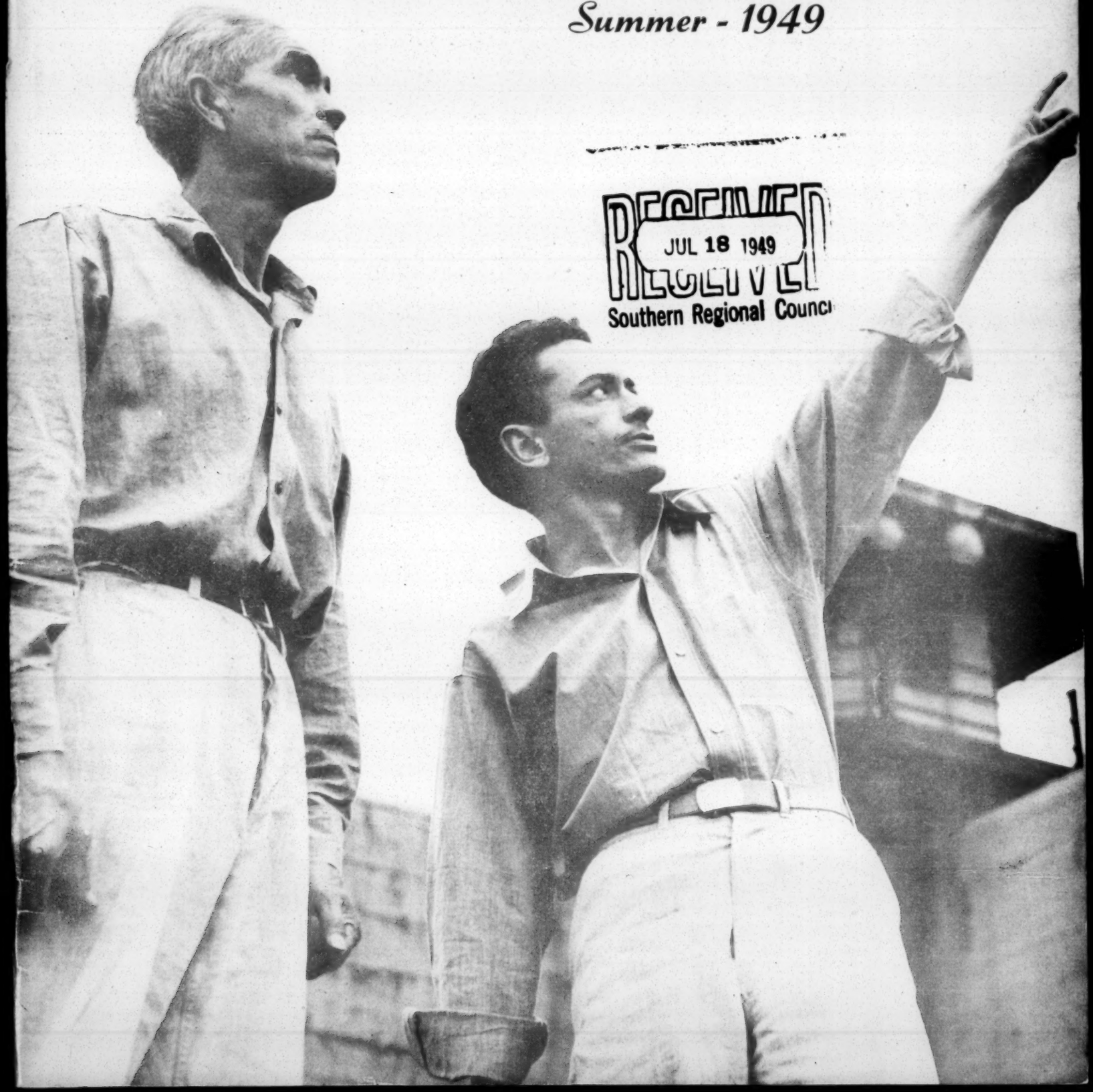
RECEIVED
JUL 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Executive Director

The atlantian

Summer - 1949

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1949
Southern Regional Council



25 - Inc - Misc
Morenus, Gay

August 12, 1949

Miss Gay Morenus
364 Old Ivy Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Gay,

Today I dug into a stack of miscellaneous correspondence, unanswered, and found the undated note from you. I am sorry I missed you when you came by.

Do come back and see us soon. I would like to talk with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

Dear Dr. Mitchell -

I guess the reason I haven't been in much sooner - I've wanted to - is my guilty feelings over never having thanked you for the fine help you gave me on my seminar paper! I used the material quite discreetly, I think, and will bring the paper in for you to see. I am sorry I missed you today.

You and Mrs. M. certainly are nice to have Miss Withers stay with you, although I know from experience that her visits are all pleasure. It is a wonderful help to us, however, to have her so well taken care of.

I will come back soon. Affectionately,
Gay M.

August 18, 1949

Mr. L. E. Thomas, President
The King of Clubs Inc.
1035 N. W. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Thank you very much for your flattering invitation of August 16,

I am honored to accept on Sunday, January 15, 1950.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC- Executive Director

THE KING OF CLUBS INC.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

1035 N. W. Second Avenue

16 August 1949

Office of the President
1035 N. W. Second Avenue

Office of the Secretary
1926 N. W. Sixty-first Street

Office of the Forum Chairman
1018 N. W. Second Avenue

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Last May at the regional conference of the National Urban League you gave what was without a doubt the most interesting and enlightening discourse of the conference. You recall, of course, your lecture was a matter of dividing the south into regions and explaining the background of the present actions and reactions of people of those regions. We would consider it a great fortune to have you give the same discourse on our winter forum series.

The King of Clubs is one of the oldest civic and social organizations (of Negro men) in this community. The club has operated a winter forum series for twenty years. It has had a large measure of success. Speakers are obtained throughout the country as far as resources will permit and among those we have been honored to have as guest speakers were—Dr. Tobias, Dr. Fountain of your city, Dr. Bond from Lincoln University, Dr. Homer Jack of Chicago; the University of Miami furnishes two speakers per winter. Programs are conducted by way of formal discourse from the speaker and a question period from the audience.

You are invited to be our guest speaker Sunday, January 15, 22, or 29, 1950, take your choice. We would like for you to give us the discourse mentioned above. We will furnish the blackboard and we will renumerate for your services to the extent of travel expenses plus such small honorarium as funds will afford.

Thanking you in advance for your acceptance and with kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

L. E. Harris

President

LET:ebb

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Executive Director

August 25, 1949

Gulf-Dodge-Plymouth Agent
Walhalla, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

The other evening toward midnight, you helped a wanderer in finding a bed.

I am extremely grateful. Should you have opportunity to speak with the good lady who afforded me accommodations, I would appreciate your thanks also to her.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Exec Dir

September 1, 1949

Mr. Morton McDonald
The Abstract Corporation
120 West New York Avenue
Deland, Florida

Dear Mr. McDonald:

It would be a simple matter for me to be available almost anywhere on the east coast of Florida on Friday, January 13, 1950.

On the way back up, Tuesday, the 17th would be my best day.

My expenses to Miami and back are being paid so that I would have no reason to charge anybody who might use me more than the few dollars involved in a night in a hotel and a breakfast and a supper.

I greatly enjoyed being with your group in Hollywood Beach, and would be happy to have the opportunity to talk to any of the local groups that may want me.

There is no question that the South is improving very rapidly, indeed, in its handling of most matters of race. We are both old enough to remember when many things that today are (rightly) causes of earnest protest passed without comment or complaint.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

THE ABSTRACT CORPORATION
120 WEST NEW YORK AVENUE
DELAND, FLORIDA

TITLES INSURED BY
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE
CORPORATION

MORTON McDONALD
PRESIDENT

August 30, 1949.

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., NE.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

I appreciate your letter in reference to being in Miami on January 15th, 1950. I would like to know what days we might be able to have you on the way down or return before turning this over to the present District Governor of this district. I feel sure that some of the clubs would like very much to have you. The other three larger clubs in addition to Daytona Beach do not meet at the proper time to have you the last day or so or first day or so of the week. I am wondering what the cost would be to some of the other clubs who might meet on Friday or Monday.

I was interested in the article in "New South" on the Groveland affair. I think the sheriff of that county handled the matter in a very effecient manner. He certainly seemed to try to be fair. I am not in accord with quite a few statements on various affairs that are put out by the NAACP. I think they have hurt their cause many times with a rather biased report. I am not speaking of this affair so much a others in the past. It appears to me that they have tried to go just as far to prevent justice as some others have in the opposite direction. Their attitude on the negro medical school at Nashville was very bad. They said theh had rather it was closed than to be kept open for negroes only.

As you know, I am a Southerner. I believe in fair treatment to all. I think our record of discrimination is better than some of the records of our Northern brethren who howl the loudest.

We still have those who wish to keep another down, but I feel that it is not necessarily because of race. It will take long treatments of Christian Education to overcome these feelings, and no law on the statute book will ever remedy the situation.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Morton McDonald

SRC - Executive Directors

906 Lullwater Road
Atlanta, Georgia
September 20, 1949

Mr. J. D. Makinson, P.T.M.
Seaboard Railroad
147 Granby Street
Norfolk 10, Virginia

Dear Mr. Makinson:

The passenger agent on the northbound Comet the night of September 16, after receiving my complaints about the seat charge now in effect, told me that you were aboard the train and attempted to put me in touch with you; but later, he told me that you had retired.

I am a plain fare paying rider on your trains. That seat charge is an irritation. A good many members of the public consider it simply an indirect device for raising the price of a ticket. It is enough, now and then, to tip my wavering decision to the bus or the plane instead of the train.

Your passenger agent was of the view that the Seaboard had resisted the charge. It was pointed out to me that the car that makes the whole journey entirely on your tracks is free of the charge (and I rode that car!)

Nevertheless, I send in this protest as a member of the public.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

SRC - Executive Director

September 26, 1949

Miss Bettye Joyce Greer
The Alabamian
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Miss Greer:

Thank you for your letter of September 20. Here is a cut.

I was born in Richmond, Virginia and was sent to school in Rhode Island, South Carolina, Maryland, and Delaware. I did most of my college work at the University of Richmond and went on for a Ph.D. in economics at Johns Hopkins. After that, I had three years in England at Oxford and came back to teach economics at Columbia University for six years.

I worked in the Government mostly for the Farm Security Administration for nine years ending up as Associate Administrator of F.S.A., I then ran the C.I.O. political action committee for nine southeastern states for 1944-45.

The Council gave me a job in 1945 as Director of Veterans Services for it. Here the effort was to get such circumstances for the returning veterans as would make the transition easier. I became Executive Director of the Council in 1947.

I knew Montevallo slightly fifteen years ago in John Steelman's time and look forward greatly to spending several days on your campus.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

BETTYE JOYCE GREER, Editor-in-Chief

LANDAL CARR, Business Manager

The Alabamian

1949-1950

ALABAMA COLLEGE

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

September 20, 1949

Box 454
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Due to the fact that you have been asked to speak during Religious Emphasis Week at Alabama College, we should like to include a statement concerning you in our publicity. Will you please send us a short biographical sketch and a picture, preferably a slick surfaced print or mat.

Please send the requested information at the earliest date possible, as we are eager to begin publicizing Religious Emphasis Week. The material you send will be used in state, county, and college newspapers.

We should also appreciate some comment in regard to your opinion of Religious Emphasis Week. We are delighted to have you on our program, and we feel sure that we will all profit by the forthcoming experience.

We wish to thank you for your kind cooperation in this matter. With your assistance we are hoping for a completely successful Religious Emphasis Week here on our campus.

Very sincerely,

Bettye Joyce Greer

Bettye Joyce Greer
Co-Chairman, Publicity

ALABAMA COLLEGE
THE STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA

October 10, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

CSM
Maybe we should clarify this
MEJ

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

November 13 - 17 draws nearer as Alabama College prepares for a thrilling Religious Emphasis Week. Our general theme this year is "A Maturing Faith in an Unstable World." We feel this is particularly applicable to college campuses today.

We look forward with pleasure to having you lead our seminar on Minorities. This seminar will be held at 4:30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. In addition, you will have an opportunity each night to lead an informal discussion in one of the dormitories.

If you have any questions, please write us.

Sincerely,

Betty L. Screws

Betty L. Screws

Hallie Farmer

Hallie Farmer
Co-Chairmen, Steering Committee

RECEIVED
12 1949
Southern Regional Council

rg

ALABAMA COLLEGE
THE STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA

June 22, 1949

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are delighted to know that you will be able to furnish someone from the Southern Regional Council for the entire five days of our Religious Emphasis Week, November 13 - 17, 1949. Be with us as much as you can, and we shall certainly be glad to have Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of your staff, for any of the time that you cannot be present.

Cordially yours,

T. H. Napier

T. H. Napier
Dean

THN:rg

EXTRA COPY FOR TICKLER FILE - Oct. 15

June 16, 1949

Dean T. H. Napier
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Mr. Napier:

I will be glad to see that the Southern Regional Council staffs for the full five days the Seminar on Minorities during Religious Emphasis Week, November 13 - 17.

I will come myself certainly for the 13th, 14th, and 15th. I hope you will let me send, if necessary, for the 16th and 17th, Elizabeth Taylor of the Council staff. I enclose a little about her.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

SRC - Exec Dir

October 18, 1949
Dict. October 17

To: Forrest Weir

I am at your service for the committee matter you very kindly suggested. I will come in to talk with you in the next day or two. Going to Raleigh tomorrow (Tuesday).

REV. EDWARD G. MACKAY, D.D.
CHAIRMAN, ADVISORY COMMITTEE

REV. FORREST CLEBURNE WEIR, PH.D.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

REV. JOHN M. ALEXANDER, D.D.
CHAIRMAN, RADIO DEPARTMENT

Southeastern Inter-Council Office

Representing

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
The International Council of Religious Education
The Home Missions Council of North America
The United Stewardship Council

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

October 17, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Conference
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In other ways you have doubtless received general information on our forthcoming Convocation. I now send you a complete set of papers for a specific reason: we want you to chair the section on Christian Social Relations.

Your duties would be: (1) To line up the panel here suggested and any others you would like to have, proposing to them any specific presentation you would like them to make (we can confer on what the Program Committee had in mind); (2) To preside at the seminar sessions listed on the program sheet; (3) To present the findings for discussion and adoption in the plenary session on Thursday morning.

Perhaps a word as to the point of emphasis in the whole Convocation might help to make clear the significance of the sections. On the general theme and in each seminar group we shall not think of ourselves only as a church conference; rather, we shall think of ourselves as an inter-church group, emphasizing especially the points where our responsibilities merge.

Let me add the ardent personal hope that you will agree to help us.

Most cordially yours,

Forrest

Forrest Cleburne Weir

FCW:klm

encl.

note: When you are at liberty, let me talk with you on this matter. F.C.W.

**Please send REGISTRATION CARD NOW*
* and address inquiries to: *
*
* Dr. Forrest C. Weir *
Southeastern Inter-Council Office
* 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. *
* Atlanta 3, Georgia *

Information

SECOND SOUTHEASTERN INTER-CHURCH CONVOCATION

St. Mark Methodist Church

Atlanta, Georgia

December 6-8, 1949

Theme: PROTESTANTISM ACCEPTS ITS TASK IN THE SOUTHEAST

This second Convocation is a response to the demand which followed our most exciting experience in the first Convocation in January 1948. It gives wistful expression to the emerging sense of Protestant oneness and registers the "new consciousness of a common destiny" for our denominations.

Auspices

The program is planned by the Southeastern Advisory Committee consisting of 50 persons chosen from the ten states east of the Mississippi River between Virginia and Florida and representing the denominations and their agencies constituent to The International Council of Religious Education, The Federal Council of Churches, The Home Missions Council of North America, and The United Stewardship Council.

Purpose

1. To provide an occasion for spiritual fellowship and for the cultivation of common aims and understanding among the leaders and people of our several denominations;

2. To provide for the region as a whole a dramatic witness to the essential oneness of Protestant forces;

3. To offer an opportunity for a realistic appraisal and commitment to the accomplishment of our combined task in this region;

4. To offer to our sponsoring national councils a summary of the special needs for which they can offer us resources and guidance.

Information (continued)

Representation

We invite all denominations to send one delegate for each 2,000 members resident in the area served by the Office. The total list of delegates is to be divided in the following manner: 50 per cent of them to represent conferences, synods, conventions, and the like and to consist of both clergymen and lay people, special care being given to the inclusion of young people and laywomen within this number; the other 50 per cent to be chosen by the departments of Christian Education, Missions, and Christian Stewardship. These may include clergymen, laymen, and laywomen; but the special point of interest is to secure those people with responsibilities and concern for the subjects under consideration.

Councils of churches, ministerial associations, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A's., colleges and theological seminaries are requested to send delegates according to the departments which make up their functioning bodies. In these areas the delegation can not adequately be based on numerical membership. The suggestion we offer is that councils, associations, and schools take special care to have all of their departments adequately represented. (Note: Our aim here is to secure adequate minimum representation. We can take care of as many as are interested to participate.)

Cost of Attendance

The Inter-Council Office will take care of all costs of the program. It is expected that those who attend will pay their expenses or have them provided by the organizations sending them. Each person attending is requested to pay a registration fee of $2.00 to cover the cost of printing the program and mailing the reports.

Entertainment

Each person attending is requested to make his own hotel reservation at once. The following hotels are within a block of St. Mark Church:

The Atlanta Biltmore, single: $4.00--$7.00; double: $6.00--$10.00
The Cox-Carlton, single: $3.50--$5.00; double: $5.00--$7.00
The Georgian Terrace, single: $4.00--$5.00; double: $7.00--$7.50

Other hotels down town but with direct public transportation to the church are the Ansley, Piedmont, Henry Grady, Atlantan, and the Pershing (not down town).

For our colored guests we recommend two hotels on Auburn Avenue:

The Royal, single or double: $5.00; without bath, $3.00
The Savoy, single or double: $3.00--$3.50; without bath, $2.00

Atlanta University will also entertain as many as accommodations will allow.

PROGRAM (In process of development)

General Theme: Protestantism Accepts Its Task In The Southeast

Tuesday

7:30 p. m. Opening session
- Theme: The Vitality Of Our Protestant Witness
- Speakers: Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches
  Dr. J. Hutchison Cockburn, Former Moderator, Church of Scotland
- Aim: To present the positive aspects of our United Witness which speak with special relevance to the needs and moods of our time

Wednesday

9:00 a. m. Worship in the Chapel

9:30 a. m. General session
- Presentation of seminar sections (see the pages on THE SEMINAR SECTIONS for the list)

10:45 a. m.
- Theme: The Task As Seen At Close Range
- Speaker: Dr. Forrest C. Weir
- Aim: To focus the Convocation theme on the actual situation as regards cooperative action

11:20 a. m. First session of seminar sections

12:40 p. m. Luncheon

2:00 p. m. General session
- Theme: Accepting Our Task In Christian Education
- Speaker: Dean Luther A. Weigle

3-5:00 p. m. Second session of seminar sections

7:30 p. m. General session
- Theme: The Task Confronting Christian Youth
- Speaker: President Mildred McAfee Horton
- Aim: To inquire into youth's role in the effort to foster Christian action in secular society
- Theme: The Responsibility Of Local Churches And Councils Of Churches In Building A Peaceful World
- Speaker: The Hon. John Foster Dulles (tentative)
- Aim: To reveal the points at which world issues root in community life

Thursday

9:00 a. m. Worship in the Chapel

9:30 a. m. General session
- Action on reports from seminar sections

11:00 a. m.
- Achievements in cooperation
  The story of actual experiences

12:40 p. m. Luncheon

2:00 p. m. General session
- Theme: What The Church Must Now Do
- Speakers: Dr. Ansley Moore for the city
  Dr. Mark A. Dawber for the country
- Aim: To orient the convictions and resolves stimulated in this Convocation toward action

3:00 p. m. Service of Consecration

3:30 p. m. Adjournment

See p. 2

THE SEMINAR SECTIONS

Seven sections will devote three hours simultaneously, each to the examination of special aspects of the Convocation theme. The chairman, secretary, and panel of resource leaders are now being recruited. They will include specialists for the theme as well as representatives of urban, town and country, lay--both men and women, and youth interests. Each section will direct attention to the aspects of its subject which are involved in interdenominational action.

1. The United Evangelistic Advance

Aim: To provide an understanding of the Advance, its purposes, message, procedures and especially how local communities may give expression to it.

For: All chairmen of committees on evangelism or the devotional life in state and local units of denominations and in state and local councils of churches.

Some of the leaders:

Dr. Jesse M. Bader
Bishop Buford F. Gordon
The Rt. Rev. John J. Gravatt
Dr. Harry H. Kalas
Dr. Harold H. McConnell
Dr. J. Manning Potts
Dr. Donald W. Richardson
Dr. Howard H. Thompson
Dr. A. J. Walton

2. The Community Approach To Christian Education

Aim: If a church deals adequately with its members, it has to consider two sides of its task: (1) the direct ministry to the person, regardless of the situation that surrounds him; (2) the community influences that in turn become his educators. This seminar intends to focus attention upon number 2 and to seek an understanding of how the churches may work together as a fellowship in employing their educational processes for the Christianization of community forces.

For: Church school teachers and administrators, denominational executives, chairmen of religious education, and departmental heads of religious education in councils of churches.

Some of the leaders:

Dr. James M. Carr
Dr. James W. Eichelberger
Dr. Nathaniel F. Forsyth
Dr. Edward D. Grant
Dr. Gerald E. Knoff
Dr. Vernon C. McMaster
Miss Pearl Rosser

3. Our Ministry To Youth

Aim: This seminar will organize into sub-divisions concerned with the local United Christian Youth Movement (UCYM) program, a field visitation in Christian social relations, leadership of youth work, and campus religious life.

For: Both youth and their leaders in church and campus groups.

Some of the leaders:

Miss Jean Alexander
The Rev. John S. McMullen
The Rev. John O. Nelson
Miss Anne Queen
The Rev. Dennis Savage
The Rev. James L. Stoner
The Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Wright

4. Christian Stewardship

Aim: To interpret stewardship as inclusive of the whole of life and to seek ways by which the churches may unitedly initiate and demonstrate the practice of Christian Stewardship.

For: Both clergy and laity who are interested, especially for chairmen of committees or departments in church bodies and inter-church councils whose responsibility is centered here.

Some of the leaders:

Dr. Paul H. Conrad
Dr. Harry S. Myers
Dr. J. G. Patton, Jr.
Mr. J. H. Touchstone
Dr. L. N. D. Wells
Mrs. Edwin H. White
The Rt. Rev. John D. Wing

5. Church Planning And Adjustment

Aim: To seek an understanding of the community aspects of church extension, ways of determining the total religious needs, and to describe instruments through which the churches may complement each other in their efforts so as to avoid both "overlooking" and "overlapping".

For: All those bearing home missions, church extension, or community service responsibilities.

Some of the leaders:

Dr. J. Withers Blake
Mrs. Andrew Dale
The Rev. A. Rufus Morgan
The Rev. Donald Pielstick
Dr. Claude H. Pritchard
Dr. Ross Sanderson
The Rev. William J. Villiaume
Prof. Wilson Q. Welch, Rural

6. Christian Social Relations

Aim: To define the most urgent points of social tension for which our churches have a compelling word and to explore areas for which we need to seek a more adequate word or deed.

For: Those in church bodies or councils of churches that take leadership in or are concerned to release the power and wisdom of Christian love for social redemption.

Some of the leaders:

Dr. Roswell P. Barnes
Dr. Beverley M. Boyd
Dr. Cameron Hall
Dr. J. Oscar Lee
Dr. John H. Marion, Jr.
Dr. George Mitchell, Chr.
The Rt. Rev. William R. Moody
The Rev. Eugene Smathers, Rural
Dr. H. Shelton Smith
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, women
Miss Annie Tate Jenkins, women

7. Local Inter-Church Cooperation

Aim: To inquire into the forms of fellowship, the practical steps needed, and program and leadership resources available to give reality to the ecumenical ideal in the local community.

For: Council executives, departmental chairmen in councils, and those interested in developing some form of continuous inter-church relations in their own communities.

Some of the leaders:

Dr. Henry W. Blackburn
Dr. George D. Kelsey
Dr. John B. Ketcham
The Rev. John Meloy
Dr. J. Quinter Miller
The Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick
Mrs. W. B. Suddeth

Registration Card

SECOND SOUTHEASTERN INTER-CHURCH CONVOCATION

December 6—8, 1949

Dr. Rev. Mr.
Name Mrs. Miss _____

Home Address (Street) _____

City _____ State _____

Convocation Address _____

Denomination _____ Local Council _____

Seminar (First choice) _____ (Second) _____
(Number) (Number)

Fee of $2.00 enclosed Yes No
Make checks to Harper Sibley, Treasurer.

H. Shelton Smith is a good background person. Draw some history & socio-economic data on him.

(*) "extroductory discussion".

Race

Church & Economic Life.
(Common Steel - process
Rockefeller & Carnegie)

Evangelization of the Industrial Man. (World Council Study)

N9

15
20
10
15
10
10
20
10

110

Gsm Personal

906 Lullwater Road
Atlanta, Georgia, USA
October 20, 1949

B. H. Blackwell & Company
Broad Street
Oxford, England

Dear Sirs:

Please send the following, and charge to my account:

The Webbs and Their Work, ed. M. Cole/Muller	15/
English Social History, E. M. Trevelyan Longman's	18/
Bronzes of West Africa, L. Underwood Alex Tiranti	6/
Economics of J. M. Keynes, Dudley Dillard, Crosby Lockwood	18/

Very truly yours,

George S. Mitchell

gsm/t

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

October 20. '49

Dear Sirs,

Please send the following, and charge to my account:

The Webbs & Their Work, ed. M. Cole/Muller 15/-
English Social History. G.M. Trevelyan Longmans 18/-
Bronzes of West Africa. L. Underwood Alec Tiranti, 6/-
Economics of J.M. Keynes Dudley Dillard, Crosby Lockwood 18/-.

Yours truly,
George Mitchell

B H Blackwell & C
Broad St
Oxford

Atlanta Section
National Council of Jewish Women

Oct. 24, 1949

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
62 Auburn Ave., NE.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am writing you on behalf of our organization to thank you for the wonderful and inspiring talk you delivered to us.

We feel that we had a particularly fine speaker for our first meeting, one who will be difficult to "duplicate".

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Estelle H. Popkin

Estelle H. Popkin
(Mrs. Nathan)

EHP/NF

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC- Executive Director

Atlanta, Georgia
October 27, 1949

Mr. Harold Fleming
Sou. Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

It is, indeed, a pleasure for me to have the opportunity of speaking for the members of the Delta Club, Business and Professional Dept., YWCA who were present to hear your lecture October 12, at their weekly meeting.

We always feel fortunate in having such well-informed leaders to speak with us from time to time. Certainly there is much which can be said, and much to be learned about many matters of public significance. We join in sending a sincere note of appreciation to you for your visit with us, and we hope that you may want to come again in the future.

Very truly yours,

Mary Lane

Mary Frances Lane
Second Vice-Pres.
Delta Club, YWCA
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. George S. Mitchell regrets that he cannot attend the Opening of the Alfred Stieglitz Collection and the Florine Stettheimer Memorial Collection on November fourth at Fisk University, due to conflicting engagements.

November 1, 1949

THE PRESIDENT, TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

of

FISK UNIVERSITY

Cordially Invite You to Be Present

at the Opening of

The Alfred Stieglitz Collection of

Modern Art for Fisk University

and

The Florine Stettheimer Memorial Collection

of Books about the Fine Arts

at

THE CARL VAN VECHTEN GALLERY OF FINE ARTS

FISK UNIVERSITY

Nashville, Tennessee

NOVEMBER FOURTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY-NINE

R. S. V. P.

CEREMONIES

3:00 FISK MEMORIAL CHAPEL

INVOCATION: The Reverend W. J. Faulkner, *Dean of the Chapel*

MUSIC: The Fisk University Choir
John F. Ohl, *Director*
Arthur R. Croley, *Organist*

Compositions by: J. S. Bach, Franz Schubert, Heinrich Schütz, Robert Schumann

SPEAKERS: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, *President*
Miss Georgia O'Keeffe
Mr. Carl Van Vechten
Mr. Alfred Starr
Mr. Lincoln Kirsteins

ADDRESS: Art in Education, Dr. Sterling A. Callisen, *Dean of Education and Extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*

MUSIC: The Fisk University Choir

Compositions by: Aaron Copland, Irving Fine, John W. Work

4:15 THE OPENING OF THE CARL VAN VECHTEN GALLERY OF FINE ARTS

5:00 TEA AND RECEPTION—*International Student Center*

SRC-Exec Dir

Reservation

November 10, 1949

Mr. Edward F. Burrows
Box 144
Guilford College
North Carolina

Dear Ed:

That's going to be all right about being in your hands Friday night, November 25, and as much of Saturday morning as you want.

I assume the College or somebody will bed me Friday night.

I look forward to the occasion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

RECEIVED
3 1949
Southern Regional Council

Box 144
Guilford College
North Carolina
1 November 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

If that Raleigh shin-dig of yours hasn't been cancelled, and I certainly hope that it has not, we will be very glad to have you with us on Friday evening, November 25. Although we have Thanksgiving day off, the next two days are non cut days so we will probably have more kids on campus than usual. Unfortunately the response on the part of the students to our Friday night programs is not as enthusiastic as we might wish, but I hope that you wont mind sharing your famous "map" talk with those that are there. It will be open to the entire student body and local community. If you let me know what materials you want on hand, and the exact title you prefer for your talk, I shall act accordingly.

On the Saturday morning following that Friday, I'd like you to meet with my Sociology class (32 juniors and seniors) studying the Southern Regions . We shall be considering various aspects of the social life of the South at that time, such as health, customs, etc.; but I think might more profitable spend that period discussing wwith you what you talk about the night before.

I still cant promise you but $25 but hope that the ante may be raised before you get here. Let me know when and where to meet you. It will be good to see you again.

Regards to all the folks in the office.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edward F. Burrows

October 18, 1949
Dict. October 17

Mr. Edward F. Burrows
Box 144
Guilford College
North Carolina

Dear Ed:

Well, we accept, and chug the fifty dollars back in our lean treasury. That is mighty kind of you. But I clearly recall asking you for fully that much worth of service, and our files feel a lot more than fifty dollars better than they did before you went through them.

I am to be in Raleigh for a talk to priests and religieuses for Bishop Waters on Thanksgiving day, November 24, and for some part of the next day (Friday). I could quite easily be at Guilford for Friday night and Saturday morning, the 25th and 26th of November. But it occurs to me that you are very probably not going to keep school on that Thanksgiving weekend. What say?

Failing that, I don't know when it could be. I am tied up November 4 and December 9.

With the Raleigh trip coming up anyway, a whole $25 would be manna to the Southern Regional Council.

RACE IN THE NEWS is going a good job already.

We all miss you and wish you the very best.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

Box 144
Guilford College
North Carolina
13 October 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avene, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This letter should have been written some time ago for several reasons but has been delayed first by one thing and then another; but I hope that it isnt too late.

First - in order to clear my conscience, please take back the check that you all so kindly sent me. In the first place, I told you at the time that I did not wish remuneration. Secondly, I really feel indebted to yo u all for making it possible for me to get so much work done under such pleasant circumstances - if I could, I'd even send you a check for $50. And third, I really feel too greatly interested in what you are doing and was deeply glad that I could have some small share in it if my few hours of moving files was a help. I do appreciate your kindness and thoughtfulness but would feel much better, if you would just take it back and put it to some better use. If you want me to endorse it and count it as a contribution, I'll be glad to do so.

Second - As I mentioned to you and had hoped that I'd get a chance to talk with you further concerning, I am teaching a course on Southern Regions this fall, and certainly would like to have you to give the class at least one good session. In addition, Guilford trys to schedule what it calls "Cultural Resource" evenings as many Fridays evenings as possible at which time we try to get outside speakers on various subjects before at least some of our students. Unfortunately, with all the other college activities going on on campus, we do not always get the audience we would like so that I hesitate to really ask you to do that; but I have been wondering whether you are planning to be around these parts any weekend in the near future so that you might give your talk on the South on Friday evening to a possible audience of 50 to 200 and then meet with my class at 8;30 on Saturday morning. Of course we will have you as a guest of the college while youre here and can offer you $25 which would hardly cover expenses were you to make a special trip; but if you plan to be around anyway, we would certainly like very much to have you. The dates we have open right now are November 4 or 25, or December 9; but if some other date suited you better, I think a shift might be arranged. I do hope we can work out something.

"Race in the News" has just reached me and looks very good although I haven't had a chance ot read it thoroughly. I am finding several of your earlier things quite useful in my course, however.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Burrows

Hello
everybody.

NC trip:

If by some miracle we are to be in Charlotte Sat., we'll call you at Guilford & snag you for supper.

MET

SRC Ex Dir

November 11, 1949

Miss Hallie Farmer
or
Miss Betty Louise Screws
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Co-Chairmen:

Your speaker George Mitchell is going to arrive at the Birmingham airport at 8:45 a.m. CST on Monday, November 14. It would be very nice if somebody could meet me there. If nobody shows up, I will perforce take the first southbound bus, which is 10:00 a.m., putting me in Montevallo at 11:15, and hie me to Palmer Hall.

I will be there Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. No Miss Taylor. I've got a 9:30 a.m. engagement in Atlanta for Thursday, so I will have to take the night train out of Birmingham, which will mean my absence from the dormitory discussion Wednesday nightat 9:00 pm. I offer myself for anything extra earlier that day that may be needed.

I look forward greatly to the occasion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

YWCA

ALABAMA COLLEGE

MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA

November 2, 1949

RECEIVED
NOV 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are enclosing a copy of our program for Religious Emphasis Week for your interest and approval. If there is any portion which is not clear or if you have any questions, please let us know.

The first meeting, as you will notice, is scheduled for 11:00 A.M. Monday, November 14. We would like for you to be here for that meeting so that you may be introduced to the Student body. Not included on the program is a meeting of all leaders with the Steering Committee at 3:30 on Monday afternoon so that all plans may be discussed before the seminars at 4:30.

If you find it more convenient to arrive on the campus Sunday night, we will be glad to make arrangements. Please let us know as soon as possible when and where you will arrive. If you arrive at Birmingham it is possible that we can have someone to meet you there. Be sure to keep a record of all travel expenses.

We are looking forward with great expectations to your visit on our campus and to a week of true religious emphasis which will revitalize our campus long after the week is over.

Sincerely,

Hallie Farmer
BLS

Betty Louise Screws

Betty L. Screws

Hallie Farmer
Co-Chairmen

October 26, 1949

Dr. Hallie Farmer
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Dr. Farmer:

Thanks for straightening me out. My confusion arises from Mr. T. H. Napier's letter of May 31, 1949, which begged me to be on hand November 13 - 17.

I take it that now I am expected to be there for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 13, 14, 15, and 16.

By present plans, I will be there Sunday and Monday, and Miss Taylor Tuesday and Wednesday. I hope that is okay.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

ALABAMA COLLEGE
THE STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA

RECEIVED
25 1949
Southern Regional Council

October 24, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is a reply to your letter of October 19. There seems to be some confusion about the dates on which you are expected on Alabama College campus. Religious Emphasis Week, unlike other weeks, has four days!

Seminars meet at 4:30 on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 14, 15, and 16. We look forward to having you and Miss Taylor on our campus.

Sincerely,

Hallie Farmer

Hallie Farmer aj
Faculty Chairman
Religious Emphasis Week

HF:aj

October 19, 1949
Dict. October 17

Miss Betty L. Screws
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Miss Screws:

Thanks a lot for the letter of October 10.

I will be on your campus and at your disposal Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of November. I can do the seminar you speak of. On Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th, I will be profitably replaced by Miss Elizabeth Taylor. She can do the Wednesday seminar and whatever else might be needful.

I look forward, and Miss Taylor looks forward, to the opportunity for the Council to take part in the Week.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

cc: Dr. Hallie Farmer

GSM-Pers

November 14, 1949

Miss Agnes L. Walker
Blue Ridge Sanatorium
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Miss Walker:

Thanks a lot for the letter November 4.

Tell us where you light and we will send some books.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

Blue Ridge San.,
Charlottesville,
Va.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Nov. 4th. 1949.

Thank you for the letter which I recently received. I was delighted by the air of jovial affability which it conveyed and by the interest you have acquired in my homeland.

Been bitten by a bug myself! A zymotic cosmopolite with an international reputation. His name is "Huber the Tuber." His unwelcome inroads upon my person have been halted however and I expect to leave the sanatorium very shortly.

Regarding your offer of a shelf of books I have this to say: Gramercy! thanks! many thanks! But - ahem! - I am going to take advantage of your generosity and unabashedly request that your selection be made from another shelf.

2/ Having lived with the Cunninghams and Grahams for nineteen years I feel that I already know them hearts. My interest, as an abecedarian of Southern political and social life, lies in the direction of the Martins and the Coys, the Toms, Dicks, Harrys and D-alls of the South. If you will, you might help me scrape up an acquaintance with them. I give you fair warning though. People who lend me books generally cross them with homing pigeons.

Please do not dispatch any books until I can send you my new address. At present my destination is unknown and only first class mail is forwarded from this rural post-office.

I hope you received the small booklets, containing news of current events in Auld Scotia. I sent them your way earlier this week.

3/

Acknowledging your nice letter I am writing with a sense of gratitude. I am mindful of the fact that you took time out from your hegemonic duties to give my letter "the personal touch". Mentally, I shake hands with you, sir.

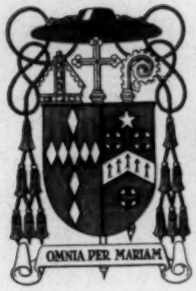
Yours with a burr,

Sincerely in Him,

Agnes Walsh.

P.S. It was nice of you not to mention 1776, Britain's new debt, lend-lease and the devalued pound!

SRC - Exec Dir



BISHOP'S RESIDENCE
15 NORTH McDOWELL STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

November 14,1949

Mr.George S.Mitchell
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of November 11th to His Excellency, Bishop Waters.

I am sure your plan to spend Thanksgiving Day with your family will meet with the approval of the Bishop. Therefore, we will look forward to your arrival on Friday morning, November 25th.

With every best wish, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Francis K. O'Brien

Francis K. O'Brien
Chancellor

s/

November 11, 1949

Most Reverend Vincent S. Waters
Bishop of Raleigh
Bishop's Residence
15 North McDowell Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Bishop Waters:

Thank you warmly for your letter of November 4.

I have pondered a good deal, and concluded by calling just now and counseling with the Sister. Much as I would enjoy a great dinner and the company, I feel tugged at too by my own small family, from which I am absent so much. As I am to be serviceable directly only on the Friday, I am in hopes that it will be all right for me to arrive in Raleigh quite early Friday morning and report to your Residence at a few minutes before 9:00 A.M.

I do hope the Chancery will let me know if I have concluded unhelpfully. In that case, I can be as engaged in Raleigh for Thursday.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

7-960

BISHOP'S RESIDENCE
15 NORTH McDOWELL STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

November 4, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

I am still looking forward to having you for a Thanksgiving Dinner at the Orphanage at Nazareth although I have found it necessary to postpone the conference for the priests in colored work until the following day. Therefore, I would be happy to have you spend Thursday night with us or longer if you care to and I have scheduled your talk for ten o'clock on Friday morning. Thursday will be filled up by the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Orphanage and I have a meeting in the afternoon.

With appreciation of your kindness and hoping to have you inspire the priests with the Southern Regional idea as you did the seminarians, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Vincent S. Waters

Vincent S. Waters
Bishop of Raleigh

RECEIVED
7 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Exec. Director

November 17, 1949

Miss Hallie Farmer
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Miss Farmer:

I had no opportunity to tell you that my quasi-faculty visitors of Tuesday came again to the seminar on Wednesday, wearing the most praiseworthy and helpful manners -- truly.

I am delighted to have had the three days at Montevallo. I can see those girls are really getting educated.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SRC - Exec. Director

November 17, 1949

President and Mrs. John T. Caldwell
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear the Caldwells:

I greatly appreciate your many kindnesses in the three most pleasant days at the College.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

November 17, 1949

Miss Viola Edwards
"Wenonah"
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Miss Edwards:

You were mighty nice to look after me so efficiently and agreeably.

Very many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

November 17, 1949

Miss T. H. Napier
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Miss Napier:

Don't forget, please, to send me the St. Andrew's catalogue.

I appreciate the chance to hear from you more about it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SRC. - Exec Dir

November 21, '49

Professor Irwin T. Sanders
U.K.

Dear Sanders,

Terrible sorry. I'm just packed solid till December 2. I have to be variously in Atlanta, Raleigh, Greensboro, and Chattanooga. I would love to do the job if there were a space to wedge it in, but there isn't.

Let me know again, and I'll be Johnny on the spot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Eecutive Director

I'll send Tydings a copy of this.
GSM

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON 29

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
SOCIAL RESEARCH CONSULTATION SERVICE
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

November 18, 1949

Air Mail, Special Delivery

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are now studying the unit on the Cotton South in our course, "Societies Around the World," and will be on this unit until December 2, on which date the unit test will be given. Could you possibly work in a visit to our campus on some Monday, Wednesday, or Friday before December 2? We will undertake to pay your expenses and regret that we are not in a position to provide an honorarium.

I think the suggestion of Mr. Tydings to the effect that your visit be combined with a meeting of the Kentucky Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council is a good one.

Therefore, if you could let us know at once what date is agreeable, we will arrange the necessary publicity and make arrangements for larger classrooms than we had before. If you have no objections we may use you for four or five appearances during the day. I remember what a war horse you proved to be last year and how challenging your presentations were.

Very sincerely yours,

Irwin T. Sanders

Irwin T. Sanders
Head

RECEIVED
NOV 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

ITS:lm

CC: Dr. J. M. Tydings

P.S. The enclosed letter may help in your determination of dates.

ITS

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION

LINCOLN RIDGE, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANLEY NEWHALL, PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. FREDRICK T. FLYNN, SECRETARY
CHARLES E. STOLL, TREASURER
C. L. THOMAS, MEMBER

J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TRUSTEES

CHAS. W. ALLEN
RUFUS B. ATWOOD
MRS. FREDRICK FLYNN
THOMAS GRAHAM
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS
J. F. LAINE
THRUSTON B. MORTON
STANLEY NEWHALL
W. H. PERRY, JR.
MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
CHARLES E. STOLL
C. L. THOMAS
COLEMAN WRIGHT

November 18, 1949

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, Head
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Sanders:

I have been very remiss in my duties as chairman, and want to offer my apologies.

Having just returned from the Annual Meeting of the Board of Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, my concern and enthusiasm for the program has been lifted, and I want to get busy.

Would you be available for a meeting of the Kentucky Directors in Lexington during the week of November 27?

A self addressed postal card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Cordially yours,

J. M. Tydings/oh

J. M. Tydings

JMT:oh

11/21/49

GSM:

I placed the following reservation for you:
Sunday, December 4
Lv. Atlanta 7 pm
Arr Lynchburg 5:18 am

(Lower 5 in car NY 3)

Round trip to Lynchburg	$33.81
Lower berth, one way	5.81
	$39.62

Southern Railway

You will recall that you did not want the return reservation made, since the only thing they had for the return the evening of December 5 was a roomette.

This reservation is to be picked up by 4 pm Nov. 29 (that is Tuesday).

met

cc: AMCK

WGD

39.62
5.81
45.43
3.00
$48.43

3.00

11/10/49

TRAVEL INFORMATION ON LYNCHBURG, VA.

Train schedules:

L5
NY 3

Lv. Atlanta 7:00 pm
Arr Lynchburg 5:18 am

OK lower berth

return:

roomette

Lv. Lynchburg 10:20 pm
Arr. Atlanta 8:30 am

OK lower berth,

8:04 pm
6:30 am

Pick up 4pm 29th

Air schedules are bad:

Lv. Atlanta 5 am
Change in Charlotte
Reach Roanoke 9:29 am
Leave Roanoke 2:20 pm
Arrive Lynchburg 2:22 pm

Lv Atl 12:27 pm
Reach Roanoke 4:54
Lv. Roanoke 6:0 7
Reach Lynchburg 6:56 pm
(too late?)

Return:

Lv. Lynchburg 8:38 am
Arr. Roanoke 9:02 am
Lv. " 10:30 am
Arr. Atlanta 1:25 pm

33.81 round trip to Lynchburg
5.81 lower berth

$39.62

2:42

Mr Thorpe 6:56

Eastern

Ret. — Lv 8:38

Arr Roanoke 902

Lv " 10.30

Arr 1.25 pm

Lv Atlanta	Roanoke	Arr L
	9:29	
Piedmont 5 A.M.	2:20	2.42
Flight #30	change in Charlotte	

Lv R'ng 4:54 607 — 6:56

12:27 pm

Charlotte

MA 1140
WA 5018
WA 6414

Southern Railway

Lv. Atlanta	7:00	
Arr Lynchburg	5:18	
Lv Lynchburg	10:00	8:04
Arr Atlanta	8:30	6:30

November 7, 1949

Mrs. Joan Bernstein
P. O. Box 1039
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Bernstein:

This will confirm our telephone conversation today. The date for Dr. Mitchell's appearance before the Religion and Labor group in Lynchburg will be December 5, as originally discussed by him and Mr. Segal.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Taylor
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

November 4, 1949

Mr. Ben Segal
P. O. Box 1039
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Segal:

The enclosed letter was dictated before Dr. Mitchell left the office for a Chicago trip. We are sending it on because of its discussion of the subject and other details, even though the date is being changed.

As I told you over the 'phone, I will check with Dr. Mitchell on his return Monday morning to see whether he can meet with your group on the evening of November 28. If he cannot, we will wire Mrs. Bernstein to let her know that the date will be December 5, as originally scheduled.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Taylor

SRC - Exec Dir

November 4, 1949
Dict. November 2

Mr. Ben Segal
P. O. Box 1039
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Segal:

This confirms our conversation by 'phone this morning. You wanted me to come to Lynchburg for a dinner meeting the evening of Monday, December 5, for your Religion and Labor group.

I assume I am to do some talking or discussing. My best speech is called "The Map of the South." It takes about forty minutes and goes into history, politics, and economics. It praises unions and industrialization and farm ownership and has some passages about civil rights. Otherwise, I could talk about a variety of useful action programs for today.

Here is a mat, and a few items of literature. I will bring up some more literature, hoping for some of it to be bought at ten cents and fifteen cents apiece by people who come.

The leaflet with the map has a fair description of the Council.

Rail and pullman fare to Lynchburg and back amounts to $45.53. My recollection is that there is a late-at-night train out of Lynchburg Monday night which would put me back into Atlanta the next day. I will expect to get up there sometime in the forenoon of Monday, and will let you know as soon as I am around.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

SAC - Exec Dir

ALABAMA COLLEGE
THE STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 22, 1949

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We want to thank you for helping our students in their Religious Emphasis Week program. These are busy days for all of us, and I know you made some sacrifices in order to come here. No doubt there were other things you needed to do, and it probably deprived you of a good deal of rest and recreation that you would have otherwise had. It is my belief that you rendered a valuable service, and I hope these young women may be better as a result of these experiences.

Again thanking you not only on my own behalf but on the behalf of the officers and faculty members of Alabama College, I am

Sincerely yours,

T. H. Napier

T. H. Napier
Dean

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SRC - Exec. Div.

November 28, 1949

Professor Paul E. Pfuetze
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mr. Pfuetze:

Thank you for your card. I am buttoned up tight from now until the twelfth. I am afraid that means not getting to Athens until next term. Let me know when you will want me then, and I will lay aside the day.

We are terribly short on staff (being low on funds) and between triple office work and making speeches I had engaged to make, I am run ragged.

I like to do your class and look forward to next term and spring term.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Dear George Mitchell:

The days have slipped along and the fall has passed so rapidly that I am almost too late to invite you to come to Athens to speak to my classes. But if you can come within the next two weeks, we do want you. Our term exams start on Monday, Dec. 12, so it would have to be within these next two weeks. That may not be possible, what with your busy schedule. From my standpoint, and the work of the class, the first of next week (say, Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, Dec. 5-7) would probably be most convenient. But we'll take you any day you can come. (We don't have Saturday classes for this course). So let me know if it is possible for you to come. If not this term, then we must plan a date for next term and spring term.

Cordially yours,

Paul E. Pfuetze

Paul E. Pfuetze

University of Georgia
Athens, Ga.

SRC- Exec. Dir.

November 28, 1949

Miss Hallie Farmer, Faculty Chairman
Religious Emphasis Week
Alabama College
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Miss Farmer:

Thanks a lot for writing your nice letter. I had a good time. The thing I most enjoyed was the sincerity of the girls.

Let me know if I can ever help the college.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

ALABAMA COLLEGE
THE STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA

November 22, 1949

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You left the campus before I had an opportunity to tell you how keenly we appreciated the work you did for us during Religious Emphasis Week. We believe that if you could hear the comments of the girls in their classes and in discussion groups on the campus you would agree that the time taken was worth while.

The Steering Committee has asked me to extend to you our deep appreciation of your willingness to take time from your busy life to help us with this undertaking. We know that your contribution did much to make it worth while for our entire student body.

I was sorry, personally, not to have had an opportunity to talk over some of our common interests. I don't know how it happened that I got so overwhelmed with Religious Emphasis Week that I had little time to talk with my friends. We hope that you will not let this acquaintance with Alabama College lapse. We look forward to having you come back to us and hope you will do so whenever you can.

May I repeat the request of the committee that if as you think this over you have any suggestions to make for improving Religious Emphasis Week you will let us have them. We are anxious to make this week as meaningful as we can for the students.

With every good wish for the success of your work I am

Sincerely yours,

Hallie Farmer

Hallie Farmer
Faculty Chairman
Religious Emphasis Week

HF:aj

SRC-Exec. Dir.

December 1, 1949

Mr. Ben Segal
Educational Director
Textile Workers Union of America
1112 Church Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Brother Segal:

Thank you for your letter of November 29.

I will take the over night train this coming Sunday from Atlanta and will arrive in Lynchburg quite early Monday Morning. I will go up to my sister-in-law's home at 150 Norfolk Avenue, Phone: 2-5328, and get some more sleep.

My plan would be to show up at your office about two p.m. Monday, but if you wish me earlier, callas above.

A Southbound train that I should take is the "Crescent", leaving Lynchburg at 10:20 p.m. I suppose I won't run into difficulties catching it, but would fit my program to your needs.

Railway ticket and berth both ways costs a total of $45.43. Add $3.00 for meals, tips, and taxis, and the total amount will be $48.43.

I greatly look forward to the occasion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMfwgd

EMIL RIEVE
General President

GEORGE BALDANZI
Executive Vice-President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General Sec'y-Treas.

Textile Workers Union of America

Affiliate of the C. I. O.

UPPER SOUTH REGIONAL OFFICE
1112 CHURCH STREET
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

BOYD E. PAYTON
DIRECTOR

WM. M. DUCHESSI
ASS'T. DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE
8-2401

November 29, 1949

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta (3) Georgia

Dear Brother Mitchell:

I am looking forward to seeing you on Monday, December 5th. Please let us know at what time you plan to arrive. Also, please indicate if you are planning to stay overnight and if you want us to make hotel reservations for you.

The enclosed letter is an announcement of a meeting, and was sent out to our group.

Will you send us a statement of your expenses. Also, will you send some of the literature of the Southern Regional Council, or bring some along with you.

Fraternally,

Ben Segal

Ben Segal
Educational Director

BS/rms

Enc.

RELIGION - EDUCATION - LABOR - MANAGEMENT FELLOWSHIP GROUP

November 28, 1949

Dear Friend:

As you were advised by postcard on November 8th, an important supper meeting of our Religion - Education - Labor - Management Fellowship Group will be held on Monday, December 5th.

The meeting will be at the Friends' Center at 1008 Harrison Street. The time is 6:30 P. M. Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, will be the speaker.

A buffet style supper will be served at a cost of $1.00 per plate. Will you please return the enclosed postcard as promptly as possible so that we may know the number for whom we should prepare.

Sincerely,

Constance Rumbough

Constance Rumbough
Secretary

Film - Pers

December 1, 1949

Miss Carol Hobbs
#304 1628 Columbia Rd. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Miss Hobbs:

The good old farm security gets around. Larry Hewes fixed up Japan; Pete Hudgens fixed up Venezuela; and you fix up Mexico. I am mighty glad you had the trip.

Next time stop in Atlanta and come to see the Southern Regional Council.

Please spread my cordial regards to anybody that still remembers that I love everybody that is left.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Washington, D. C.
At the Office
November 29, 1949

RECEIVED
1 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

If you don't believe in fairies, just take a squint at the attached! I was asking Joyce about you today in the cafeteria, and she said why not drop you a copy of this.

I heard about your being here -- in fact you walked down our corridor, and I meant to catch up and say hello, but my telephone rang just then and I lost you. We surely miss you here. When as many as three or four of the old crowd get together for very long, somebody asks, "Has anybody heard from Dr. Mitchell lately?"

This note requires no answer -- it's just dashed off spontaneously because Joyce and I were speaking of you today, and because I thought maybe you'd quit believing in Santa Claus or fairies.

Sincerely,

Carol Hobbs

The contest referred to was for the best story of 50 words or less on "A Fallen Idol."

Me and Sis and burrito.

Monument in Mexico City.

Giant Maguey cactus.

Picador at bull fight.

At Teotihuacan, a face.

Hacienda Vista Hermosa.

Loading mountain express.

Me and youthful guide.

A Wonderful Time

By CAROL HOBBS

WHEN Oscar Davis, drama editor of The News, phoned me at the Department of Agriculture on Oct. 20 and said: "Honey, you're on your way to Mexico," I went into a daze. A de luxe trip to the land of my dreams, with a companion of my choice, handed out on a silver platter! Impossible!

With three of the celebratingest sisters ever born, only by a blindfold drawing could I settle on a choice. At the Kansas City end of long-distance, Elizabeth was too astonished to be coherent. "I" check with Herman," she gasped, "and if not o. k. I'll call you back immediately." Then I heard Herman shout, "Whatever it is, honey, tell her yes!" So it was arranged for Elizabeth to board the plane at Dallas, the only stop between Washington and Mexico.

Mr. Burkett, of the American Air Lines, steered me as to the necessary preparations.

Six days after the call that put me in a dither, I waved good-by to sponsors, friends and relatives at the airport. Incredibly soon we were approaching the fairyland that was Dallas. Elizabeth located and port-of-entry formalities checked off, at 4:10 a. m. we were on our way to Mexico.

Over the Rio Grande, all weather under us quickly disappeared. The exquisite Mexican landscape kept us gasping. Green from the recent rainy season, mountains, valleys, fields in patchwork motifs, highways, shining meandering rivers, villages, and towns—combined in a far-flung, ever-changing panorama. We were set down at the airport at 8:10 a. m., Central Standard Time, 9½ hours after leaving Washington.

* * *

WE had traveled, as the crow flies, 2170 miles.

As we stepped down to earth, a pleasant Mexican voice called us by name and welcomed us to Mexico. Thru customs, we were whisked off to the Del Prado—and so began our 10 wonderful days in Mexico.

We were extended every courtesy.

The second day a little boy in braid and buttons brought a huge bowl of gardenias to our door, with the greeting, "Algunas flores para ustedes." (Some flowers for you.) Delighted, hesitatingly I picked out three, with a "muchas gracias," whereupon he protested, "Todas!" and deposited the bowl on our dressing table.

Miss Carol Hobbs, a lovely, fiftyish woman who does her stint in the Department of Agriculture, recently won The News-Trans-Lux sponsored "Fallen Idol" contest. Her prize was a free 10-day trip to Mexico on American Airlines—a vacation she had dreamed of for years. Now she's home. Today we print Miss Hobbs' story.

* * *

FROM hastily jotted notes, pictures snapped, souvenirs collected, and our pieced-out recollections, we have listed these things found so interesting in Mexico:

A climate rivaling Paradise, never very different from a choice October day in Washington. The valley floor, 7350 feet above sea level, rimmed in by mountains. Popocatepetl (17,883 feet in altitude) and Iztaccihuatl (17,883 feet) under a million tons of recent snow up there just beneath the sky. The fascinating legend and the thin blue vaporous smoke sometimes issuing from the crater, proof that Popo is forever there to keep his Sleeping Lady warm.

The City, so old and yet so young. Here, the Museum of Archeology, mute testimony of civilizations come and gone, and a 400-year-old Cathedral built on the stones of an Aztec temple. There, the half-completed Social Security building, and palatial structures in modernistic architecture. A great pulsating metropolis.

Sidewalk vendors, with baskets, silver jewelry, serapes, tooled leather goods on the pavement, on stands, or in trays strapped deftly to the vendor's body.

Chapultepec Park, the ancient Ahuehuete trees, and the statue honoring the 13 heroic boy cadets who died defending the castle from our Army in 1847. The respect and appreciation with which our guide quoted words spoken a century later by President Truman when he placed a wreath beside the statue: "My country and I recognize the heroic gesture of these boys who defended their country. I hope this has been an example for all nations of the world."

The old glass factory, primitive as anything in Mexico, where old broken glass is made into new things of beauty. Workers, for our benefit, playfully pulled little molten masses from the furnace and shaped them into special souvenirs.

The bull fight on Sunday afternoon at 4—not a sport, they would have you know, but an ancient art, ritualistic and symbolic.

All Saints and All Souls Holidays, Nov. 1 and 2, when the city shuts up tight and everybody celebrates. In advance, shops feature sweets fashioned into little skulls and coffins, and miniature funerals. On the Day of the Dead (Nov. 1) families cook up food which, with flowers and candles, they take at night into the cemeteries—and then stay for picnics after dawn.

Roosevelt, a name spoken, actually with a hush of reverence. One boy told us many people in Mexico believe that President Roosevelt had saved our country from a revolution—and he meant their kind of revolution.

The Shrine of Guadalupe, where we got a lump in our throats.

The Pyramids of Teotihuacan, mighty and mysterious. We could see how the puzzled Aztecs, believing them abodes of gods once upon the earth, had invented legends to account for their origin. Somehow we hadn't heard that the Pyramid of the Sun has a broader base than that of Cheops!

Puebla and Cholula, State of Puebla. Over the superb mountain highway we hied ourselves toward the home of majolica and onyx, the most Spanish city in Mexico, and its nearby famous neighbor, home of churches by the hundred, one for each day in the year! In Puebla one would know from the "th's" heard occasionally that here immigrants come from Spain to work and make their homes.

Taxco, State of Guerrero, in the heart of the Sierra Madre. Silver, narrow cobbled streets, a thousand views to photograph or paint. Here's where you spend your last peso unless your will is strong. We spent ours. and drove back over the morning-glory-covered countryside to the Hacienda.

Back to the city, bags picked up, good-byes said to friends at the Del Prado, we took a taxi for the airport. The two friendly lads who drove us and helped us with our bags asked us what we thought of their country. Our answer was a perfect ending for our stay in Mexico: "We think your country beautiful, and we like your people very, very much."

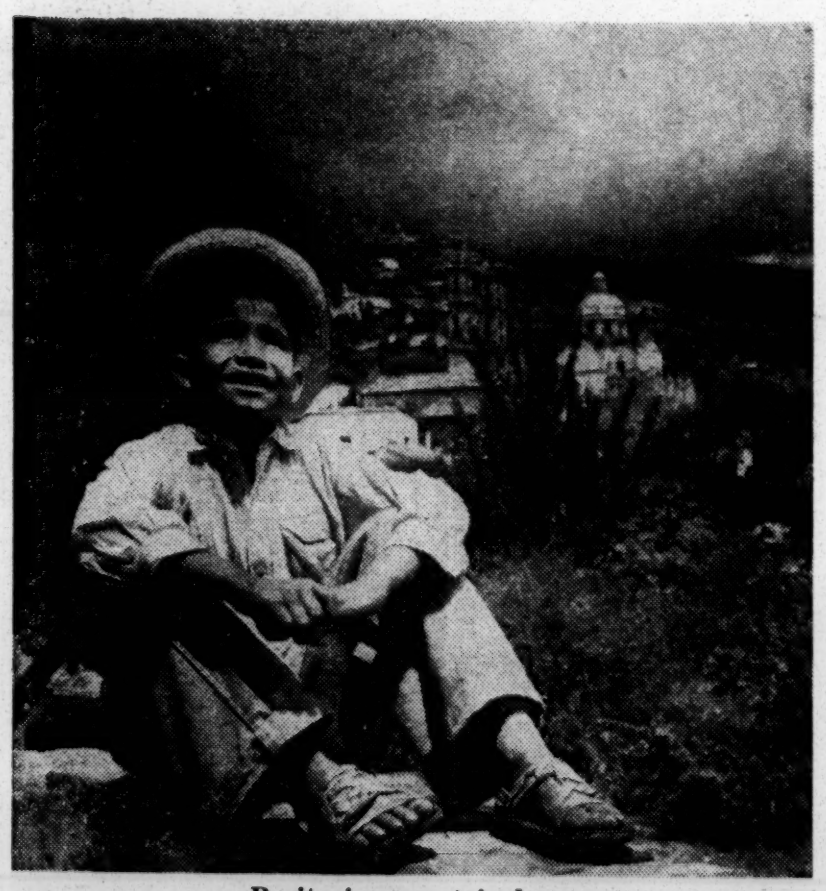
A lovely Mexican home.

Floating at Xochimilco.

Taxco, city of roofs.

Borda Cathedral.

Taxco market place.



Pepito in mountain home.

SRC - Exp Dr

December 2, 1949

Most Reverend Vincent S. Waters
Bishop of Raleigh
Bishop's Residence
15 North McDowell Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Bishop Waters:

I had a mighty nice time in Raleigh and am most grateful for the opportunity to be with you and that fine company of priests.

It was kind also to have the specially arranged ride over to Greensboro, which I reached in ample time.

Your generous check afforded a good deal of overplus to go into our Council's till as lecture fee.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Exec. Director

GSM's section of the
Southeastern Church Conference
December 6, 1949

This section has two big jobs. After careful discussion it must draft a proposed program for southern church forces in the fields of (a) the church and economic life and (b) the church and race relations.

Members of the section are urged to bring to the meeting the results of their own careful thought in these fields, with a view to our working out together a series of recommendations that will appeal to church people as being both right and feasible. These in turn will be submitted to the General Convocation the following day for study, adoption, or modification.

Members of the panel have been invited in the thought that their accurate knowledge would be of use to the whole group in shaping a program. It will be the responsibility of the group -- and not of the leaders -- to work out the recommendations.

Sem - Pers

December 2, 1949

Director of Information
Farmer's Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir and Brother,

The December 1949 issue of a maggie called The Woman's Press, put out by the National Board of the YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., N.Y., has a good article by Louise Stanley, BHE, on Rural Housing, and a punk one by me. Both praise the Honorable the Farmers Home Administration.

I haven't got but one copy, so can't send it to you, but if one of the young ladies there in the info. office will call up Louise Stanley I 'spect she'll let you look at her copy.

Best wishes,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

SRC - Exec Dir

December 2, 1949

Mr. Edward F. Burrows
Box 144
Guilford College
Guilford, N. C.

Dear Ed:

They sent me down a check for $25.00, for which I am very grateful.

Guilford people are very nice and I am grateful to you and to the Milners and to every one who made my visit so pleasant.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Spc. Eng. Dept.

December 6, 1949

Miss Margaret Armstrong
250 Norfolk Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Marg:

Very many thanks indeed for early rising, freshly made bed, fine breakfast, long slumber, and good company. I include Brandy in all these thanks and am only sorry that her un-CIO day kept her from seeing me in the afternoon.

I thought the meeting went pretty well but don't know what the newspapers will have to say on the subject.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

December 6, 1949

Mr. & Mrs. Harry Gillam
232 Norfolk Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear The Gillams:

You were as kind as could be to give me such a nice luncheon. I appreciate the food and the company.

It was a real pleasure to have that chance to get to know you well.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

SRC - Executive

December 6, 1949

Mr. Ben Segal
Educational Director
Textile Workers Union of America
1112 Church Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Brother Segal:

I had a great time and am most grateful to you and all the others for working it out. Many thanks too for the cash money.

Including the five dollars from Boyd Peyton and what you handed me at the close of the meeting, the total received was $49.50.

My total expenses for the trip itemized below was $48.53

Railway fare and pullmans	$45.43
Taxicabs	1.80
Bus fare	.45
Tips	.85
Total	$48.53

I herewith return one dollar making the items of income and expense approximately equal.

My cordial appreciation to Miss Rumbaugh, her Mother, and the many others who were so helpful, and particularly thanks to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRG ex dir

December 9, 1949

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

I like your plans and appreciate your careful work on them.

Take any three or four days in April you wish (or March if you prefer) and I will come to Memphis at the Council's expense.

I shouldn't be surprised but what President Price of Le Moyne could find a lecture fee that might stand part of the expense.

I will do as you wish on meetings to go to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
858 WHITFORD PLACE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dec 6th

Dear Mr. Mitchell -

Amid all your activities, you may have difficulty in recalling our conversation last summer at the Race Relations Institute. It has been knocking about in the back of my mind ever since, but there was no point in writing to you until matters here had taken somewhat more definite shape. They have now done so and I think by March or April it will be a great help to have you here for a consultation. Personally I should prefer April, but that would depend upon your convenience and the meeting dates of various ~~members~~ organizations here. I think we could arrange several meetings for you of real significance, if you could give us three or four consecutive days here, and if we knew the dates of these far enough in advance. The Memphis Community Relations Committee would like to have you as a speaker. This is an amusingly misnamed committee launched by a couple of fine young college professors. They intended to make it an interracial committee engaged in action on race-relations in the local community - but their professorial habits were too strong for them, and it has become transmogrified into

a Southwestern-LeMoyne committee sponsoring an annual series of five excellent lectures to unsegregated audiences. Since the next one is on the Politics of Michael Angelo, you can see how the professorial mind has finally triumphed over the original intentions. Still, they do have audiences of seventy-five to a hundred, interracial, wholly unsegregated, meeting in various places all over the city; and for Memphis, that is a mighty good piece of interracial education in itself.

Another smaller group that would like to have you speak to them is the Fellowship of Reconciliation and Friends group which meets very informally once a month - like a short program - about thirty to forty minutes' talk and twenty minutes' discussion. For the Community Relations Committee the talk you gave at the Institute would be perfect. For the Fellowship meeting, you could go right into the work of the Southern Regional Council itself.

President Price of LeMoyne College is, I understand, eager to have you come back and talk to his students again.

Another group which is new and as yet highly unstable, but promising and important to foster, is the Church and Social Work study group. This is one which I was just in process of organizing when you and I talked this summer. It is a parallel body to an older, exclusively white organization, - the Church

and Professional Social Work Association. The older, white group is not yet ready to admit Negroes, in part because it is a luncheon club, and the eating issue always looms large. We have found over fifty Negro social workers now employed in Memphis. They are the nucleus of the new organization, and with them are joined a few educated Negro ministers and a very small group of white church and social work persons. We have a charter membership of fifty-four, attendance around thirty-five, at monthly luncheon meetings. This group is very important in the community life. It is the only group of any size in which these Negro social workers come together with a chance to get acquainted, to learn the overall problems of the city and to take leadership and responsibility in the organizational life. They are still inexperienced and not dependable for a uniform high performance in this matter of organizational procedures - but, if we weather this, the group has great possibilities. If this group succeeds, I think it will be only a matter of a few years before we have an integration with the other (white) group. The Negro workers are themselves seeing the value of a fairly extended work-out in conducting their own group affairs with only sympathetic whites as fellow-members before they are tested in full competition with the greater experience of whites in the older and larger organization.

About these groups I can be practically certain of their desire to have you as a speaker if the matter of dates is manageable. There is another group, of great significance but of a quite different nature.

This is the Civic Research Committee. Its leadership consists of essentially the same group of men who have launched the independent citizens' movement against the machine. At the same time, this particular committee is designed to be non-partisan and as widely representative of the different elements in the city as possible. It is incorporated as a non-profit research and education group, and has about two hundred members already. Its first item of study is the city-manager plan; it has also committees on education and constitutional rights. Its membership is primarily business men, labor leaders, attorneys, a few college professors, a few women. After much hesitation, they have admitted three Negroes. I do not know whether this group would have any interest in having you give them an address to the total membership. If so, it would, I imagine, be either on the Southern educational ~~Scene~~ or on constitutional rights in the South. But I do believe that this group, if it could be in any way related to your objectives without formal affiliation to the Southern Regional Council, could do more than any other to promote your objectives locally, and I would like to work out if possible a conference between you and their executive committee when you come.

Your three prominent local members are Frank Ahlgren, Edward Barry and Walter Chandler.

Only the last is personally known to me, but the others are prominent, and one can learn a good deal about them. All three have been for years closely associated with the machine and still play ball with it. To attempt a unit of the Southern Regional Council built around them would be to fall into a trap. I say this despite the fact that I believe all three men to be quite sincerely in favor of progressive, economic, social and racial trends in the South. They are bound by too many ties to act with the freedom which you would desire in a unit of the Council; it would be Crump-controlled and could go no further than met with his approval in any given matter.

Besides your meeting with these formally organized groups, I should like to plan a conference with you with a very small group of individuals unorganized, on the matter of ~~race~~-relations strategy here in Memphis. If you could come in March or April, preferably April, and could give me some some dates to work toward, I should like to get to work on this. It would be best, I think, for this kind of program to come under your own auspices — Southern Regional Council — and to use me as a contact-person, simply as a member of that Council whom you personally know. That would avoid any complications locally which might otherwise arise from the divergent nature of these groups.

were any one of the local groups to appear as ... the sponsor of your visit.

Knowing how small is the budget of the Southern Regional Council I grieve to remind you of the financial facts which I laid before you last summer. Not only have I no organizational treasury at my disposal, but I am working without either salary or expense account from anyone at present. You could count on local hospitality in one form or another, but, beyond that, nothing. Except the Community Relations Committee, none of these organizations has any speakers' funds, and the highest which that Committee has attained for any one speaker, has been the magnificent peak of twenty-five dollars. So I hope your itinerary and travel-budget can be manipulated to bring you this way in the spring without undue strain.

It is a horrid thing to be reminded of a promise made in a generous and indulgent mood, and very likely forgotten, but you see that I am counting on yours, made to me last summer, that you would come when we reached a place of being ready for your help. Sincerely yours —

Margaret C. McCulloch

Exec. Dir.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 10, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
Room 432
Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am sorry that absence from the office has prevented me from answering your letter sooner and although I have been in Atlanta twice since the annual membership meeting, I have not been able to say in person or by letter how much I appreciated the honor accorded me in my election to the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council. I will do my best to be helpful, and it is my sincere hope that I can get my work here so organized that I can devote more time to the objectives of the Council.

The next time I come to Atlanta I will be sure to leave some time free for you to bring me up to date on the program of the Council for this year. In the meantime, I wonder if you will let me know if your schedule will permit you to speak at Hampton some time in February or March. We have an assembly each week on Thursday evening and if you will let me know which month is more convenient I can suggest the possible dates in the month. Another possibility is the holding of a faculty-student conference similar to the one conducted at Atlanta University some time ago on Civil Rights. I would like to get your advice and reaction to putting that idea into effect some time during the spring.

With best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

Alonzo G. Moron

Alonzo G. Moron
President

AGM:bm

gsM
Pers

915 Elizabeth Avenue
Charlotte 6, North Carolina
December 11, 1949

Dear GSM,

Thanks for your good letter and glad tidings of Mrs. Ascoli. All the people around NCCJ are talking about that wonderful mag *The Reporter*.

I expect to spend Friday and Saturday in Raleigh, rooting around in Cy's office. He said that he would be free Saturday mornings, so I am hoping to see him then. I have just written him, and Mrs. Jarnagin, where I usually stay when I am there. (With Mrs. Jarnagin, that is.)

If possible I will go by to see Guy Johnson and ask what progress with January meeting.

Yes, I want to read his and Lucien's books about St. Helena's.

Greetings to all in the Fellowship of the Broke.

MCJ

I'm glad you like marriage. I will, I think, when these troublesome preliminaries are over.

68 M gen corres

December 12, 1949

Mr. James C. Evans, Civilian Aid
Department of the Army
Pentagon Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Somebody wrote me that the September-October, 1949 issue of Labor and the Nation has a chapter on race relations taken from a report of the Army's Research Branch (in the Special Services Division) titled "The American Soldier." This is said to be good, and I have not seen it. If you could conveniently lay your hands on a copy of whatever part of the report is available to the public and send it to me, I would be most grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
858 WHITFORD PLACE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

December 14-1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

Thanks ever so much for your quick & definite reply. It is good news.

Already I have made a preliminary check with officers of all the groups I spoke of. All want you - there are some more that may come in.

April is definite - second or third week is definite - Days I include Wed. Thurs. Fri. is definite. As between second and third week there are some preferences both ways, contingent on certain groups I am working on - so as between Tues. or Sat. for the fourth day we are still unsettled.

Definite also is the advisability that you stay down town rather than at Le Moyne

if we are to reach more of the white group than hitherto as we are hoping —

We will, I feel sure, raise a few dollars here & there — from two to ten per organization. Pres. Price who is eager to have you for his advanced students & social service faculty says the College will definitely make a contribution towards your expenses.

Two of the groups we want to draw in do not meet again till late January because Christmas week hits their December date — So if you can leave me be way as to 1st or 2nd week of April till then it will help. If at any time before I write you, you find you have to know exactly which 4 April days, please write me at once & I'll settle for one block of dates definitely. Till then I hope you will write Memphis on your calendar for (Tues) Wed. Thurs. Fri. (Sat.) April 11th – 15th or 18th – 22nd. It will fall within there

I'll write more as the date draws nearer & details become definite. It will be a big help to have you —

Cordially, Margaret A. McClellan

P.S. If groups finding you are coming try to book you direct, will you be kind enough to clear as have from clear with me so we can avoid conflicts?

SRC ex dir

December 16, 1949

Mr. J. R. Roy Cooper
Dean, Blue Ridge Conference
Clemson College
Y. M. C. A.
Clemson, S. C.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Thank you for your letter of December 12. I will be happy to set aside June 11 and 12 again for your Blue Ridge Conference.

I daresay that by next summer, some very pressing political and economic issues will be before the South. Anyway, we can agree as the time approaches on the best thing to say.

I will try to persuade Mrs. Mitchell to come with me for we both greatly enjoyed the occasion last year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

DR. R. F. POOLE
President of College

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Office Secretary

Clemson College
Young Men's Christian Association

Clemson, South Carolina

December 12, 1949

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

You did such a fine job at the Student Conference at Blue Ridge last summer that many of the students and leaders of the conference want you to be on the program again in 1950. The dates for the Conference are June 8 - 14 and we should like to have you take the morning platform period on Monday, June 12, if you can come on the same kind of arrangement that you did last summer. We would be happy to have you and Mrs. Mitchell come and will be glad to have you arrive on Sunday, June 11 and stay through the Conference if you can. If you feel that you could not give that much time and would have to return to Atlanta Monday afternoon or Tuesday that will be up to you. We do not have a large operating budget, but will take care of your expenses for travel and your expenses at Blue Ridge for whatever time you are there.

We are interested in a discussion on the political and economic issues that face us at the present. Your talk last summer was most interesting and appropriate and you might like to use some of the same material again; that will be left for you to decide. You were dealing with po,itical and economic aspects of life in the South last year, but not in as pointed a way as we should like for next summer.

An early reply would be appreciated as we are trying to get all leaders committed to a place on the program as early as possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. Roy Cooper

J. R. Roy Cooper,
Dean, Blue Ridge Conference.

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J. H. Stovall
H. M. Tobin

SRC CXD.1

December 16, 1949

Mr. Cecil Coke
J. B. Coke & Co.
711 Cherry Street
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Coke:

I greatly appreciate your letter of December 14.

I will be happy to come and talk on January 31. My only difficulty is that my one popular speech is a thing so highly compressed already that I have never been able to make it in less than 29 minutes. Rightly done, it takes 37 minutes. I use a blackboard and with colored chalks do a map of the southeast and divide it into its four main subregions and spell out some of the development of the differences between the economics of the regions. Then at the end, I put in the state lines and link up in that way some of the questions of public policy that are stringent in the South today.

If absolutely necessary for your purposes, I will try to lop it down to 20 minutes. My guess is though that by this or that device you will be able to find me as much as 25 minutes and I suppose we can trade on that.

Meanwhile, I will mark that date on my calendar until I hear from you further.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

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MACON, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

December
14th
1949

Mr. George Mitchell
Director Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Macon Kiwanis Club would like to have you present a 15 or 20 minute talk at the luncheon meeting January 31st at 1:00 P.M.

You have been highly recommended to us by a local YWCA official that attended your lecture at a Y Teen Conference in Atlanta several weeks ago. A similar program would be enjoyed by the members of the Kiwanis Club, I am sure. However, if you can come, I would like to know something about your subject in advance.

The club will take care of transportation expenses.

I would appreciate prompt acknowledgement and sincerely hope that you can come to Macon on January 31st.

Yours truly,

Cecil Coke

Cecil Coke

CC/md

December 27, 1949

Mr. Alonzo G. Moron, President
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Moron:

We are delighted that you are willing to serve as a member of the Board of the Council.

I would be glad to set aside Thursday February 9 for talking to the Assembly at Hampton. I could be available alternatively Thursday February 23.

Meanwhile, I am to talk to the local interracial committee in Norfolk on Tuesday January 10. This is being worked out by Mrs. Arnold F. Strauss, Algonquin Park, Norfolk and I am to spend the night of the tenth in her home. If it would be helpful for me to come over to Hampton I think there would be free time on the tenth, but I really don't know just what time that day Mrs. Strauss is to use me. If necessary, I could come over to Hampton on the morning of the eleventh.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

68A - Pers

December 27, 1949

Mr. Kenneth Little
London School of Economics
Kings Way
London, England

Dear Kenneth:

I am sorry I delayed answering your kind note until to late to catch you before the trip across.

Everybody on this side enjoyed having you and your nice family.

I am only sorry that Nashville had so much more of your time than Atlanta.

We will send New South to you at the London School.

I don't know when I will get back to Britain again, but I read a mighty tempting article last night that explained how to get rich raising cows in the Highlands of Scotland.

Our warm regard to Birte and Yo and Miss S.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

December 15th, 1949

Dear George,

In sending you all our best wishes for Christmas, I also write to say that I am expecting, all being well, to sail on December 29th. Birte left for Denmark two weeks ago with the children in order to spend the holiday with her parents.

We are hoping that we shall see you over in England in the not too distant future. Animal proteins may be in short supply, but we can at least promise you shelter. Or perhaps the girls will be taking a trip. In any case , let us know.

If you can continue to spare copies of the New South, I should be very glad to have them at the School of Economics. They will be particularly useful to me in my race relations course and probably, also, in a wider context. There has been some talk lately of trying to start an 'institute' somewhat on the lines of the Johannesburg model.

With all good wishes, in the meantime, and many more thanks to Alice and yourself for your help and hospitality.

Yours,

Ken.

Kenneth Little

Mr George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta.

December 27, 1949

President Robert P. Daniel
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Daniel:

I admire both Shaw and Virginia State, and am glad you are President at either one!

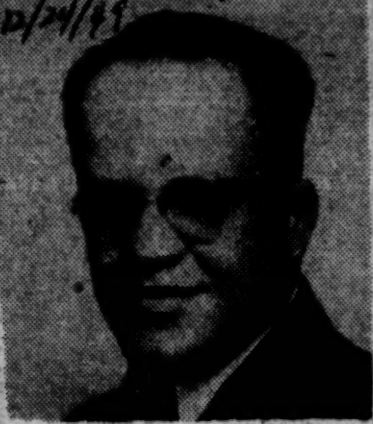
Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

New President Of Va. State College

Journal & Guide
12/24/49



Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University for the past thirteen years, will assume the presidency of Virginia State College on February 1. Dr. Daniel was named to the post on Thursday, December 1, by the Virginia State Board of Education. He succeeds the late Dr. Luther H. Foster

President Robert P. Daniel
Shaw University
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Mr. Daniel,

I admire both Shaw and Virgin a State, and am glad you are President at either one!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

SRC ex dir

December 27, 1949

Mr. Cecil Coke
c/o J. B. Coke & Co.
711 Cherry Street
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Coke:

Thank you so much for finding the extra several minutes. They will help a lot.

I will be on hand Tuesday, January 31 at at 11:45 P.M. in the Dempsey lobby.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

WHOLESALE
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711 CHERRY STREET PHONE 3271

MACON, GEORGIA

December
23rd
1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your prompt reply of December 16th. After consulting with the program committee I find that we can definitely plan for the 25 or even 29 minutes required. A blackboard is available but we do not have the colored chalk.

I, or some member of our committee, will meet you at the desk in the Dempsey lobby Tuesday, January 31st, 12:45 P.M.

With best wishes for 1950 I am,

Yours truly,

Cecil Coke

Cecil Coke

CC/md

SRC ex dir

December 27, 1949

Mr. A. B. Camine
P. O. Box 881
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mr. Camine:

I promised to send you a mat. Here it is.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 3, 1950

Mr. Cecil Coke
J. B. Coke and Co.
711 Cherry Street
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Coke:

That is quite all right about January 31. I will cross it off and wait until you find some other date that will be suitable.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL
CAMERAS,
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J. B. COKE AND COMPANY
Photographic Supplies
711 CHERRY STREET PHONE 3271
MACON, GEORGIA

December
29th
1949

RECEIVED
DEC 30 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Like all civic groups the Macon Kiwanis Club runs along in a confused state of condition.

I have now been advised that we will have to postpone our January 31st date on account of a special Polio March of Dimes program that day. We have several dates open in February but I will just have to discuss this further with the program committee and drop you a line sometime after the first January meeting.

Hope this postponement has not inconvenienced you too much and that we can get together on our next open date.

Yours truly,

Cecil Coke

Cecil Coke

CC/md

January 3, 1950

Rabbi Samuel Glasner
1124 Prince Avenue
Athens, Georgia

Dear Rabbi Glasner:

How very nice! Mrs. Mitchell and I will be delighted. We will appear wherewwryou wish us to in time for lunch at twelve thirty, this coming Sunday.

My closest friends in Athens are Mr. & Mrs. George Stoney. He works with the Southern Educational Film Production Service, and they have a home somewhere in Athens.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Exec. Dir.

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION

AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO CULTURAL RELIGIOUS AND COUNSELING SERVICE AMONG JEWISH STUDENTS AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

STERN COMMUNITY HOUSE
ATHENS, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE 831

RABBI SAMUEL GLASNER
DIRECTOR
1124 PRINCE AVENUE
TELEPHONE 1099-J

January 2, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I was delighted indeed to learn from Dr. Kamine that he had accepted my suggestion about inviting you to address our B'nai B'rith Lodge, and that you had found it possible to accept. I am certainly looking forward to meeting with you again.

Would it be at all possible for you to reach Athens in time for lunch, -- say, around 12:30? If so, I should like to try to arrange some sort of get-together for a few of the members of our Inter-Racial Fellowship before the B'nai B'rith meeting. Also, if you have any particular friends in Athens, I'd be happy if you'd give me their names and let me invite them too.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible, and with best personal regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

Rabbi Samuel Glasner

SG:iu

P. S. It just occurrs to me that perhaps Mrs. Mitchell would like to come along with you, in which case we should be delighted to have her lunch with us, also.

Exec Dir

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mrs. Vivian Mason
909 Maypole Avenue
Norfolk 2, Virginia

Straus has picture. Who's Who has dope. Subject The Map of the South

George S. Mitchell

Charge: Walnut 7963

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Call
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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

:ATTN GEO MITCHELL 63 AUBURN AVE ATLA=

DELIGHTED THAT YOU ARE COMING ON JAN 10TH PLEASE WIRE BY NOON TUESDAY JAN 3RD SUBJECT OF YOUR ADDRESS AND PERSONAL HISTORY FOR NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY YOUR TALK ABOUT 45 MINUTES

=VIVIAN MASON••

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 5, '50

Dear Professor Mead,

Thank you a lot for your careful letter about my visit.

Yes, I can and will be on hand all day the 19th, which is Thursday, of this January. I'll plan to get to town either the night before or before nine that morning, and will call your office as soon as possible.

Happy to meet with a Faculty group, or a seminar, or a class, or whatever you may arrange.

My best speech is one that draws a map of the Southeastern States, and divides it by historical periods into its four great sub-regions, and traces (or touches!) the economy of each, and then by drawing in the State lines, opens the way in which economy-backwardsness in the old plantation areas hold down the would-be-progressiveness of industry and the greater farm-independence of the mountains and the piedmont, and the piney-woods.

But I can do some running comment on the present state of things in general.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Emergency addresses
Jan. 15. c/o L.E. Thomas
Ebenezer Methodist Church
3rd Ave. at 11th St., Miami

Jan 16. c/o Gordon Lovejoy, Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
GAINESVILLE

January 3, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

As I wrote you earlier I have had to delay giving you a specific reply until our dean returned from his vacation. To date we have been able to arrange to utilize your services.

You indicate in your letter that you would arrive here about the 18th or 19th of January. On Thursday of the week our faculty regularly holds an afternoon meeting and Dean J. B. White has suggested that the meeting on Thursday, January 19 be devoted to the work which you would like to do with our faculty. In the meantime you could arrive here on the 18th or before, and we could arrange between now and then for you to meet one or more classes or other groups of students. There are certain groups that are concerned about some of the things in which the Southern Regional Council is working. A graduate course in the Socio-Economic Foundations of Education includes staff members and students concerned about these movements. Courses dealing with curriculum and instruction are concerned with these movements. Courses in the philosophy of education are concerned with them. A number of the graduate students who are working on research are interested in such matters. What we can do at this late date in the semester will depend a great deal on the students in the classes involved, and the matter will have to be adjusted by interview with the staff members in charge of the classes. I can write you at a later date indicating what we have been able to arrange with regard to this. In the meantime, please let us know if it is satisfactory for you to speak to the faculty on the afternoon of January 19.

It would seem to me that the most profitable thing to be done with our faculty would be to give them an over-view of the social-economic movements going on in the Southeast with some indication of the degree to which these movements have developed. I think in general some of our staff members are fairly well informed of the general background and materials compiled by Odum and Vance, but I doubt if they have had the opportunity to keep themselves up to date on such problems as the limited suffrage in the Southeastern states, the rapid development of better conditions between the black and white races, the various tensions

and movements, about general public promotion of economic production and distribution as contrasted with that which is entirely private (represented by the TVA and private concerns), changes in agriculture, transportation, governmental services with reference to municipal services, and the utilization of all racial groups in these matters. You will note that we are concerned with a great many things other than the racial situation, and we know that the Southern Regional Council is also.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. R. MEAD, Director
Bureau Educational Research

ARM:ea

cc: Dean J. B. White
Dr. Donald W. Cox

January 6, 1950

Mr. Morton McDonald
120 West New York Avenue
Deland, Florida

Dear Mr. McDonald:

I will take a train that will get me to the station at Daytona at 10:04 A.M., January 13. With that much lee-way, it seems to me I could get myself over to DeLand, in time to be on hand at noon. So there is really no need to have some one meet me.

I look forward to being with your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Exec Dir

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION

AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO CULTURAL RELIGIOUS AND COUNSELING SERVICE AMONG JEWISH STUDENTS AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

STERN COMMUNITY HOUSE
ATHENS, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE 831

RABBI SAMUEL GLASNER
DIRECTOR
1124 PRINCE AVENUE
TELEPHONE 1099-J

January 6, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I was delighted to learn that you and Mrs. Mitchell would be able to come here for lunch on Sunday.

I have arranged for us to get together at the Snack Shack, on Broad St. (which is the Atlanta highway). The manager requested that, if possible, we should be there promptly at 12:30.

You did not mention how you would be traveling, but if you will be coming in before that time, I should appreciate your calling me at the Stern Community House (831), where I shall be until shortly after 12, and I shall be happy to come for you. Otherwise, if it's more convenient for you, I'll meet you at the Snack Shack, where they have assigned us a private dining room.

Looking forward to the pleasure of being with you again, I remain

Cordially,

Samuel Glasner

Rabbi Samuel Glasner

SG:iu

Clear Copy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

SRC January 6, '50

Dear Mr. Davidson,

That's fine, about the Good Neighbor group. I will set meplans to be back in Daytona, and at your office, by four in the afternoon of Friday, January 13.

In order to be certain of being in Miami in plenty of time for my Sunday afternoon enegagement there I think the right thing to do is to take the train which leaves Daytona at 12.31 (midnightish) Saturday night. No need to keep the Davidson's up tillthat hour. That means, though, that I can have the pleasure of sleeping at your home only the one night, Friday.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

DAYTONA BEACH EVENING NEWS
DAYTONA BEACH MORNING JOURNAL
THE SUNDAY NEWS-JOURNAL

SRC-Exec Off

RADIO STATIONS:
WNDB
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News-Journal Corporation

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

January 4, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We held our executive meeting of the Good Neighbor Committee yesterday and all were delighted at the prospect of your coming. We would like to make your visit an occasion for revivifying the group and stressing the extent to which its objectives parallel those of the Southern Regional Council.

It was agreed that Saturday night would be a poor choice for a meeting and so we are calling one for the night of Friday, January 13. I hope you can reach here from DeLand by 4 o'clock Friday afternoon in time to confer as to the agenda of this meeting. We will then have dinner together, go to the meeting and ofcourse you will spend the night with us. I hope you can conform with this program. The Good Neighbor Committee has not had a membership meeting for many months. We are going to try to enlist a good many new members on the 13th and it may be that they can be enlisted simultaneously as members of the Council.

Looking forward to seeing you, as always.

Sincerely,

Herbert

Editor

Herbert M. Davidson/mm

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Exec Dir

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL
for INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

RECEIVED
JAN 9
Southern Regional Council

Jan. 7, 1950

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is not an essential letter, being full of odds and ends. However I will not have a chance to hand them on to you before the meeting and you may like to know before you leave Atlanta how your day has been disposed of.

Mrs. Sam Green, our 1st vice-president, will meet you at 12:25 in Portsmouth where the Seaboard comes in Tuesday morning, the tenth, and bring you to the YWCA for lunch. We had planned that you and our board members only would have lunch together to talk over some problems but it kept growing because I kept thinking of people whose presence would profit themselves or SRC or the Women's Council. So it is now about 30, men and women, interracial. It will however be informal with no speechmaking so I hope you will be agreeable to the idea. Emerson Smith is coming from Richmond for the day. Jaffe and Young cannot come. Young has been ill. We wrote most of the SRC board members in this area that you were coming because you didn't sound as if you had time to go to Richmond. We haven't heard from any except Smith but others, like Dr. Moron, may come.

The meeting will be in the same building at 3:15. William Shands Meacham, associate editor of the Virginian-Pilot, is going to introduce you. He tells me he reviewed one of your books, the last one, for the N.Y. Times. We will not have any organization business at all. Let's have a discussion period after your talk. We like your title.

Louis and Alice Jaffe are coming to supper at our house. They are our next door neighbors and good friends. Wednesday, you will be glad to hear, is all yours.

There has been a marked interest in your coming. Many people here knew your father: he must have been a tremendous personality.

Sincerely,

Marjory Shauss

SRC-Exec Dir.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
GAINESVILLE

January 7, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of January 5. I am glad to have your emergency address in Miami and also to know that you will be in contact with Dr. Gordon Lovejoy. Lovejoy is a former student of mine and I am very proud of the work he is doing. As soon as I know more about the schedule of requests for your services, I will write you.

Sincerely yours,

ARMead

A. R. Mead, Director
Bureau of Educational Research

ARM:cr

JACKSONVILLE URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

704 BROAD ST. TEL. 4-2928

JACKSONVILLE 2, FLA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Elliott Adams
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Mrs. Nellie Lewis
D. W. Perkins
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Rev. L. E. Terrell
Leonard W. Thomas
J. E. Whittington

•

L. W. Armwood
Executive Secretary

January 9, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have cleared with the Chairman of our Board of Directors with reference to the exact date of our semi-annual meeting of the Advisory Board. This meeting is scheduled for January 20, 4.00 p.m. We are happy that you will be able to be with us on that date.

Your participation in the work of the Survey of the Jacksonville community should be a stimulant to the interest of the members of this Board and to the program of the Jacksonville Urban League.

We are looking forward to this occasion with high hopes because of the good fortune of having you meet with us.

Very sincerely yours,

L. W. Armwood

L. W. Armwood
Executive Secretary

LWA/h

A Red Feather Agency

Member of the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies
Affiliated with the National Urban League.

GSM pers

906 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
January 9, 1950

The Honorable Estes Kefauver
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Kefauver:

The President gave us an excellent Federal District Judge leader in M. Neil Andrews. As you know, he made the appointment without the recommendation of our two senators. I have never been told that our men objected to Andrews; we are simply told that they preferred or had obligations to one or two other names.

I know that senatorial courtesy is important, but I do hope that you will listen about for what is available on this Georgia judgeship and see whether it will not be possible to sustain the President's good judgement in Andrews.

My interest in him is because I think he can be counted on to rule straight down the line.

Sincerely,

GeorgeS. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

906 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
January 9, 1950

The Honorable Frank Graham
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Frank:

Last fall, we got a good new Federal District Judge, M. Neil Andrews. George and Russell wanted (I believe, not with great vigor) one or two other people. I am told by the newspapers that there will be a fight on the confirmation of Andrews.

I know about senatorial courtesy.

Andrews is a good guy who will do what is right on matters of race and civil rights.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

SRC - Exec Dir

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

CORAL GABLES (UNIVERSITY BRANCH), FLORIDA

P. O. Box 51

January 10th, 1950.

Dr. George Mitchell,
Exec. Director, Southern Regional Council,
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have delayed answering your letter in hopes that I might be able to arrange something for you either at Rollins or Florida Southern. Unfortunately my efforts have produced nothing as yet.

On our campus I hope you will be able to meet a race relations class at 10:30, an actions program group at 11:30 and an advanced seminar at 2:30. Since a number of us are interested in establishing an S.R.C. chapter in Miami I have taken the liberty of writing all local members and inviting them to a 7:30 P.M. meeting for the purpose of discussing organizational procedures and to receive your advice thereupon.

There is considerable possibility that one or more of the classes I have outlined above will meet jointly with larger groups from the government department.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Prof. of Human Relations

GWL/ejg

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Epc Dir

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Box 2200 Telephone 9652

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

January 10, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are delighted that you will be in Daytona Beach next Friday evening. It will be a pleasure to see you again. It is fine that you make your services available to our Good Neighbor Committee.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. Reese

R. H. REESE
General Secretary

RHR:ejh

THE KING OF CLUBS INC.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

January 10, 1950.

Exec. Dir.

Office of the President
1035 N. W. Second Avenue

Office of the Secretary
1926 N. W. Sixty-first Street

Office of the Forum Chairman
1018 N. W. Second Avenue

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dea sir:

Reservations have been made for you at the El Commodoro Hotel, 33 S.W. 2nd Avenue, Miami for Sunday January 15th. This is one of the larger downtoen hotels but caters to business people reather than tourists. The accommodations should be good; the rate quoted me for room and bath is $7.00.

There are three hotels here of very similar name. This one is located only four blocks from the Florida East Coast passenger station.

One of the club members will call for you at 3:40 to take you to the program place.

Yours truly,

L. E. Thomas

President

LET/t.

P.S.
Suitable blackboard will be on hand and I can call and take you over to the church anytime after 1:30(or even before) if you desire time to make it up.

CALENDAR

THE KING OF CLUBS

TWENTIETH

Annual Forum Series

January 8, 1950 - February 26, 1950

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

— k c —

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

AND

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Dedicated to the Cultural Advancement of our Community

— k c —

January 8, 1950 — Mt. Zion Baptist Church

"FRONTIERS WHICH NEED MOVING BACK"

Pres. H. Manning Efferson, Fla. A. & M. College, Tallahassee

Attorney L. E. Thomas, Presiding

Music: Dorsey High School, Mr. Linton Berrien, Director

January 15, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"THE MAP OF THE SOUTH"

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta

Rev. Edward T. Graham, Presiding

Music: Booker T. Washington High School
Mrs. Leila Roberts Williams, Director

January 22, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"GROWING POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF THE NEGRO"

Dr. Donald Sprague, Department of Human Relations
University of Miami

Mr. L. L. Bibb, Presiding

Music: Carver High School, Mrs. Florence Moseley, Director

January 29, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"ONE WORLD, ONE WAY"

Mrs. Phoebe Berney, Dean of Women, Clark University, Atlanta

Mr. O. J. Edwards, Presiding

Music: Dorsey High School, Berrien directing

February 5, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

Subject: To be announced

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, Public Relations Consultant
The American Red Cross, New York City

Mr. E. E. Crowder, Presiding

Music: Booker T. Washington High School, Williams directing

February 12, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"FULL INTEGRATION VERSUS GRADUALISM
IN BI-RACIAL ADJUSTMENTS"

Attorney J. Leonard Lewis, Executive Vice-President and Counsel
Afro-American Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville

Dr. H. H. Green, Presiding

Music: Carver High School, Moseley directing

February 19, 1950 — Ebenezer Methodist Church

"A PERMANENT FEPC"

Honorable A. Phillip Randolph, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York City

Mr. Daniel Francis, Presiding

Music: Dorsey High School, Berrien directing

February 26, 1950 — Mt. Zion Baptist Church

Subject and speaker to be announced

King Of Clubs Day

Mr. Forrest W. Reynolds, Sr., Presiding

Music: Booker T. Washington High School, Williams directing

ATTORNEY L. E. THOMAS, President

MR. FORREST W. REYNOLDS, SR., Forum Chairman

— k c —

MR. L. L. BIBB

JAMES BELL

MR. D. A. DOUGLAS

DR. ROY E. BOGGS

Charge Of Affairs

MIAMI TIMES PRINT — 1112 N. W. 3RD AVE.—PHONE 3-2236

Exec. File

January 10, 1950
Dictated Jan. 9, 1950

Mr. Alonzo G. Moron, President
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Moron:

Thank you very much for the copy of your letter which reached me here.

I will undertake to be at Hampton all day February 9 and be at yours and Hampton's service on that day in the evening. I will probably want to go on to Richmond on the tenth but could if needful stay further at Hampton.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 6, ~~1949~~ 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
c/o Mrs. Arnold Strauss
Algonquin Park
Norfolk, Virginia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for your letter of December 27th which we discussed when I saw you last Saturday in Atlanta.

I shall have to be out of town during the week of January 9th so that February 9th would be a better time for your visit. I am putting you down, therefore, for an address to our assembly on Thursday, February 9th, at 7:00 p.m. I hope that you can come early Thursday or remain over on Friday for informal talks with some of our students and faculty.

Looking forward to seeing you then, I remain

Very truly yours,

Alonzo G. Moron
President

AGM:bm

CC Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SRC - Exec Dir.

C
O
P
Y

January 12, 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I received a call the other day from Miss Cohn, saying that you would be in New Orleans on February 1st or possibly January 31st and that you would be able to talk atDominican College.

I talked to the Sisters at the College and they would be happy to have you on February the 1st if it would be convenient for you. Perhaps, the same arrangement as before with dinner and the talk afterwards. Of course, everything will depend on what you have to do here, and what arrange ents you will be able to make. If you will let me know what your plans are, I will arrange things accordingly.

It so happens that next semester I will be spending most of my time teaching at Ursuline, but I will still have some classes at Dominican. One of our Fathers, who taught at Ursuline, has to have an operation and will not be able to teach next semester. Consequently, I had to take some of his classes and managed to drop some at Dominican.

I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in letting me know of your plans of coming to New Orleans. Ihope you are well and that the New Year will bring you many blessings and joys.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

(signed) Rev. John G. Masterson

SRC - Exec Dir

Saint Anthony's Priory
4640 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 19, LOUISIANA

RECEIVED
JAN 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

Jan. 12, 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I received a call the other day from Miss Cohn, saying that you would be in New Orleans on Feb. 1st or possibly Jan. 31st and that you would be able to talk at Dominican College.

I talked to the Sisters at the College and they would be very happy to have you on Feb. the 1st if it would be convenient for you. Perhaps, the same arrangement as before with dinner and the talk afterwards. Of course, everything will depend on what you have to do here, and what arrangements you will be able to make. If you will let me know what your plans are, I will arrange things accordingly.

It so happens that next semester I will be spending most of my time teaching at Ursuline, but I will still have some classes at Dominican. One of our Fathers, who taught at Ursuline, has to have an operation and will not be able to teach next semester. Consequently, I had to take some of his classes and managed to drop some at Dominican.

I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in letting me know of your plans of coming to New Orleans. I hope that you are well and that the New Year will bring you many blessing and joys.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Rev. John L. Masterson, O.P.

6 8 17 - 9 c 18

January 13, 1950

Mr. Charles McGill Smith
"Palmerstone"
The Plains, Virginia

Dear Charlie:

The guy down here who does the Federal Council of Churches wants to know who, if anybody, from around here, has attended a session of UNESCO.

He wants him to make speeches. We can't find anybody. Do you know anybody?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Exec Dir

January 13, 1950

Dr. A. B. Kamine, President
Order of B'nai B'rith
Athens, Georgia

Dear Dr. Kamine:

I greatly appreciate your letter of January 10 with its check for four dollars. Thank you.

Mrs. Mitchell and I had a grand time going over, being with your group, and coming home.

If we can further this friendship with your friends, in any way, we want to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

J. BUSH LODGE NO. 1282

ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH

ATHENS, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1950
Southern Regional Council

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

G.S.M. ing

January 10, 1950
Box 881
Athens, Ga.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It was a pleasure to meet Mrs. Mitchell and you and wish to again express my sincere thanks to you for your fine instructive speech. I hope sincerely that your message can be disseminated throughout all the Southeastern states in order to improve everybody's usefulness to our nation.

Our membership joins with me in extending an invatation to visit again and feel free to attend our meetings at any time you wish.

Good luck with your council's program and regards to Mrs. Mitchell.

Sincerely,

Dr. A. B. Kamine

Dr. A. B. Kamine
President

Exec. Dir.

January 13, 1950
Dictated Jan. 12, 1950

Mr. L. W. Armwood
701 Broad Street
Jacksonville, 2, Florida

Dear Mr. Armwood:

I will be on hand January 20 a little before four p.m. for the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Jacksonville Urban League.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 23, 1950

Rabbi Samuel Glasner
B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation
Stern Community House
Athens Georgia

Dear Rabbi Glasner:

How very kind indeed that was of you to send out your letter of January 13 to your members. I am as grateful as can be.

The visit to Athens and the meeting with your group was a real pleasure.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION

AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO CULTURAL
RELIGIOUS AND COUNSELING SERVICE AMONG JEWISH
STUDENTS AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

STERN COMMUNITY HOUSE
ATHENS, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE 831

RABBI SAMUEL GLASNER
DIRECTOR
1124 PRINCE AVENUE
TELEPHONE 1099-J

January 13, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Brother Ben B'rith:

We were all thrilled, at the meeting on Sunday, to hear the brilliant address by Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director of the Southern Regional Council. Speaking for myself, I think this was the finest speech I have heard in a very long time. I know that I learned a great deal from it about the problems of the South. And many of the members present expressed themselves with similar enthusiasm.

Some of the Brothers asked me, after the meeting, how they might join the Council. And as a matter of fact, several did give Dr. Mitchell their membership dues on the spot. Dues vary from $3.00 for a Regular Member, $4.00 for a Joint Member with husband or wife, $5.00 for a Contributing Member, $10.00 for a Supporting Member, $25.00 for a Sustaining Member.

I should appreciate your reading the enclosed leaflet about the Southern Regional Council, and then sending me your membership subscription, or you may send it in directly to the Council office.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation, and with best personal regards, and looking forward to seeing you at the next wonderful meeting, our Brotherhood program, on February 5, I remain

Cordially,

RABBI SAMUEL GLASNER

January 23, 1950

Mrs. Peter Johnson
Box 150-A
RFD #2
Ashland, Virginia

Dear Ada:

I came back from Florida a day or two ago and found everybody at my house waving a copy of the Herald-Progress saying that Mrs. Hueston Johnson took a ten dollar prize for home improvement mainly for laying on water to her house.

I am so glad that you and Hueston have had recognition for the hard work you put into getting the water to come squirting out of those taps. Tell Hueston I will forgive him 1950 rent if he will get the hot water hooked up.

We are all right. The girls are getting so big. They wear swoopy dress now and go to dances!

I don't know when I will get up but maybe before so very long. I believe I have to go to Hampton February 9 so I amy blow in somewhere around that time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

January 24, 1950

Dr. Broadus Mitchell
313 West 20th Street
New York, New York

Dear Broad:

I lately went into Florida and stayed two or three days at Gainesville.

Various people there had, at this time or that, been students of yours and remembered you warmly. The particular one was Fernandez who had taught with you at N.Y.U. Seemed to be a particularly good egg.

We are all right. The picture of the children was a special pleasure.

Love to Louise and you and the children.

Sincerely,

George

GSM:wgd

January 24, 1950

Mrs. Alex W. Smith, Jr.
Junior League of Atlanta, Inc.
1430 West Peachtree Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Smith:

The day after your letter of January 9 came in I left for Florida and am only just back and can write that I will certainly be there Wednesday February 15 at 10 A.m. in the auditorium of the Life Insurance of Georgia Building.

I will do my best to include in my talk some material toward answering the points you raise. I greatly look forward to being with your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 24, 1950

Mr. L. E. Thomas
The King of Clubs, Inc.
1035 N. W. Second Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Thomas:

That whole trip to Florida was a great benefit to me and I hope some benefit to the Council. I owe all of that to your kindness.

I include in this letter formal acknowledgement of the club's kind check for $114.00 which over-compensated me for the occasion.

It was a grand audience, fun to ta k to.

I do hope the Council can be helpful straight along to you and to those who work with you in Miami.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Davidson

January 25, 1950
Dictated January 23

Mr. Herbert M. Davidson, Editor
Daytona Beach Morning Journal
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Davidson:

I am only back in the office today and am therefore this late in writing to tell you how very much I appreciated your many kindnesses.

Sunlight, space, quiet, transportation, good food, good company, broadcasting facilities, special meetings, news stories: a visit with absolutely all the trimmings.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Pers

January 25, 1950

Mrs. Chris Crittenton
Caswell Drive
Hayes-Barton
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Janet:

I went to Florida last week and I went to Daytona Beach and I went to the Davidson's and who should be sitting on the sofa but Janet's sister.

We had a nice time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

January 25, 1950

Miss Marion Dudley
Executive Director
Young Women's Christian Association of
Norfolk, Virginia
253 West Freemason Street

Dear Miss Dudley:

Yes indeed, I am looking forward to being in Norfolk at your luncheon Friday February 10. You may count on my appearing at the Y.W. by twelve noon for such instruction as you would wish to give me.

If you need to reach me Thursday February 9 c/o President Moron at Hampton.

Thanks for the offer of hotel reservations but I will expect regretfully to leave Norfolk on the afternoon of the tenth.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

MEMBER AGENCY - NORFOLK COMMUNITY CHEST

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

253 West Freemason Street

January 21, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It was such a pleasure to have you in the Norfolk YWCA this month. We are looking forward to hearing you again on Friday, February 10 for our YWCA Public Affairs Luncheon. This is to remind you of your promise to come over from Hampton to be with us. We want you to talk again on the Map of the South, because it will be a different group of people.

Do you want me to get a hotel reservation for you for either February 9 or 10? I would be glad to take care of it.

I did enjoy a new contact with the Mitchell family, and will look forward to seeing you again.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Marion Dudley

Marion Dudley
Executive Director

mov

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1950
Southern Regional Council

January 26, 1950

Mr. A. R. Mead, Director
Bureau Educational Research
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.

Dear Mr. Mead:

I just got, only yesterday, your kind letter of January 13 sent to me c/o Mr. L. E. Thomas at Miami.

It was good of you to make those careful arrangements for me, and I am only sorry that through an oversight in Miami, I did not get your letter in time to be on hand as you had planned on the Wednesday morning for Mr. Lewis.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

TELEPHONE 3-3036

L. E. THOMAS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
1035 N. W. SECOND AVENUE
MIAMI 36, FLORIDA

January 23, 1950.

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear sir:

I exceeding regret that some person withheld the enclosed letter until yesterday. I received it at Forum time Sunday afternoon January 22nd.

Yours truly,

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1950
Southern Regional Council

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
GAINESVILLE

January 13, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council
Ebenezer Methodist Church
3rd Avenue at 11th St.
Miami, Florida

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Today the following items have appeared as requests for your services during your trip here. Wednesday, January 18 in the forenoon Professor Hal Lewis would like to have you speak to his student interns who are preparing to teach. They meet from 8:30 to 12:00 on this date and on Thursday also,on the fourth floor of the new wing of the University Library. I surmise he would want you to meet with them for probably an hour and a half or two hours. I quote his request "to speak on the work of the Southern Regional Council and how teachers can assist in reaching its objectives". The other engagement which has been scheduled or at least suggested by Dean J. B. White is that you speak at our regular faculty meeting on Thursday, January 19 at 3:30 P. M. I am not sure that this is correct, but this is the memorandum which I have. A copy of this letter will go to our Dean, and if it is incorrect, he will probably notify me.

As other requests come in I will try to keep you reminded of them.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. R. Mead, Director
Bureau Educational Research

ARM:ea

cc: Dean J. B. White

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC Exec Dir

MRS. ARNOLD F. STRAUSS
ALGONQUIN PARK
NORFOLK 8, VIRGINIA

Jan. 29, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter written so soon after getting home. I intended to reply immediately, and should have done so, in order to clear up a point. I handed the Council's check to you before the meeting when you were in the midst of a conversation with Mr. Meacham which I did not wish to interrupt with explanation of the amount of the check. The twenty-five dollars above your stated expenses were intended as an honorarium, a personal present, a token of our appreciation for your coming. I was not authorized to make such a present to SRC. I should have made this clear to you at the time of course. I hope it will be possible to make the subtraction from the Council treasury without bookkeeping confusion.

All this to-do has left me very little room to say how successful we all felt your talk was and therefore how grateful we are to you.

The invitation to stay overnight with us in February stands. That was around the ninth, wasn't it?

Sincerely, Marjorie Strauss

Exec Dir

SRC -

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

MEMORIAL CHAPEL
AND
UNION CHURCH
WM. J. FAULKNER
DEAN OF THE CHAPEL
RUFFIN NOISETTE
ASSISTANT

January 30, 1950

X

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Reg. Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

President Johnson and I would be very happy if you would consent to speak at a Fisk Convocation on Tuesday April 4, of this school year. If you cannot come at that time we have another open date on Monday May 8, but we would prefer the April 4 date.

Our students and faculty have not heard the full and adequate story of the remarkable work in human relations which the Southern Regional Council is accomplishing. We know of no man who could do a better job at this than you. If you would consent to come we would be pleased to cover your travel and offer an honorarium.

I remember with great joy the association I had with you at the Atlanta meeting last September.

With warm personal regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

W. J. Faulkner

W. J. Faulkner
Dean of the Chapel

Could OK April 4

WJF m

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC Eve Ser

February 6, 1950

Miss Marian Dudley
Y.W.C.A.
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Miss Dudley:

I recall my obligation to be at the Y.W. at noon Friday February 10 following my appearance at Hampton the day before. This is to say I expect to be on hand.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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A30

1950 FEB 7 PM 2 57

A=CA431 PD=CHICAGO ILL 7 126P=

TU ATLANTA

DR GEORGE MITCHELL=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ATLA=

RECORDING FRIDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 17TH CONFIRMED WILL SEE YOU 16TH=

GORDON WEISENBORN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SAC Exec Dir

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram
FULL RATE TELEGRAM / SERIAL
DAY LETTER / NIGHT LETTER

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate
FULL RATE / DEFERRED
CODE / NIGHT LETTER

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Collect

Mr. Gordon Weisenborn
674 Irving Park Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

Okay. Meet you Palmer House Thursday sixteenth one p.m.

George S. Mitchell

SRC Exec Com

February 7, 1950

Mr. Leonard Haas
Haas Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Haas:

This is the upshot of the meeting of the Executive Committee, February 2, 1950. The full minutes of the meeting will come forward to you in a few days.

The Committee asked that this letter be prepared for Mr. Williams signature, but that it also be reviewed by Miss Josephine Wilkins, Dr. Gordon Hancock and you, in your capacity as Counselor.

If you will, return it to me with corrections, I will assemble the corrected copies and forward them to Mr. Williams to mail out to the Board.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC Exec Dir

February 8, 1950

Rev. John G. Masterson, O.P.
St. Anthony's Priory
4640 Canal Street
New Orleans 19, La.

Dear Father Masterson:

That was most kind of you to write me and even before I had got around to thanking you and the Sisters and Father Vitie for all those many kindnesses the other day.

It was a special privilege to talk to your fine group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Saint Anthony's Priory
4640 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 19, LOUISIANA

Eebruary 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is to thank you in the name of the students of Dominican College, as well as for myself, for deliverying your most interesting talk on the South at Dominican College. The students were all deeply impressed by your talk, and it stimulated a good deal of discussion. I think that it helped them a great deal in becoming more conscious of the problems of the South. One of my chief aims, ever since I have been teaching in the South, is to make the students aware of that part of the country in which they live.

Again, please accept my deep thanks, prayers and very best wishes.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Rev. John G. Masterson, O.P.

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

GSM - Pers

February 8, 1950

Mr. Clifford F. Steele
c/o James T. White & Co.
101 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Steele:

You kindly wrote January 31 about your coming visit to Atlanta.

I expect to be in the city pretty much the whole of the last ten days in February and will be delighted to help you inany way I can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY
THE FOREMOST BIOGRAPHICAL AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES
101 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.
PUBLISHERS
(Founded in 1873)

January 31, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Within the next three weeks, I plan to be in Atlanta, to do some editorial research work. At that time I should like to have an opportunity to confer with you relative to the biography of your father, the late Samuel Chiles Mitchell, which is being edited for publication in this Cyclopedia.

This letter is written to inquire if you will be available. I would appreciate it if you would suggest the best time to telephone for an appointment at your convenience.

Thank you for a prompt reply.

Very truly yours,

Clifford F. Steele

CLIFFORD F. STEELE
Associate Editor

CFS:GP

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

SPC - Exec Dir

February 8, 1950

Mr. Hal G. Lewis
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Very many thanks for your letter of February 2.

I am free from Wednesday, February 22 to Saturday February 25. If I could help you by a trip to Gainesville during that time, I would be delighted to come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

February 2, 1950

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Conference
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The faculty and students in the College of Education enjoyed your recent, but all too short, visit to our campus. The talks that you made have been the subject of much comment and discussion since you left. I am sorry that I was away from the campus at the time of your visit, especially since I have been a member and interested in the work of the Conference for many years.

As Mr. Fullagar said to you when you were here, we want you to come back this semester and talk to our intern teachers again and perhaps to a larger group of students. Classes start again February 6th and our interns are on the campus until March 10th. They are then off campus for eight weeks, after which time they return to the university for three weeks. This will be about May 8th. We would like for you to come during either of the periods in which they are on the campus, but preferably sometime during the period February 5th to March 10th. Do you think you could manage this? Of course we will arrange to pay your expenses for the trip and during the time that you are here. Will you please let us know if and when you can come.

Morris Mitchell used to visit on the campus of the university occasionally for conferences that we had in progressive education. For several years I taught with Louise Mitchell and met Broadus. I would liked to have visited with you and found out how they are.

Sincerely yours,

Hal G. Lewis

Hal G. Lewis

HGL:mh

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1950
Southern Regional

SRC-Exec Dir

February 8, 1950

Mrs. F. Earl McLendon
1367 Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McLendon:

Two weeks or so ago I had the pleasure of being in Daytona to talk to the Good Neighbor Club there.

One of those present was Mrs. Nellie F. Francis who asked me to convey to you her warmest regards.

The Council honors your husband's work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Exec Dir

February 9, 1950

Dr. Gordon Lovejoy
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Fla.

Dear Gordon:

What is the next step on Mr. Strauss?

Would there be some possible opportunity of you, he and me to get together on the forthcoming Atlanta leg of your journey northward?

I have sent him by way of reminder this memorandum which we did recently to summarize the Council's work and the enclosed letter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC Exec Dir

February 9, 1950
Dictated February 7

Mr. Prince A. Taylor, Jr.
The Central Christian Advocate
631 Baronne Street
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

It was a pleasure to see you last night. I had hoped for a longer conversation but when I turned about, you had moved along.

The grand editorial from the Advocate came. We are most grateful for it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - audits

JOHN BULOW CAMPBELL FOUNDATION

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA BUILDING

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 10, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for sending with your letter of February 9 a copy of the audit of your accounts for the year 1949. Congratulations upon the progress made in reducing your deficit.

The Statement of Expenses of Home Town Self-survey (Exhibit D) will be particularly helpful to me in reporting to the Trustees of the Foundation.

Sincerely yours,

W. B. Stubbs

W. B. Stubbs
Executive Director

RECEIVED
FEB
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Exec Dir

February 13, 1950

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, President
Hampton Institute, Virginia

Dear Dr. Moron:

I am most grateful for that pleasant stay at Hampton and for the opportunity it gave me to get the Council known to Hampton students.

That was a most generous check! Thanks a lot.

I spent the night with my friend Warner Moss at Williamsburg. He will be in touch with you; but, meanwhile, recall him as some one who would like to be associated with Hampton's work.

My cordial appreciation to Mrs. Moron for all her kindnesses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Exec Dir

February 13, 1950

Mr. Roscoe E. Lewis
Social Science Department
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am most grateful for your kindness in arranging my appearance at Hampton. I enjoyed those classes.

Call on the Council for any help it can ever be to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Hampton Institute

Hampton, Virginia

TO: President A. G. Moron

FROM: Roscoe E. Lewis, Chairman REL

RE: Mr. George S. Mitchell

DATE: February 8, 1950

We shall be pleased to have Mr. George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council meet the following schedule, if convenient:

Thursday, February 9, 1:45, Academy 104, Sociology 204 J

Friday, February 10, 9:45, Academy 104, Economic Geography 202

Friday, February 10, 10:45, Academy 102, Political Science 307 and Sociology 204 O.

I shall be happy to call for Mr. Mitchell and conduct him to these classes.

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1950
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
HAMPTON INSTITUTE

1 RC

Suffolk
Ocean of So Warm Problem of Fr[illegible]

Influences
1 1 RC
2 Regions
3 War II

Health
Edctn
Hsng
Ag.
Industry
etc

Negro Police
Negro Veterans
Race in The News
Fellowship of The Concerned
Equal Education
Negro Appointments

Wheel within a wheel.
Individuals
Big Wheel / Ind Ag. Africa

Charge on Edctn Problem

RECEIVED

Glm-Per

February 13, 1950

Rev. Warren E. Hall
Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.
Australia

Dear Mr. Hall:

How very kind indeed that was of you to send me two such inviting looking books. I will get into them at once.

Is there not some way the new Fullbright thing could solve your problems?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Gen-Pers

February 13, 1950

Mr. & Mrs. Warner Moss
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dear Dossie and Warner:

Thanks for Grandmamma's great bed, the best of company, beef steak for dinner, and a fine breakfast.

My only sorrow is that Alice could not share those pleasant things with me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

John Pass

February 14, 1950

Mr. Alan Haywood
C. I. O.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Haywood:

For the last twenty years, I have been closely acquainted with a poor rural Negro family in central Virginia. The man is sometimes a farm laborer but for the last several years has been employed in small county flour mill. I have known them in disease, hunger, relief, and almost every other kind of need. Lately, they have been pulling up in the world with a good house and a bit of a farm with a cow, some pigs and chickens.

When I had a government job, I used to judge the government agencies by whether their finger tips reached down as far as Houston Johnson. Surplus Commodities did it. Ultimately, rural electrification reached them.

Two or three days ago, I was at Houston's home, and he told me he had joined the C.I.O.

He is getting $.85 an hour, and the C.I.O man said the right rate was $1.25. I don't know what will happen as the local is really not yet organized, and it will be tough in a small county mill. I don't even know what union it is. As Houston said, "It's on the button." But, my warm admiration for an organization that gets to my friend and does him good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

February 14, 1950

Mr. Ernest E. Neal, Director
Rural Life Council
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Neal:

Thanks a lot for your letter of February 7. I can't imagine any people I would rather be with or any problem I would rather learn about than that.

It is on my calendar to be at your service those three days.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Exec Dir

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

February 7, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We have been working on plans for a conference at Tuskegee Institute this summer on "The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture". We are centering the conference on the Negro not because his problems are different, but because the changes are affecting him more adversely than other farm groups. To date, fifteen consultants and fifty participants have accepted our invitation to participate in the conference. The participants are made up of presidents of land grant colleges; directors of schools of agriculture and home economics; and Negro agricultural workers, health, education, and public welfare workers on the state level.

I am inviting you to serve as a consultant for Group II which is to discuss, "The Implication of Trends in Southern Agriculture for Negro Land Grant Colleges". Dr. Trelogan and Mr. Lewis W. Jones have already agreed to serve as consultants for this group.

I do hope you can accept our invitation and remain throughout the three-day conference.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

ERNEST E. NEAL, Director
Rural Life Council

EEN:mar
Enclosure: Tentative Program

Memorandum to: Participants in the conference on "The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture".

From: Ernest E. Neal, Director, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute

Re: Tentative Program

In Dr. Patterson's letter of explanation concerning the conference and invitation to attend, he promised that a tentative program would be sent to you.

The attached tentative program is for your consideration. Any suggestions for improvement will be highly appreciated.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Tuskegee Institute

~~July~~ June 18, 19, and 20, 1950

Theme: THE CHANGING STATUS OF THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

PURPOSE

The Old South is in the midst of a revolution. The established order of cotton cultivation with the share-tenant system is giving away to green fields, grazing cattle, and tractors. The little service villages and towns that once dotted the railroad lines are in a process of decay. The larger cities are bulging at the seams with people pushed off the farm; many of these displaced farmers have found employment in the new industries that are springing up in southern cities. When such a change occurs, there is disorganization and readjustment.

Tuskegee Institute is sponsoring a conference this summer to study The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture and the disorganization and readjustment taking place. The adjustment of populations and educational and service institutions to the pressure of economic reorganization is to be studied in this conference with special emphasis on problems facing Negroes in adjusting to the changes taking place.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Theme: THE CHANGING STATUS OF THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

Sunday, June 18, 1950

8:00-9:00 A. M.: Breakfast

9:00-10:00 A. M.: Registration

10:00-12:00 Noon: Meeting of Conference Chairmen and Consultants: Chairman, Ernest E. Neal, Director, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.

12:00-2:00 P. M.: Lunch

2:00-4:00 P. M.: General Session: Chairman, L. A. Potts, Dean, School of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute.

Welcoming Address: Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute.

Keynote Address: "Southern Agricultural Trends and their Affect on Negro Farmers", by Dr. Arthur Raper, Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

4:15-5:45 P. M.: Campus Tour

6:00 P. M.: Dinner

Monday, June 19, 1950

7:30-8:30 A. M.: Breakfast

8:30-10:00 A. M.: General Session: Chairman, Dr. J. F. Drake, President, Alabama State A. & M. Institute.

Discussion: "The Functional Reorganization of Farms in the Cotton South", led by Lewis W. Jones and Ernest E. Neal, Tuskegee Institute.

10:00-12:00 Noon: Panel Discussion: "An Assessment of What the Trends are in Southern Agriculture", Chairman, Dr. Walter S. Davis, President, Tennessee A. & I. State College.

Panel Members: Mr. T. S. Buie, Soil Conservation Service, Spartanburg.
Forestry, TVA Representative
Agricultural Engineering, TVA Representative
Rural and Small Town Industry, TVA Representative.

Mr. Raub Snyder, Deputy Administrator, Farm Home Administration, Washington (Rural Housing).
Mr. Carl Colvin, Deputy Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington (Farm Credit).
Mr. L. J. Washington, Farm Home Administration, Washington (Small Farm Credit).
Mr. Joseph G. Knapp, Associate Chief, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington (Cooperatives).
Dr. Harry C. Trelogan ~~Mr. W. T. Winters~~, Assistant for ~~Production and Utilization~~ marketing, Agricultural Research Administration, Washington (Farm Research).
Mr. Channing Cope, Farm Editor, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta (Pastures and Livestock).

12:00-2:00 P. M.: Lunch

Luncheon Address: "A New Credit System for the Small Southern Farmer", By Ralph McGill, Editor, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta.

2:00-4:30 P. M.: Group Discussions

Group I: "The Implications of Trends in Southern Agriculture for Agricultural Agencies", Chairman, Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Extension Service, USDA, Tuskegee Institute.

Consultants: Dr. Frank Welch, Dean, School of Agriculture, Mississippi State College.
Mr. Neal McLean, Director, Bricks Community Center.
Mr. T. S. Buie, Soil Conservation Service, Spartanburg.
TVA Representative, Agricultural Engineering

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. The Effect of Mechanization and Livestock Farming on Negro Farm Operators, Tenants, and Owners.

2. Direction and Extent of Migration from Farms.

3. Technical and Credit Aid Needed by Negro Farmers to Continue Profitable Farming.

4. Successful Adjustment Made by Negro Farmers in Southern States.

Group II: "The Implication of Trends in Southern Agriculture for Negro Land Grant Colleges", Chairman, Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, President, Arkansas A. & M. College.

Consultants: ~~Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, President, University of Arkansas.~~ Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta,

~~Mr. R. Y. Winters~~, Assistant for ~~Production and Utilization~~ Marketing, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA, Washington.

Dr. Harry C. Trelogan

Mr. Lewis W. Jones, Research Associate, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. The Meaning of Trends in Southern Agriculture for Training Programs in Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics and Departments of Rural Education and Rural Sociology.

2. Research Problems Suggested for Negro Land Grant Colleges by Trends in Southern Agriculture: (a) Farm Management, (b) Agricultural Engineering, (c) Rural Housing, (d) Marketing, and (e) Others.

3. Training of Rural Life Leaders for the New Farm and Community Types Emerging as a Result of Mechanization and Livestock.

4. A Training Program for Displaced Farm Workers.

Group III: "The Implications of Trends in Southern Agriculture for Non-Agricultural Agencies", Chairman, Mrs. Louise B. Trigg, Medical Social Worker, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute.

Consultant: Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Director, Childrens Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. Problems of Adjustment of Displaced Farm Workers in (a) Urban Communities, (b) City Schools, and (c) Industry.

2. Social Pathology of Displaced Farm Workers Confronted by Welfare Agencies such as (a) Social Service, (b) Public Health, (c) Employment Service, (d) Public Housing, and (e) Others.

5:00-8:30 P. M.: Tour of Harris-Barrett Community, and Light Supper and Recreation at Patterson Farm.

Tuesday, June 20, 1950

7:30-8:30 A. M.: Breakfast

8:30-10:00 A. M.: General Session: Chairman, Dr. C. V. Troup, President, Fort Valley State College.

1. Report of Group Discussions

2. Summary of Group Reports, by Lewis W. Jones, Tuskegee Institute.

3. Discussion of Group Reports

10:00-12:00 Noon: Group Discussions: Theme--"How to Improve the Training Program of Land Grant Colleges, Agricultural Service Agencies, and Non-Agricultural Agencies to Help Farm People Adjust to Changes Taking Place in Southern Agriculture".

Group I: "The Importance of Agricultural Research in Improving the Economic Status of Negro Farmers", Chairman, Dr. J. R. Otis, President, Alcorn A. & M. College.

Consultants: Dr. Frank Welch, Dean, School of Agriculture, Mississippi State College.
Dr. Robert McMillian, Rural Sociologist, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
Dr. Reuben A. Munday, Head, Poultry Department, Tuskegee Institute.
Dr. Wayne E. Thelen ~~Mr. R. A. Winters~~, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. To What Extent are the Services of Experiment Stations Being Used by Negro Land Grant Colleges and Agricultural Workers.

2. How Effective is this Use in Meeting the Needs of Teachers and Students of Agriculture in the Negro Land Grant Colleges.

3. What Type of Agricultural Research Should be Carried on in Negro Land Grant Colleges.

4. Resources Available for Agricultural Research in Negro Land Grant Colleges, and Resources Needed.

Group II: "The Importance of Test Demonstration Units, Area Demonstration Units, and Laboratory Communities for Training Rural Leaders and Raising Farm Income", Chairman, Mr. J. Herman Daves, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Consultants: Mr. Neal McLean, Director, Bricks Community Center, Bricks, N. C.
Mr. Carl Colvin, Farm Credit Administration, Washington.
TVA Representative, UTD and Area Demonstration Projects.
Mr. Joseph G. Knapp, Cooperative Research, USDA.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. Discussion of Unit and Area Demonstration Projects in the Tennessee Valley Area with Negro Farmers.

2. How to Expand this Type of Demonstration Work in Areas Outside the Tennessee Valley.

3. The Educational Value of Some Demonstration Communities in Operation.

Group III: "An Educational and Service Program for Improving the Economic Status of Negro Farmers", Chairman, Mr. Ernest E. Neal, Director, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.

Consultants: Dr. Arthur Raper, Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.
Dr. Robert D. Calkins, Director, General Education Board.
Dr. Fred McCuistion, Associate Director, General Education Board.
Mr. Lewis W. Jones, Research Associate, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.
Mr. George C. Stoney, Writer-Director, Southern Educational Film Production Service, Inc., University of Georgia.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. Economic Problems Associated with Six Functional Farm Types: Subsistence, Small Independent Commercial, Tenant, Part-Time, Mechanized, and Livestock.

2. Leadership Training for the Functionally Different Types.

3. Discussion of the Service Function Hypothesis for Small Farmers.

4. Discussion of the Value of a New Type of Rural Community Leader--The Generalist, as Contrasted to the Specialist.

5. How the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Service Agencies Can Better Serve Negro Farmers.

12:00-2:00 P. M.: Lunch

Luncheon Address: "Profitable Areas of Socio-Economic Research in Negro Land Grant Colleges", by Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Chief, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

2:00-3:30 P. M.: Group Discussions continued

3:30-4:30 P. M.: General Session: Chairman, Dr. E. B. Evans, President, Prairie View A. & M. College.

1. Reports of Groups

2. Summary of Group Reports

3. Discussion

6:00 P. M.: Dinner

7:30-9:30 P. M.: General Session: Chairman, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute.

1. Report of Committee on Recommendations

2. Discussion of Recommendations

3. Formal Action

4. An Evaluation of the Conference, by Dr. Arthur Raper, Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

gsm-Pers

February 16, 1950

Mr. James Crown
1841 West Church Street
Gainesville, Fla.

Dear Mr. Crown:

Terribly sorry I was not at home when you came to see me, but I have good news for you.

I am going to Gainesville next week, and I think I can bring you a good bundle of the material you want. I admit I have not yet dug it out, but I think I know where it is. I am to be in the custody of Mr. Hal G. Lewis of the College of Education. I expect to sleep February 22 and 23 at the White House Hotel..

I am to make a speech to students in the Coollege of Educationon the fourth floor of the new wing of the library at 10;15 a.m. Thursday besides probably other speechlets . I will bring you as much as I can load.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

I am supposed to be in New Orl
at 9:30 a.m. on Friday April 14. I hope there is a pla
that will do it.

All straight and many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

February 16, 1950

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

Your letter of February 14 reminded me of my pressing duty to get straight about the dates. I think they work out nicely.

I am needed in New Orleans Friday April 14. That gives me free and definitely at Memphis Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 11, 12, and 13.

I am supposed to be in New Orleans at 9:30 a.m. on Friday April 14. I hope there is a plane that will do it.

All straight and many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Exec Dir

MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
858 WHITFORD PLACE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

February 14 - 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell -

Your letter about a possible New Orleans visit amid-ships of your days here arrived O.K. I have awaited two things before replying — first you were still uncertain whether Wednesday would be the day. Second I had to check with several individuals & groups.

Unhappily Wed. & Thurs. are both fixed dates. Wednesday is Le Moyne College Chapel & as Le Moyne is the only organization prepared to contribute a lecture fee of any considerable size, we owe them double consideration. Thursday noon is the Church & Social Work Study Group, one I am most anxious to have you for.

At this moment it would still be possible to juggle Tuesday ~~night~~ or Friday plans to free them for you to leave either of those days. But I should need to know that not later than March 3rd at very latest — a.m. of that day as final plans

about one of the meetings must be clinched that afternoon.

Sorry dear dir got off a quicker reply & hope things will work out without conflict for you. We will count on you for Wed. & Thursday the 12 & 13 of April definitely, and for Tuesday & Friday unless you notify me before March 3 that you want to be released for New Orleans for one of these days — and which it is.

Cordially -

Margaret C. McCullen

Materials are here & are fine. Just what I need.

SRC - Exec Dir

February 16, 1950

Mr. Hal G. Lewis
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

That is fine and many thanks. I will sleep in the bed you have booked for me at the White House Hotel Wednesday and Thursday Nights of February 22 and 23.

I will be on hand Thursday Morning on the fourth floor of the new wing of the library at 10:15 a.m.

I expect I had better get myself home in the course of Friday, so work me as hard as you will on Thursday.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

February 13, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We would like for you to come to Gainesville and talk to our class and possibly other students in the College of Education on Thursday, February 23rd. We would like for you to stay around as long as you will. There will be many people interested in what you have to say and a number of smaller groups that would like to meet with you and hear about your work.

We shall put you down on the calendar unless you advise us otherwise for Thursday morning, February 23rd, at 10:15 am. I shall make a reservation for you at the White House Hotel for Wednesday and Thursday nights. If you will call me when you get in, I would like very much to come around and see you. If, however, I don't see you before Thursday morning, the 10:15 appointment will be on the fourth floor of the new wing of the library.

I am outlining these details so that another exchange of letters will not be necessary unless the details are not convenient to you.

We are looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Hal G. Lewis

Hal G. Lewis

HGL:mh

Catholic School Board
Diocese of Pittsburgh

11 Tunnel Street
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

The Reverend Thomas J. Quigley, Superintendent

Grant 1-0445

February 17, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell, Ph.D.,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

We are very grateful that you have accepted a place on the program of the National Catholic Educational Association Convention in New Orleans this April. The Elementary School Department program is now complete. We have enclosed a copy for your convenience.

Please check the spelling of your own name, your degrees, and titles. If these are not given correctly on the enclosed program notify us of the necessary corrections immediately. The program will go to press very soon. If we do not hear from you by the twelfth of March we will assume that your name appears correctly on the enclosed copy.

If you are on a panel discussion your time on the program will be limited to ten minutes. If you are delivering an address to the entire Department (9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, April 12, 1950) you will have twenty minutes.

Copies of all speeches and papers by panelists or by speakers at the General Meeting should be mailed to me at 11 Tunnel Street, Pittsburgh (19), Pennsylvania, no later than April 1, 1950.

Note asm

Very sincerely yours,

Thos J. Quigley

Thomas J. Quigley, President
Elementary School Department
N. C. E. A.

TJQ: mmcd

GSM - Per

February 20, 1950

Miss Lois Gratz
White House Conference on Children & Youth
FSA Building, 4th & Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lois:

Thanks a lot for your letter.

I am glad you have an interesting job and a job in Washington where I can hope to occasionally get to see you.

Miss Flemmie Kittrell of your Executive Committee is a Fellow of the Council and our good friend.

Do, when you can, put in a good word for the Council. We greatly need help.

Come to Atlanta on some trip or other and let us all see you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

FSA Building, 4th and Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington 25, D. C. EXecutive 6300

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Katharine F. Lenroot, *Secretary*

Melvin A. Glasser, *Executive Director*

2-16-50

Dear George;

You will see from the letterhead and from the enclosed carbon to Dr. Washington why I needed a few days to do some deciding about opportunities although in many ways it was the greatest temptation to say yes hurridly and start south. This is going to be - already is- an exciting job and one that will be all to the good as experience goes when I can settle in again in Georgia. I will be meeting with the state committees in fourteen or fifteen states nearest Chicago which will be headquarters, unfortunately however, only Ky. and Missouri will be in the southern region; all the others are mid-west.

It was good of you to stir around in my behalf and I appreciate it. As a matter of fact nothing gives quite the assurance that a few such pieces of consideration give, especially when the " security" of one job has disappeared and new allignments are not yet clear. Nothing like a bit of choice to make things fall in place better. So thanks a lot. Please give my regards to Mrs. Tilly.

Affectionately,

Lois Gratz

February 17, 1950

Dr. Forrester Washington, Director
Atlanta School of Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Washington:

This is the first opportunity I have had to give you further details concerning my inability to accept your offer of employment, which I appreciated and which offered many personal and professional inducements. I had previously indicated an interest in the White House Conference and an application was under consideration at the time you talked with me. That week the position of Field Representative for the mid-west shaped up and I reported to Washington on February the seventh. After this month at headquarters I will report to Chicago and begin a most interesting field assignment, and be able at the same time to take care of this semester's commitment to teach a course at Roosevelt.

Some day in the not too distant future, next year or the next or so, I would be delighted to again have the opportunity of talking with you about possible openings on your faculty; someday I will be in Georgia again permanently.

Sincerely,

To 95M

Mr. Harold Thomas —
Please give him
a Ring —

Pop on Hungry Club —

Want you to:

Write 1 typewritten page
on interracial aspects —
accomplishments etc.

Called to see you on 2-17-50

sent Feb 20, 1950

RAYMOND 7660

HAROLD H. THOMAS
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

955 PARSONS ST., S. W. ATLANTA, GA.

GSM - Pers

The Hungry Club is a uniquely useful Atlanta institution. For five years fifty-odd people have been coming together on Wednesdays, to enjoy friendship and food, and to learn from each other, and from distinguished speakers, ~~xxxx~~ about ~~this~~ life in this city and in this time. The Club has always had a certain zip to its manners. It achieves the difficult combination of dignity and good fellowship. People are frank, and sharp, and always cordial. The truth is, I suppose, that the Club's central interest is a serious one; we really want to ~~xxxxx~~ find out how and what to do. Silliness and pettiness get short shrift; ~~the straightforward and sincere and the informed~~ Hungry Club members cherish ~~the informed~~ only the straightforward, the sincere, and the informed. The Club has helped a hundred friendships that have greatly helped our city and our State.

SRC-Exec Dir

February 20, 1950

The Clerk
White House Hotel
Gainesville, Fla.

Dear Sir:

A reservation for a room in your hotel was made for Dr. George S. Mitchell for the night of Wednesday, February 23 and Thursday, February 24, 1950.

This is to advise that Dr. Mitchell will be quite late arriving but he wishes you to certainly hold the room. It will be some time in the early morning hours before he can arrive in Gainesville.

Sincerely,

Mrs. W. R. Dawkins, Secretary

SRC - Exec Dir

February 21, 1950

Mr. Gordon Weisenborn
674 Irving Park Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Gordon:

Here is an accounting from my trip:

Railway fare plus lower berth each way Atlanta-Chicago-Atlanta	$60.78
	3.28
Hotel two nights @ $3.50	7.00
Telephone	.30
Taxi	.60
Tips	.95
Meals February 16	1.53
Meals February 17	1.03
Elevated Railway	.18
Meals February 18	2.77
Bus	.13
Meals February 19	1.40
Total	$ 84.95

You very kindly advanced one hundred dollars for this. The sum total of my expenses attributed to the movie is the above. I enclose my check for fifteen dollars and five cents ($15.05) to cover the difference between $84.95 and $100.00.

I have not yet heard from Bangs but expect him at any time. Good luck with the enterprize.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
858 WHITFORD PLACE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1950
Southern Regional Council

Feb 20

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

Fine. Your schedule of speaking meetings will be.

Tuesday night. April 11.
Community Relations Committee or
Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Wed. Noon, April 12. - Le Moyne College Chapel

Wed. Night. F. of R. or Community Relations.
(F.O.R. is leaving choice of nights to other group which is larger, open to public & has more problem of meeting peace.)

[over).

Thursday morn: Church & Social Work Study Group -

Thursday night 8 P.M.
League of Women Voters - Education with delegates invited from a no. of other organizations.

The rest of your time we will use as far as you can stand it, in small group conferences - and planning some meetings with Le Moyne College students.

There is a plane for here 8:45 P.M. arrive New Orleans 11:09 P.M. but we can't swing our night meeting ahead of that. So I am afraid you will

MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
858 WHITFORD PLACE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

have to be an early bird and take a 5 a.m. plane Friday that arrives New Orleans 7:38.

Since closing of Int.-Conf. on Human Welfare - the Committee & Fellow-Traveller lunch - are seeking other hosts for their parasitic existence & are beginning to nibble at us here & there. I hope you have S.P.C. served up tight enough to prevent their "capturing" & diverting & so in time destroying it. They are a pest! But I suppose like fleas on a dog they keep us from lapsing into complacent slumber! Cordially, Margaret C. McCulloch

Dear Miss McCulloch,

All arranged, and very many thanks. I'll take that 5 AX plane. I'll get the reservations ~~xxxx~~ on it, here.

~~Thxixhxixxshxixxixxixxxxixxix~~
I think Neill Bruce will put me up. I'll write him.

Sincerely,

G.....etc.

Hon. Typist

Please return the attached McCulloch letter to me. GSM

SRC Exec dir

February 22, 1950

The Reverend Thomas J. Quigley
11 Tunnel Street
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Dear Father Quigley:

All straight about my place, name, titles, etc. on the program for New Orleans, Friday, April 14, 1950.

I have noted that copy is to be in your hands by April 1.

I observe that the last entry in the mimeographed program incorrectly lists Dr. Patterson as from Tuskegee Institute, Mobile, Alabama. Correct to say Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. ('Tis a separate post office, and the post office in the neighboring town of Tuskegee is apt to send back to place of origin marked "not known, Tuskegee Alabama" any mail arriving there intended for the Institute!)

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:nh

February 22, 1950

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

All arranged, and very many thanks. I'll take that 5 A.M. plane. I'll get the reservations on it, here.

I think Neill Bruce will put me up. I'll write him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:nh

SRC - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 22, 1950

Mr. Neill Bruce
Southwestern University
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Neill:

I'll be in Memphis Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 11, 12, and 13, to do some talking here and there for Miss Margaret McCulloch. You once said I could bach with your gang. Still feasible?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:nh

February 22, 1950

Professor Paul E. Pfuetze
Department of Philosophy
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mr. Pfuetze:

Tuesday, February 28 is all right, and I'll show in your office a bit before 2:30 that afternoon, prepared to hold down the 2:30 and 3:30 classes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:nh

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
ATHENS, GEORGIA

February 20, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

When are you coming to visit my classes this term? Didn't we agree that Monday or Tuesday next week would be suitable? Either day will be alright with me if it is still clear on your calendar.

You will remember that there are two sections of the same class meeting at 2:30 and at 3:30.

My office has been moved since you were here last time. We are now located on the second floor of Meigs Hall, which is across the campus to the west of the Academic building. Meigs Hall is often referred to as the Psychology building. Perhaps you can come around two o'clock. We are looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially yours,

Paul E. Pfuetze
L.E.J.

Paul E. Pfuetze

gsm - Exec Dir

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF ATLANTA, INC.
1430 WEST PEACHTREE, N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

February 23, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

On behalf of the Atlanta Junior League I wish to thank you for taking part in our training course for new members.

It was kind of you to give us of your valuable time, and I want you to know how very much we appreciate your cooperation with our endeavors.

Sincerely,

Mary E. B. Schroder

Mrs. William H. Schroder, Jr.
President

KRS

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

Feb. 19, 1950

Dear Dr. Mitchell-

It isn't often in planning programs for a group of business women such as we have in the group connected with the Church that we really hit the jackpot. I believe we did just that when you spoke to us here in Marietta recently. So many of the girls have told me they had never thought of "Civil rights" in the light which you presented it to us.

We did appreciate your coming so much, and we enjoyed meeting you and your wife. Surely hope you will come this way again

Sincerely,

Emily Moss Pres.
Wesleyan Service Guild

GSM-Pers

February 27, 1950

Dr. Hugh Brimm
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

I am mighty sorry I missed you when you were here last week. Thank you for stopping.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

GSM - Exec Dir

February 27, 1950

Miss Dorothy Mommsen
Macedonia Co-Op Community
Clarkesville, Georgia

Dear Dorothy:

I intend to drive to Macedonia this coming Sunday for the one p.m. dinner and discussion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

macedonia co-op community clarkesville georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

February 20, 1950

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

For several years the members of Macedonia Co-op Community have been working toward the establishment here of a small conference site which would be available to church, labor and other groups. We are particularly interested in providing a place where folks can meet without concern for their race or ideas, since there seem to be few such places. We now have two buildings available and we feel relatively secure in the friendliness of our neighbors and in our ability to find the necessary energy above making a living to begin inviting folks to come and meet here.

As you know, we have been talking over policies and details with several people. Several of the labor leaders, Lillian Smith and the student secretaries of the YWCA and YMCA have been especially helpful. The next step seems to be to get all the interested people together at one meeting if possible.

Accordingly, we are sending an invitation to representatives of the various groups who might be interested in using the grounds themselves or who are simply interested in seeing the successful establishment of another unsegregated meeting place in the Southeast, to come to dinner here at Macedonia at 1:00 P.M. Sunday, March 5. Can you come? After dinner there will be a general discussion of needs and proposals to make the most of the available resources here.

We hope that an organization, distinct from Macedonia Co-op Community will emerge from the discussion to administer the use of the conference site. Several persons are willing to serve in such an agency; we in Macedonia would be glad to work with it and to do additional work involved in fund raising, promotion or whatever else is involved. Such an organization would be able to raise tax exempt donations which Macedonia Co-op Community is not eligible to do. We would feel better if something intended to be useful to this section of the Southeast would be administered by a representative group rather than by ourselves.

Please let us know by the first of March whether or notyou can come. We certainly hope that you can come and enough others to make the meeting worthwhile for everyone. We will send shortly a detailed agenda and a map showing how to get here by car. Enclosed is a list of persons we are inviting to come to the meeting.

Sincerely,
Dorothy Mommsen

These are the people being invited to the meeting -

Bill Rafsky, Hosiery Workers
Joe Jacobs, United Textile Workers, AFL
Larry Rogan, Pat Knight, John Edelman, Ross Groshong - Textile Worker CIO

Carmen Lucia - Hatters Union

Charles Gilman - Ga. state office, CIO

Mr. P te, Ga. state office, AFL

A representative of southern UAW

Elizabeth and Courtney Siceloff, interested in Southeastern Co-op League

D. R. Graham - Board of Southeastern Co-op League

Lillian Smith

J. Max Bond - Dep't ofEducation, Atlanta University

Kay Fasnacht - Industrial secretary, regional YWCA

Rosalie Oakes and Irene Harris - regional student secretaries, YWCA

Ed Driscoll, Charles Sherman and Charles Whitworth, regional student secretaries, YMCA

George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council

A representative of the Atlanta Friends Meeting

Frank McAllister - Roosevelt College, Chicago

Ann Queen and Bob Ayres, chaplains, Univ. ofGa.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly - Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church

The Reverend Charles Jones - Fellowhip of Southern Churchmen

Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro, N.C.

The Reverend MaynardJackson, Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta

Morris Abrams, Attorney, Atlanta

Don and Lore Rasmussen, Talladega College

Jamie Gardner, Student, Emory University

SSylvan Meyer,- Gainesville Daily Times

SRC - Expense Dev

February 27, 1950

Mr. Hal G. Lewis
College of Education
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I greatly appreciate that nice trip to Gainesville and the opportunity to talk to the two groups of students. It would be nice if a few of them would join the Council.

You and Mrs. Lewis were most kind to take me over to the Hausers and otherwise to make the visit such a pleasant one.

I figured out expenses and they came to very little over fifty dollars, so let the fifty dollar check that is working come on through and all will be square.

If I get another opportunity to come your way, I will let you know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Exec Dir

February 27, 1950

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Heuser
Dept. of Business Administration
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.

Dear the Hausers:

I greatly enjoyed the evening in your home and the opportunity to get to know you both.

Do please remember that when you come to Atlanta, 906 Lullwater Road is your home. There is an empty guest room, and the telephone is Dearborn 5961.

I keep a tiny engraving of the Iron Grille-work Gate of the Hofburg just inside our front door as a special welcome to every one that knows that new Vienna.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

March 2, 1950

Dr. W. J. Faulkner
Dean of the Chapel
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Dean Faulkner:

That is the easiest of subjects.

I will come up on the sleeper and reach the campus by nine o'clock in the morning.

If anybody in economics or something related wants a class taught at nine or ten a.m., I would be happy to get back into my teaching clothes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

MEMORIAL CHAPEL
AND
UNION CHURCH
WM. J. FAULKNER
DEAN OF THE CHAPEL
RUFFIN NOISETTE
ASSISTANT

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

February 28, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for consenting to speak to our students on April 4. The Convocation will be called at 11:00 a.m. and last for one hour.

President Johnson and I would like for you to speak of the objectives and techniques of the Regional Council and also of some of the results that have been obtained. Many of our students are interested in working at the problem of bettering race relations in our region, and any encouragement which you might bring or challenge you might lay down will be very greatly appreciated by us.

Please let me know when you expect to arrive.

Cordially yours,

W. J. Faulkner

W. J. Faulkner
Dean of the Chapel

WJF m

March 6, 1950

Miss Margaret Garrity
Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Miss Garrity:

Thanks for your letter, about the meeting I am to take part in on Monday, March 20. I quite look forward to it.

I'll check into the Hotel Charlotte that morning.

Meanwhile, I'll be thinking up what white people ought to do!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems

1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

A national organization of Catholics formed to promote the study and understanding of industrial problems by the calling of conferences at which no vote is taken on questions of industrial policy.

HONORARY PRESIDENT

MOST REVEREND PATRICK A. O'BOYLE, D.D
Archbishop of Washington
Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT

LOUIS F. BUCKLEY
Social Security Administration
Regional Director, Chicago Area
Chicago, Illinois

VICE-PRESIDENTS

VERY REVEREND THOMAS J. TOBIN, V.G.
Archdiocese of Portland in Oregon
Portland, Oregon

MARTIN P. DURKIN, *President*
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada

ROBERT DIXSON
Assistant Director of Overseas Operations
Johnson & Johnson, Inc.
New York, New York

JAMES B. CAREY, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Washington, D. C.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Vice-President*
Manhattan Refrigerating Company
New York, New York

REVEREND JOHN MONAGHAN
St. Margaret Mary Parish
Midland Beach, Staten Island, N. Y.

JOHN YANCEY, *Secretary*
United Transport Workers of America
Chicago, Illinois

DR. ELIZABETH MORRISSY
Professor of Economics
College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland

SECRETARY-TREASURER

REV. GEORGE G. HIGGINS, *Assistant Director*
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

FIELD SECRETARY

LINNA E. BRESETTE
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

INTERRACIAL SECRETARY

MARGARET GARRITY
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

53 53

Hotel Charlotte
Charlotte, N.C.
March 2, 1950

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive-Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I was very happy to get to talk with you yesterday and was delighted when you accepted our invitation to speak at our Charlotte Meeting. I've made a reservation for you at the Hotel Charlotte for early Monday, March 20th.

As soon as we get the programs from the printer, I'll send one out to you. I think the meeting is going to be pretty good. The people here seem interested in it and have been working with us to get out a crowd.

We're starting the meeting at two o'clock on Sunday with a session on the dignity of man and going into the obligation of employees and employers that night. Those sessions and the session Monday night will be held at the courthouse. The Monday morning and afternoon session will be held at the Women's Club. Court will be in session during the day Monday and that is the reason we are moving to the other building.

Paul Williams is going to be on the Monday morning session talking about the need for legislation. I just heard today that he has been in the hospital for the past ten days but is feeling much better now. We tried to get Mr. Fink to talk on needed legislation but he refused. We're now trying to get Edward Weyler of Louisville.

Looking forward to seeing you again, and with best wishes for your continued success,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret

Margaret Garrity
Interracial Secretary

Your talk is entitled "The Obligation of Whites". That session is at two o'clock Monday at the Women's Club, 1001 East Walnut.

M.G.

March 6, 1950

Miss Margaret McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

Here is some dope about me and a mat.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

858 Whitford Place
Memphis Tenn Mar. 3.

Dear Mr. Mitchell :—

Everything is lining up well but groups want publicity materials now. They want biographical data. Do you have or can you run off some 3 copies of the usual type biog. data sheet. Do you have a cut or mat? Newspapers like that. Are getting started now with advance notices. So sooner the better! Sincerely

Margaret McCullough

SRC - Exec Dir

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE 16
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

March 7, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am very much pleased that you have agreed to speak to the Second Southern Regional Conference of the AAUP on the topic "The Civil Rights Program and Higher Education in the South."

The session at which you will speak takes place on Friday afternoon, April 7, at two o'clock and will have as its general topic "The Federal Government and Higher Education." The other speaker will be Claude Hawley of the U.S. Office of Education speaking on "Federal Aid to Higher Education." If you will plan on speaking about thirty minutes, we'll have time, I hope, for some questions and discussion.

I am sorry we cannot offer to pay an honorarium. Unfortunately, the regional group has no formal organization, hence no treasury. The local chapter pays the minimum expenses of the meeting. If you will let me know your expenses incidental to coming to us, I shall ask the treasurer of our local chapter to reimburse you.

Would you be so kind as to send, at your earliest convenience, material suitable for publicity purposes (releases, biography, photograph) to Mr. Lewis Iglehart, Office of Public Relations, University of Tennessee, West Strong Hall, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Done

If you can stay over for the dinner meeting in the evening when Dr. Ralph Himstead, Executive Secretary of the American Association of University Professors speaks, we would be delighted to have you.

Sincerely yours,

LeRoy P. Graf

LeRoy P. Graf
Chairman of the Program Committee
AAUP Second Southern Regional
Conference

LPG:jw

wrote him
was S. saying
OK, and also, could
you say, & could
pay and be
under 25.00

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

1st. Class.

Main 1140.

Main 11.70

14.26.
1.67.
1.67.

17.60

see exec dir

Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems

1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

A national organization of Catholics formed to promote the study and understanding of industrial problems by the calling of conferences at which no vote is taken on questions of industrial policy.

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

HONORARY PRESIDENT

MOST REVEREND PATRICK A. O'BOYLE, D.D
Archbishop of Washington
Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT

LOUIS F. BUCKLEY
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Regional Director, Chicago Area
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United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada

ROBERT DIXSON
Assistant Director of Overseas Operations
Johnson & Johnson, Inc.
New York, New York

JAMES B. CAREY, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Washington, D. C.

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Manhattan Refrigerating Company
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REVEREND JOHN MONAGHAN
St. Margaret Mary Parish
Midland Beach, Staten Island, N. Y.

JOHN YANCEY, *Secretary*
United Transport Workers of America
Chicago, Illinois

DR. ELIZABETH MORRISSY
Professor of Economics
College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland

SECRETARY-TREASURER

REV. GEORGE G. HIGGINS, *Assistant Director*
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

FIELD SECRETARY

LINNA E. BRESETTE
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

INTERRACIAL SECRETARY

MARGARET GARRITY
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

53 [illegible] 53

March 8, 1950

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive-Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed is a copy of the printed program of the Charlotte conference.

We have reservations for you at the Hotel Charlotte.

Looking forward to seeing you again, and with best wishes and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret

Margaret Garrity

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1950
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Charlotte Meeting

OF THE

Catholic Conference On Industrial Problems

Sponsored by

THE MOST REVEREND VINCENT S. WATERS, D.D.

Bishop of Raleigh

★

In Co-operation With

THE NORTH CAROLINA CATHOLIC LAYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

★

MARCH 19-20, 1950

THE COURTHOUSE

700 East Trade

— and —

THE WOMEN'S CLUB

1001 E. Walnut

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1950

★

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

1621 Dilworth Road E.

11:00 A. M.

MASS ..... Monsignor Hugh Dolan

SERMON ..... Rev. Loyola O'Leary, M.S.S.T.

★

2:00 P. M.

THE COURTHOUSE

Criminal Court

700 East Trade

MAN: HIS DIGNITY AND RIGHTS

Chairman: REV. LOYOLA O'LEARY, M.S.S.T.

The Dignity of Man ..... Rita Schaefer
Executive-Secretary, Catholic Association for International Peace

His Economic Rights ..... Nathan Pitts, Ph.D.
Professor of Sociology, Shaw University, Raleigh

As God Created Us ..... Rev. Maurice Shean
Chairman, Industrial Relations, Catholic Committee of the South

★

8:00 P. M.

THE COURTHOUSE

Criminal Court

700 East Trade

ECONOMIC OBLIGATIONS

Chairman: MONSIGNOR HUGH DOLAN

The Obligation of Employees ..... J. L. Rhodes
Southern Director of Organization, American Federation of Labor

The Obligation of Employers ..... Paul Tafel
General Manager, Tafel Electric & Supply Co.
Louisville, Kentucky

The Christian Ideal ..... Rev. John F. Cronin, S. S.
Assistant Director, Department of Social Action
National Catholic Welfare Conference

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1950

WOMEN'S CLUB
1001 East Walnut

10:00 A. M.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION
Chairman: EARL SANDIFER

Why Legislation Is Needed ..... Paul Williams
President, Southern Regional Council

What Legislation Is Needed ..... Edward H. Weyler
Secretary, Kentucky Federation of Labor

Government's Place in a Christian World ..... Msgr. T. James McNamara

2:00 P. M.
WOMEN'S CLUB
1001 East Walnut

RACE RELATIONS
Chairman: MARGARET GARRITY

The Obligation of Whites ..... George Mitchell
Executive-Secretary, Southern Regional Council

The Obligation of Negroes ..... Clarence Mitchell
Labor Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

The Right Solution ..... Rev. Thomas E. O'Connell
Pastor, St. Paul's Church, Richmond

8:00 P. M.

THE COURTHOUSE
Civil Court
700 East Trade

ECONOMIC RIGHTS
Chairman: MRS. FRANCIS J. McMAHON

The Rights of Employees ..... Harry Read
Executive Assistant to James B. Carey,
Secretary-Treasurer, C. I. O.

The Rights of Employers ..... Thomas Ballantine
President, Louisville Transport and Taxi Company

The Social Order ..... Rev. William Smith, S.J.
Director, Crown Heights Labor School

Closing Remarks ..... Most Rev. Vincent S. Waters, D.D.
Bishop of Raleigh

"Since the present system of economy is founded chiefly upon ownership and labor, the principles of right reason, that is, of Christian social philosophy, must be kept in mind regarding ownership and labor and their association together, and must be put into actual practice.

—Pope Pius XI, "On Reconstruction the Social Order," May 15, 1931.

★

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President—LOUIS F. BUCKLEY

Secretary-Treasurer—REV. GEORGE G. HIGGINS

Field Secretary—LINNA E. BRESETTE

Interracial Secretary—MARGARET GARRITY

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Membership	$ 1.00
Sustaining Membership	5.00
Life Membership	25.00
Endowment Membership	100.00

★

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington 5, D. C.

Dr. George Mitchell

Spec. Exec Dir

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

TIME: Friday, April 14, 1950 - 9:30 A. M.

PANEL DISCUSSION: "Christian Social Living in Southern Schools and its Contribution to National and International Understandings"

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Paul D. Williams, K.S.G.,
President, Southern Regional Council,
Richmond, Virginia

PANELISTS:

1. "On Understanding The South",
George Mitchell, Ph.D., Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

2, "Democracy Comes to the Southern Farmland"
Dr. Ernest E. Neal, Ph.D., Director,
Rural Life Council,
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

3. "The Christian Challenge to Industrialism"
Rev. Vincent J. O'Connell, S. M., General Chairman
Catholic Committee of the South,
New Orleans, La.

4. "The Southern Christian Builds the World View"
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Leo M. Byrnes, Superintendent of Schools,
Diocese of Mobile,
Mobile, Ala.

Copy

Dr. George Mitchell

3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Va.
March 7, 1950

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place, N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Meyer:

I am grateful to you for your letter of March 4.

I hope you will have another talk with Dr. Arthur Raper before coming to a decision regarding a contribution to the Southern Regional Council. Dr. Raper will explain to you that part of the success of our organization is to work behind the scenes so to speak, supplying information and counsel and as far as possible, trying to get local organizations to take the initiative. We are a 'wheel within a wheel' so to speak, and not too desirous of publicity so long as we obtain our purposes which in a nutshell, concern the furtherance of the democratic processes in the South. One of our big jobs is to keep bad things from happening, but as a newspaper woman yourself you can appreciate the fact that 'keeping things from happening' is not always newsworthy. I am mentioning all this because I think it is entirely possible that your two friends mentioned in your letter may not know anything about our organization or may perhaps confuse our work with the now defunct Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Since you expressed great admiration for Hodding Carter I wish you would read his article which appeared in Collier's last summer. Of the 50 odd persons mentioned by Hodding Carter as contributing constructively to the South, more than 30 are active members of the Southern Regional Council. Please read the concluding paragraphs in Carter's article which refer specifically to the Southern Regional Council. These appear on pages 64 and 65.

You will be glad to know that Marshall-Field recently gave $2,500 to our organization and gave us hopes of another $2,500 in the near future.

Whatever you can do personally or through your friends to help our work will be appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Paul D. Williams

PDW:ht

Dr. George Mitchell

1624 Crescent Place, N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

March 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Williams:

Before writing any letters for your organization I felt I had to find out something about it. Therefore, I am writing to two of my friends in the South asking them whether they know about your work and whether they would be inclined to make any contributions.

It seems to me that was the best way to put the matter.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Mrs. Eugene Meyer

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Rd.,
Richmond, Va.

C

O

P

Y

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND
822 PERDIDO STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

March 9, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On Saturday, April 8, at Atlanta University, there will be a Southwide Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education, sponsored by about 175 professors from 100 Southern institutions. The Chairman is President Judd M. Spivey of Florida Southern College. Dr. E. Franklin Frazier will give the keynote address. Will you participate in the Conference as a member of the panel discussing the Regional School Plan?

Because of the limited time, we should appreciate an immediate reply. Hoping that it will be possible for you to be with us,

Sincerely yours,

James A. Dombrowski
Director

enc.

Shall be in Knoxville April 8. Unable to take part program

George Mitchell

wire sent March 10, 1950 [illegible]

SOUTHWIDE CONFERENCE ON DISCRIMINATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION
Saturday, April 8th, 1950 (Place to be announced)

BACKGROUND: Certain basic and inevitable changes are taking place in the South in the field of racial practices in education. Seven Southern and border states now admit Negroes in graduate and professional schools of the State University. A Federal Judge in Virginia has held in contempt, and fined, a school board for failure to fulfill an order to equalize educational opportunities. Segregation of Mexican children has been held to be unconstitutional. Southern legislatures are appropriating unprecedented amounts for support of schools for Negroes. Yet, today, in no Southern community can it be said that in the treatment of racial minorities there is anything even remotely approximating the basic American concepts of democracy and equality of educational opportunity.

If education is the cornerstone of a democracy, this is a situation that should give deep concern to every citizen. It has been proposed, therefore, that the first Southwide Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education be called.

PURPOSE: To focus attention upon, and to stimulate greater concern for the elimination of discrimination and segregation in higher education in the Southern States.

PROCEDURE: (1) Addresses by outstanding specialists; (2) Factual reports from the various states; (3) Reports from institutions, where Negroes recently have been admitted to graduate and professional schools, as to how this policy has worked out in actual practice; (4) Inquiry into the next steps and best practices; (5) Graphic exhibits.

TIME AND PLACE: Saturday, April 8th (Easter weekend). Place to be announced.

WHO IS INVITED: Administrative officials, teachers, and students of Southern institutions of higher learning, officials of State departments of education, others with special interest in education, such as church boards of education, etc.

REGION INCLUDED: The 13 Southern states and Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

SPONSORSHIP: About one hundred outstanding educators from the Southern region.

AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST: Discrimination against, and segregation of Negroes in the South, Mexicans and Indians in the Southwest; and the quota system used generally against minority groups.

COORDINATOR: Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

1. Franz Adler, Asst. Prof., University of Arkansas

2. Julia F. Allen, Dean of Women Berea College, Ky.

3. R. B. Atwood, President Kentucky State College

4. Elinor H. Behre, Prof. of Zoology Louisiana State University

5. A. D. Beittel, President Talladega College, Ala.

6. Guy G. Becknell, Prof. of Physics University of Tampa, Fla.

7. Mary McLeod Bethune, President-Emeritus, Bethune Cookman Col., Fla.

8. H. D. Bollinger, Sec'y., Board of Education, The Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn.

9. Martha G. Boswell, Asst. Prof. of Englis, College of the Ozarks, Ark.

10. Arna Bontemps, Librarian Fisk University, Tenn.

11. Wayne A. Bowers, Prof. of Physics University of North Carolina

12. Miller W. Boyd, President Morristown College, Tenn.

13. Arthur N. Bragg, Assoc. Prof. of Zoology, University of Okla.

14. James P. Brawley, President Clark College, Ga.

15. Rev. John R. Bross, Head, Dept. of Bible, College of the Ozarks, Ark.

16. C. Hawkins Brown, President Palmer Memorial Institute, N. C.

17. Frank H. Caldwell, President Louisville Presbyterian Seminary

18. Albert H. Carter, Prof. of English University of Arkansas

19. Carlos E. Castaneda, Prof. of History, University of Texas

20. Walter R. Chivers, Chm., Dept. of Sociology, Morehouse College, Ga.

21. Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.

22. Rufus E. Clement, President Atlanta University, Ga.

23. Nick Comfort, Formerly Dean, School of Religion, University of Okla.

24. Carroll F. Cumbee, Head, Dept. of Child Growth, University of Fla.

25. W. C. Curtis, Dean Emeritus, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Univ. of Mo.

26. Howard H. Davis, Prof. of Economics Richmond Division, Wm. & Mary College

27. John W. Davis, President West Virginia State College

28. J. Frank Dobie, Author, Educator, Austin, Texas

29. James H. Elder, Prof. of Psychology University of Tenn.

30. J. M. Ellison, President Virginia Union University

31. Ernest A. Finney, Dean Claflin University, South Carolina

32. Frank W. Finger, Assoc, Prof. of Psychology, University of Va.

33. Margaret Fisher, Student Religious Worker, Dallas, Texas

34. Thomas A. Fitzgerald, Prof. of Foreign Languages, Univ. of S. C.

35. Henry H. Foster, Jr., Prof. of Law, University of Oklahoma

36. Royal Wilbur France, Prof. of Ecomomics, Rollins College, Va.

37. E. Franklin Frazier, Prof. of Sociology, Howard Univ.; 1948 Pres. American Sociological Society

38. Charles G. Gomillion, Dean of Students, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

39. John C. Granbery, Editor The Emancipator, San Antonio, Tex.

40. W. L. Greene, Exec. Sec'y., North Carolina Teachers Assn.

41. Harvey C. Hansen, Director Evaluation & Testing Service University of Okla.

42. Myron T. Hopper, Professor College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.

43. Mrs. Emmet F. Horine, President Ky. Council of Church Women, Brooks

44. Emmet F. Horine, M.D., Assoc. Prof. of Medicine, University of Louisville

45. Myles Horton, Director, Highlander Folk School, Tennessee

46. David N. Howell, Assoc. Exec. Southern Area Council, YMCA, Ga.

47. James L. Hupp, Dean of Students West Virginia Wesleyan College

48. Luther P. Jackson, Prof. of History, Virginia State College

49. Joseph L. Johnson, Dean, Medical School, Howard University, Wash., D.C.

50. Mordecai W. Johnson, President Howard University, Washington, D.C.

51. Louis C. Kesselman, Asst. Prof. of Political Sc., Univ. of Louisville

52. C. Wendell King, Assoc. Prof. of Sociology, Rollins College, Fla.

53. Alex D. Krieger, Archaeologist University of Texas

54. Robert E. Ledbetter, Jr., Assoc. Dir. Wesley Bible Foundation, Texas

55. Herman H. Long, Director of Race Relations, American Missionary Assoc., Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.

56. Julian Price Love, Prof., Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, Ky.

57. Martha B. Lucas, President Sweet Briar College, Va.

58. Mrs. Eugene W. Lyman, Sweet Briar, Va.

59. Walton Brooks McDaniel, Educator, Miami, Fla.

60. Benjamin E. Mays, President Morehouse College, Ga.

61. A. R. Mead, University of Fla.

62. R. Clyde Minor, Prof. of Sociology Lincoln University, Mo.

63. Lambert Molyneaux, Assoc. Prof. of Sociology, University of Va.

64. Rudolph Moses, Prof. of English Dillard University, La.

65. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Prof. of Law Howard University, Washington, D.C.

66. J. Rud Nielsen, Research Prof. of Physics, University of Okla.

67. Mrs. Horatia D. Nelson, Benedict College, S. C.

68. L. F. Palmer, Director of Teacher Internship, Hampton Institute, Va.

69. E. C. Peters, President Paine College, Ga.

70. Homer P. Rainey, President
Stephens College, Mo.; (Formerly
President, University of Texas)

71. J. Saunders Redding, Prof. of
English, Hampton Institute, Va.

72. L. D. Reddick, Library Director
Atlanta University, Ga.

73. Warren S. Rehm, Prof. of Physiology
University of Louisville

74. Rebecca Reid, Retired, National
Student Sec'y., YWCA, South Carolina

75. J. B. Rhine, Duke University, N. C.

76. Oscar K. Rice, Prof. of Chemistry
University of North Carolina

77. Dorcas Ruthenburg, Director of
Public Service, Station WHAS,
Louisville, Ky.

78. George C. St. John, Jr., Acting Dean
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

79. Paul L. Soper, Prof. of English
University of Tenn.

80. Ludd M. Spivey, President
Florida Southern College

81. Wilma M. Straus, Richmond, Va.

82. G. J. Sutton, Trustee, San Antonio
Jr. College District

83. Charles E. Sherman, Assoc. Student
Sec'y., YMCA, Atlanta, Ga.

84. Alva W. Taylor, Formerly Prof. of
Religion, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville

85. Charles H. Thompson, Dean
Graduate School, Howard University

86. Edgar F. Van Buskirk, Prof. of
Hygiene & Health Education,
Stephens College, Mo.

87. Elsie H. Wigley, Supervisor or
Kindergarten, Madison College, Va.

88. Aubrey Williams, Publisher & Editor
Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Ala.
(Formerly Admistrator, NYA)

89. Artemisia Bowden, Dean
St. Philip's Jr. College, San Antonio

NOTE - Organizations are given for identification only.

SRC - Ex. Dir.

March 13, 1950

Mr. Hal G. Lewis
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Your letter came in on the tenth and on the eleventh, here came trotting along the University's check for fifty dollars. So, the fiscal boys are speedy, though in the matter of blackboards, the University works its professors.

I am grateful to you for the chance to talk to those able young people and to the University for the check.

You may be sure I will stop the next time I can get to Florida.

Warm regards to you and Mrs. Lewis.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

March 6, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for coming down and talking to our students. The talk was well received and certainly led to insight into the problem of the South. If you will send me some application blanks, I will try to stir up a few memberships among our staff and students.

The check should reach you in about three weeks. If it is delayed much longer than that, I would appreciate it if you would drop me a line and I can send out a tracer. Sometimes the requisitions lie on someone's desk longer than they should.

Be sure to let us know the next time you are down this way.

Best regards,

Hal L

Hal G. Lewis

HGL:mh

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Address reply to
ATLANTA OFFICE
800 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

March 15, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 16
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell

I want to tell you how much I appreciate your taking the time and trouble to talk to our group Monday night. From the lively discussion your ideas aroused I'm sure you could tell how interesting your presentation was to us. As I think I told you, several of the members remarked to me that your meeting was the best we have had in a long time. We all agree that it's a mighty healthy thing for the South to have a man of your ability and integrity working on what is certainly our most explosive problem.

Thank you again for coming.

Sincerely,

Montague L. Boyd, Jr.

Montague L. Boyd, Jr.

MLB:bw

SRC - Ex. Dir.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Speeches

March 17, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You will be very happy to know that the wire recording which you permitted us to make was managed with excellent fidelity and that your audience has been multiplied approximately by four as compared to that addressed by you in person. The only criticism made by the students was that they would have been delighted to see you in person. They were greatly interested in the lecture and I have taken advantage of the interest to supply them with literature which you sent me from the Council. Many thanks for your courtesy in allowing us to reproduce your lecture for the benefit of students unable to attend the original.

Incidentally, the boy who made the recording has become so interested in it that he has kept it and has not yet erased it from the recorder. I suggest that as about the best compliment I could think of. We all enjoyed it and we thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Black

John H. Black

JHB:mh

PS: My artistry does not equal yours but I did what I could.

March 21, 1950

Reverend Fred Digby
Norman Mayer Building
211 Camp Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Digby:

In obedience to Mr. Hochwalt's memorandum of March 8 to speakers at the New Orleans Convention of the National Catholic Educational Association, April 11-14, I send you a mat.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Ex. Dir

March 21, 1950

Mr. Frederick C. Hochwalt,
Secretary General
The National Catholic Educational Association
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hochwalt:

This is in reply to your memorandum of March 8 to speakers of the New Orleans Convention of the National Catholic Educational Association.

I had the opportunity to confer yesterday at Charlotte, North Carolina with Paul Williams who is Chairman of the Panel on which I am to serve. Paul wants me to do what is known as my "Map Speech." It is a talk which is inseparably related to a blackboard map, hand-drawn as the talk develops. It uses also a fairly liberal sprinkling of the colloquial. For these reasons, I have never been able to make an acceptable verbatim manuscript of the talk. Nevertheless, it has been popular and often judged quite useful in laying down a background for discussions of problems in the South. I have given the talk in substantially this form before the Catholic Committee of the South at its 1949 meeting in Lexington, at Ursuline College in New Orleans, at Xavier for the Catholic Industrial Conference, and twice, I believe, for groups brought together by Bishop Waters in North Carolina. So, I suppose that it might have earned, most informally of course, a "nihil obstat".

I hope, therefore, I may be pardoned for sending you no more than what would seem to be a newspaper-style boiled-down talk.

I have sent also a mat to the Reverend Mr. Fred Digby.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D.C

March 8, 1950

To Speakers at the New Orleans Convention:

If you have not already made a reservation for hotel accommodations in New Orleans for the convention of the National Catholic Educational Association, I suggest that you write immediately to Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis L. Baechle, Housing Committee Chairman.

Tentative reservations have been made for all our speakers but it is necessary for each one to give Monsignor Baechle the time of arrival and departure. An application for housing form is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

Frederick G. Hochwalt

Secretary General

NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Office of the Secretary General

MEMORANDUM TO SPEAKERS AT THE NEW ORLEANS CONVENTION:

You will recall that the National Catholic Educational Association retains Mr. J. Walter Kennedy as its Public Relations Consultant. One of Mr. Kennedy's important duties is to secure good publicity for our annual meeting. To guarantee such publicity it is essential that the papers and addresses be placed in his hands far enough in advance to guarantee their use by national press services. May we request, then, that speakers provide final copies of their papers or remarks for the national office at 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 5, D. C., on or before March 27, 1950. We hope that you will appreciate the amount of time required to mimeograph copies of the speeches, mark them with release dates, and assign them to press services in advance, as well as make them available in the press room at the New Orleans Convention Hall.

Photographs of speakers are always in demand. May we ask you to supply immediately as many photographs of youself as you can for use in publicity releases at New Orleans between now and the opening of the convention.

The national office and staff of the NCEA will be most appreciative for your kind cooperation in supporting its public relations program.

N.B.: Send photographs now to the Rev. Fred Digby, Norman Mayer Building
211 Camp St., New Orleans, La.
Send papers to Secretary General, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.,
Washington 5, D.C., not later than March 27.

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 23, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Here in the national office we are very grateful to you for sending on a resume of your talk. Your kind cooperation will make it possible for us to carry out our proposed public relations program.

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Hochwalt

Secretary General

March 27, 1950

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

My trip to Chattanooga, Monteagle, and Nashville comes Monday April 3.

The time that would fit my convenience to pay you a visit at your office would be Monday Morning, April 3 at ten a.m.

If that doesn't suit, I can arrange it on the back trip, April 5.

I do hope I will catch you in one of those days.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

March 27, 1950

Mr. Roland T. Smith
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

Many thanks for your welcoming letter of March 22. I greatly look forward to being in Memphis and to the opportunity of seeing something of you and Mrs. Smith.

I have written Mrs. Price and sent her the one remaining mat that I have. Sorry there are not two.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

March 27, 1950

Mrs. H. F. Price
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Price:

Mr. Roland Smith said I was to send you a couple of mats for use in connection with my forthcoming visit to Memphis and to LeMoyne. Unfortunately, I have only one mat left in the world, and I send that. I since find that the Press-Scimitar has an old cut dating from 1944, though of course it may long since have been thrown away.

I greatly look forward to the opportunity to be at the college and to see you and Mr. Price.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

RECEIVED
MAR 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tenn.
March 22, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Miss Margaret McCulloch has kept me informed as to your plans for coming to Memphis in April on behalf of the Southern Regional Council. I am very glad you will be able to spend several days in Memphis. First, since my wife and I are both members of the SRC and have heard you speak at the 1947 Race Relations Institute at Fisk, we are looking forward to meeting and hearing you again. Second, as a member of the Program Committee of the Memphis Community Relations Committee I am happy that you will be speaking at our April meeting.

In this connection, Mr. Binford, the Chairman of the MCRC, is already planning the meeting and has found a suitable place for it. From Miss McCulloch he has received information about your biography and the subject of your talk and he is planning how to use it effectively in our publicity. With the newspaper publicity, however, we would like to include a picture of you. So I should like to ask if you have any mats or photographs which you could loan for this purpose. We really need two of them, if you can spare them, for we would like to use one in the white paper and one in the colored paper (The World). If you have these materials, please send them, not to me (for I shall be out of the city for a few days) but to the wife of LeMoyne's President: Mrs. H. F. Price, LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee. She will take care of them and see that they reach the proper persons.

We in Memphis look forward to meeting you and learning more about the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Roland J. Smith

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

MEMORIAL CHAPEL
AND
UNION CHURCH
WM. J. FAULKNER
DEAN OF THE CHAPEL
RUFFIN NOISETTE
ASSISTANT

March 27, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are very happy that you will be with us on Tuesday morning April 4. I will meet you at the atation and will arrange for you to speak before classes in social studies or to meet with the seminar on race and culture.

Cordially yours,

W. J. Faulkner m

W. J. Faulkner
Dean of the Chapel

WJF m

(Signed in Dr. Faulkner's absence from the city)

March 27, 1950

Mr. William M. Cooper
Director Adult Education
Natl. Conf. on Adult Education and the Negro
Division of Adult Education
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I will be delighted to take part in the panel for the meeting at Morehouse April 27.

That looks like a gathering of warm friends.

If you do a later issue of a program, please change us from Southern Regional Conference to our proper Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADULT EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO

HEADQUARTERS:
DIVISION OF ADULT EDUCATION
HAMPTON INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

WALTER R. CHIVERS, PRESIDENT
WILLIAM M. COOPER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
R. O. JOHNSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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ALAIN LOCKE
ANNIE L. MCPHEETERS
JOHN MITCHELL
E. F. PURVIS
TRUDELLE W. WIMBUSH

March 24, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

You are invited to serve as a member of the Panel on "Educating the Masses for Social and Economic Change" to be conducted at Morehouse College, Thursday evening, April 27 at 8 o'clock as a part of the Eighth Conference on Adult Education and the Negro. None of the panel members is expected to make a speech - in fact, Mr. J. H. Daves, the chairman, hopes each will made a two minute statement and then join in the discussion as the panel gets under way. I sincerely hope you can serve.

Unfortunately, our limited budget prohibits our offering honorarium or travel expense this year. However, the need for adult education among Negroes is so urgent that we must do everything possible to encourage its development. Enclosed is a tentative program.

Accept my thanks for whatever consideration you can give and let me know at your earliest convenience if you cannot serve.

Very sincerely yours,

William M. Cooper
Director Adult Education

WMC:msj

Tentative Program

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
ADULT EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO

Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

April 26, 27, and 28, 1950

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26

EVENING — Opening Session

8:00 p.m. — Presiding: Walter R. Chivers, President

"Trends in Adult Education"
Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist,
U. S. Office of Education

"Civic Trends and Education"
Dr. Ann Hedgeman, Assistant Administrator
Federal Security Administration

THURSDAY, APRIL 27

MORNING

10:00 a.m. to 12:00 m. — Presiding: Dr. Edward Brice, Director of Extension,
South Carolina State College, Orangeburg

"N ew Group Dynamic Techniques"
Miss Trudelle W. Wimbush,
South Carolina State College

Panel Discussion: "Adult Education for Citizenship"

Members of Panel:
Dr. Wm. Boyd, Chairman, Political Sciences
Atlanta University
Dr. Clarence A. Bacotte, Professor of History
Atlanta University
C. A. Scott, Editor
Atlanta Daily World
Warren R. Cochran, Executive Secretary
Atlanta Y. M. C. A.
Mrs. Grace Townes Hamilton, Executive Director
Atlanta Urban League
Col. A. P. Walden
Atlanta, Georgia

LUNCH H OUR

12:00 m.
to
2:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON

2:00 to 4:00 p.m. Presiding: John W. Mitchell, Field Agent
Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Hampton Institute

Symposium : "What Are the Opportunities and Problems of Adult Education in Rural Areas?"

Members:
T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Tuskegee Institute
Percy H. Stone, State Farm Demonstration Agent, Georgia
Miss Camilla Weems, State Home Demonstration Agent, Georgia
Dr. Benjamin Franklin Bullock, Professor of Rural Education, Spelman College
Albert Tabor, State Vocational Agriculture Teacher
Fort Valley State College

EVENING

8:00 p.m. Presiding: Dr. Alain Locke, Professor of Philosophy
Howard University

Address: "Educating the Masses for Social and Economic Change"
Dr. Aubrey Williams, Editor
Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Alabama

Panel Discussion: "What Adult Education is Effective for the Masses?"

Members:
J. H. Daves, Educational Director
Tennessee Valley Authority, Chairman
W. A . Mason, Georgia State Department of Health
Dr. F. L. Forbes, Director Physical Education, Morehouse College
Mrs. Olive C. Haskin, Director of Workers' Education, Georgia
Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Conference

FRIDAY, APRIL 28

MORNING

10:00 a.m. to 12:00 m.

ADULT EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Presiding: Dr. Rose Butler Browne, Director of Extension, North Carolina State College, Durham

"Adult Education for Displaced Persons in Germany"
Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist
United States Office of Education

"International Conference on Adult Education"
William M. Cooper, Director Adult Education
Hampton Institute

LUNCH HOUR

12:00 m. to 2:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON

2:00 to 4:00 p.m.

BUSINESS SESSION

Presiding: Walter R. Chivers, President

Report of Secretary-Treasurer
William M. Cooper

Proposed New Program
J. H. Daves, Chairman, Executive Board

Election of Officers and Executive Board

Other Business

Adjournment

March 30, 1950

Dr. F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Dr. Patterson:

Many thanks for your kind letter of March 28, confirming the invitation to give the Commencement Address on Monday, May 15. I am greatly honored by the invitation, and accept with much pleasure.

I'll come over in time to hear Dr. Richardson on Sunday.

Measurements on G.S.M. Chest 42. Height six feet. Head 6 3/4. Hood, Johns Hopkins, Ph.D.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

F. D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT

L. H. FOSTER, JR., BUSINESS MANAGER

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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ALEXANDER B. SIEGEL
GEORGE E. WARREN
GEORGE C. WILKINSON
J. R. WINGFIELD

Tuskegee Institute

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, 1881

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

March 28, 1950

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
MAR 30
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, SE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In keeping with my promise I am writing you the substance of our conversation in which I invited you to deliver the Commencement Address at Tuskegee Institute on Monday, May 15, 1950.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson of Gammon is to be our Baccalaureate speaker on Sunday, and we will be glad, if your busy schedule will permit, to have you share this experience with us also.

If you do not have a cap and gown, if you will give us your head size, height, chest measure and Institute, we will have your regalia ready for you on arrival.

It is customary for Tuskegee Institute to pay the expenses of our speaker and a modest honorarium.

As I stated we will be delighted to have you with us. I think it most appropriate to have a message from one who is so actively engaged in activities devoted to improving the economic and social status of the Negro in relationship to the development of our Southland.

With hearty appreciation for your generous acceptance of our invitation, I am

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Patterson

President

h

gum pers

Southern Railway System

Passenger Traffic Department

RECEIVED
MAR 31 1950
Southern Regional Council

E. E. BARRY,
PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER

Atlanta 3, Ga., March 30, 1950. Ah

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter 27th instant commending Conductor F. H. Martin for his attention and assistance in recovering return portion of ticket which you purchased from Atlanta to Charlotte, N. C., and return. Am taking the liberty of informing Conductor Martin of your letter which I know he will appreciate, also that it will be encouraging to him in his continued efforts to be of service and assistance to our patrons.

Yours truly,

E. E. Barry

Passenger Traffic Manager.

March 30, 1950

Dean W. J. Faulkner
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dean Faulkner:

Thank you for your note.

I have to be at Monteagle the day before (Monday), and that makes it best to drive. So I'll drive on to Nashville Monday Night, and turn up in your hands before 9 a.m. Tuesday, April 4.

If any last-minute instruction, I'll be at Highlander Folk School at Monteagle during Monday Afternoon.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

March 29, 1950

Mr. Theodore R. Speigner
Department of History
North Carolina College at Durham
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Speigner:

Sure, delighted. I'm a kind of a Tar Heel, anyway.

I have marked my calendar for Thursday and Friday, July 6 and 7, to be at Durham at the College. My Council is on skimpy rations, so I do hope you can cover my travel, though that would be all that would be needed.

Pleasant to look forward to being with your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Dict. March 28, 1950

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

March 27,1950

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr.George S.Mitchell,Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Dr.Mitchell:

North Carolina College at Durham will conduct a Workshop in Resource-Use Education for the 1950 summer session,June 8 - August 5th.

The very fine lectures and the discussions which you led at St.Augustine College,Raleigh,North Carolina, impressed me very much.As the associate director of that Workshop,I said then,if we have a Workshop at North Carolina College next summer,I most certainly would invite you.If you find it possible to come to us,we want you to discuss "Human Resources" as you did last summer.

We are desirous of you spending at least two days with us.You will be the only speaker for the two days.I think this method will make it possible for students to get more from your lectures and at the same time to ask questions.Please let me know the two most suitable days that you could spend in North Carolina during the month of July.Maybe two days in the week of July 6-July 12.

As you know these Workshops are self-supporting, without a budget to take care of out-of-state speakers, but I think,we could give a small honorarium.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore R. Speigner

Theodore R.Speigner,Director
Resource-Use Education Workshop

TRS:B

SRC Exec dir

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 3,1950

RECEIVED
4
Southern Regional Council

Dr.George S.Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Dr.Mitchell:

I wish to acknowledge,with deepest thanks, your letter of March 29th.

Accept our deepest appreciation for coming to us during the Week of July 6 and 7.We are sure the students will be benefited immensely by your visit.

We anticipate your visit with a great deal of pleasure.

With kindest regards,I am

Sincerely yours,
Theodore R. Speigner
Theodore R.Speigner,Director
Resource-Use Education Workshop

TRS:b

SRC exec dir

RECEIVED
APR 7 1950
Southern Regional Council

MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
858 WHITFORD PLACE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

April 6 - 1950

Dear Dr. Mitchell.

Every thing is lining up nicely for your visit the 11th - 12th & 13th.

Dr. Neill Bruce is expecting you as his house guest. Please go straight there on arrival — 1943 Lindale.

Would you be kind enough to write me whether you are arriving Monday night or Tuesday morning, by what route, and at what time due in. So I can know how early to book you Tuesday morning.

On reaching Dr. Bruce's home please telephone me. I will pick up from that point on with your schedule.

President Price says please

send him some membership blanks at once. He will try to work up some new members. Additional free fliers on the Council or on publications would help.

We either have used or are using all the materials you sent. I would suggest that you bring along for sale at the Education meeting 20 copies of Wanted: An Educated South — For the Church or Social Work Study Group 10 copies each of Wanted a Healthy South, Housing in the South, and By the People, For the Memphis Community Relations Committee meeting 5 copies each of The Battle's Future in the Nation, Machines in the Cotton Field, Race or Suffrage, American Tenth Man, The Condition of Our Rights.

For free distribution bring along about 100 of your little publication list "Changing South in Print" and of "Southern Regional Council" with membership blanks on back.

Memphis is a poor buying community on "literature" so it's always a gamble but I think you'll find demand for all these at least. You may be sorry if you don't bring more -

I am enclosing a list of your formal "talks". All audiences are interracial.

I come on Tuesday for informal conference with you on the entire visit & on local planning & as soon as I know your arrival hour I want to book in a couple good people.

Please excuse my top speed scrawl.

It will be fine I have no -

Cordially -

Margaret C. McCullen

NH 4/7/50

I enclose 5-co check - to SRC. to cover telegram, materials, & your taxi to Dr. Bruce's on arrival, etc. Local groups will make some small contributions after you get here.

Schedule of Formal Meetings with
Talks. George S. Mitchell April 11-12-13.
(Individual & Small Group Conferences additional).

Tuesday.

4 P.M. Consultation on methods with
Executive Committee of
"Memphis Community Relations
Committee."

8 P.M. Public meeting at St. Mary's
Cathedral 700 Poplar sponsored by
same group Topic: State of the
Subnation, the South (same
lines as Institute lecture last
year. Speak about 45-50 min.

Wednesday 1:30-4. Le Moyne classes.

4 P.M. Talk to Le Moyne College Faculty
at tea — on So. Regional Council. — 20 min.

Informal supper with Fellowship of
Reconciliation.

Talk to F.O.R. on So. Regional Council
& methods of work for common aims
of S.R.C. and F.O.R. with opportunity
for informal discussion. Talk 30-40
min. Discussion 20-30 min.

(over)

Thursday.

11:10. Speak at Le Moyne Chapel 15-20 min. Choose own topic.

12:00 Church and Social Work Study Group. Speak 30 ~~40~~ min. "Recent Social Trends in South." Close with questions & provoke discussion from the floor. Direct remarks to audience composed of clergy & professional social workers & a few college & volunteer church workers. This is essentially a professional group focussed on the common responsibilities of Churches & Social workers for a wholesome community life. Among local problems of special interest are facilities for Negro nurses training or doctors & attend patients, expanding & publicizing agency services to Negroes etc.

8:00 (Place YMCA - Board Room) Address League Women Voters & invited delegates of 40 other local organizations (about 75-100 persons we hope) on Recent Trends in Public Education in the South. Each 40 min. ~~Discussion 20 min.~~

Interest in this group is primarily in public schools. They are not much concerned about high school education, & definitely not primarily concerned about race relations. Good stress public schools & non-racial developments though not excluding reference to racial problems.

GSM - Pers -

Paid Southern Regional Council - WA 7963 10:30 A.M.

TELEGRAM

April 10, 1950

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Arrifing before breakfast Tuesday morning Frisco. Will call from Bruce rooms nine. Fully available.

George S. Mitchell

Telegram - Prepaid

GSM Pers.

April 11, 1950

Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
The President's Home
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

You were kindness itself to me. Mighty nice to see you. I am only sorry there wasn't time for us to really sit down and talk.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

Rec. Eddy

April 11, 1950

Dean William J. Faulkner
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dean Faulkner:

I am very grateful indeed for the pleasant company and interesting experiences of the day at Fisk, as the Council is also for the generous check.

Please remember me cordially to Mr. Starr. He was most helpful too.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

April 10 - 14 1950
New Orleans, Louisiana

PROGRAM OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

April 12, 13, 14, 1950

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12

9:30 A.M. ENTIRE DEPARTMENT, Main Auditorium

Presiding: The Reverend Thomas J. Quigley, Ph.D. Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Summarizer: Sister Teresa Clare, S.C., M.A., Supervisor, Sisters of Charity, Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(Announcements and appointments of committees)

Address: "The Papal Program for Peace and International Understanding", by the Reverend Donald E. Dailey, Secretary of the Apostolic Nunciature, St. Augustine, Florid

Address: "UNESCO and the Catholic Elementary School Teacher" by the Reverend Louis J. Twomey, S. Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, Regent, School of Law, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

2:30 P.M. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, Convention Hall, Room 202

THURSDAY, APRIL 13

9:30 A.M. ELEMENTARY SECTION, Main Auditorium

Presiding: The Reverend George A. Harcar, C.S.Sp., Dean, School of Education, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Summarizer: Sister Antonio, C.S.J., Little Flower School, Mobile, Alabama.

Panel Discussion: "Teaching Christian Social Living in the Elementary School"

1) "Basic Principles Permeating the Catholic Elementary Course of Study" Sister Maristella, O.P., Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois.

2) "Readings in Christian Social Living for Elementary Pupils", Sister Justin, R.S.M., Mercy College, Detroit Michigan.

3) "The Religion Class and Christian Social Living", Reverend Richard, O.M. St. Charles House, Washington, D.C.

9:30 A.M. UPPER GRADE SECTION, Concert Hall

Presiding: Sister Mary Annunciata, R.S.M., Dean, College Misericordia, Dallas, Pennsylvania.

Summarizer: Sister Mary Louis, R.S.M., M.A., Supervisor, Sisters of Mercy, Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Panel Discussion: "Teaching Christian Social Living in the Upper Grades"

1) "Basic Principles Permeating the Catholic Upper Grade Course of Study", The Reverend Thomas J. Quigley, Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

2) "The Religion Class and Christian Social Living", The Reverend J. Edwin Stuardi, Principal, Pensacola Catholic High School, Pensacola, Florida.

3) "Christian Social Living in Home and Community", Mr. H. C. McGinnis, Chairman, Christian Social Philosophy Department, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

2:30 P.M. ELEMENTARY SECTION, Main Auditorium

Presiding: The Reverend Patrick J. Roche, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Los Angeles, California.

Summarizer: Sister M. Viola, O.S.F., M.A., Supervisor, Sister of St. Francis, Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Panel Discussion: "Christian Attitudes and Appreciations"

1) "Attitudes and Appreciations in the Pre-School Child", Sister Marie Imelda, O.P., M.A., Oak Park, Illinois.

2) "Diagnosing Causes of Prejudices of Children in School", Sister Mary Ita, G.N.S.H., Principal, Christ the King School, Atlanta, Georgia.

3) "Proper Approaches and Aids to the Teacher in Developing Christian Attitudes opposed to common Prejudices", Sister M. Petrine, S.S.N.D., Archdiocesan Supervisor, Archdiocese of New Orleans, Louisiana.

2:30 P.M. UPPER GRADE SECTION, Concert Hall

Presiding: The Reverend Thomas J. Quigley, Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Summarizer: Sister M. Venarda, I.H.M., Most Holy Rosary Convent, Syracuse 4, New York.

Panel Discussion: "Christian Attitudes and Appreciations"

1) "Common Prejudices - Race, Creed, Color, National and Economic Background Sister Louise Aimee, S.S.J., St. Rose de Lima School, New Orleans, Louisiana.

2) "Diagnosing Causes of Prejudices in School Children", Sister Mary Charleen, S. L., Bishop Toolen High School, Mobile, Alabama.

3) "Proper Approaches and Aids to the Teacher in Developing Christian Attitudes Opposed to Common Prejudices", The Reverend Arthur M. Leary, A.M., Secretary of Education, Diocese of Ogdensburg, New York.

4) "Classroom Aids for the Development of International Understanding", Sister Mary Fidelis, O.S.F., Principal, Stella Niagra Elementary School, Buffalo, New York.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14

9:30 A.M. ENTIRE DEPARTMENT, Main Auditorium

Presiding: The Reverend Thomas J. Quigley, Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Summarizer: Sister M. Adelbert, S.N.D., Supervisor, Sisters of Notre Dame, Diocese of Toledo, Ohio.

(Announcements, resolutions, and election)

Panel Discussion: "Christian Social Living in Southern Schools and its Contribution to National and International Understandings"

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Paul D. Williams, K.S.G., President, Southern Regional Council, Richmond, Virginia.

PANELISTS:

1) George Mitchell, Ph.D., Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

2) The Reverend Vincent O'Connell, S.M. General Chairman, Catholic Committee of the South, New Orleans, Louisiana.

3) The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Leo M. Byrnes, A.M. Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Mobile, Alabama.

4) F. D. Patterson, Ph.D., President, Tuskegee Institute, Mobile, Alabama.

SENDER IS AWAITING A SPEEDY

answer

PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE MESSENGER OR TELEPHONE

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

GSM-Pres.

day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

6-6372

1950 APR 15 AM 1 27

AA065 CTA041

CT•NHA081 NL PD=NASHVILLE TENN 14

=GEORGE S MITCHELL=

=EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63

AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

=EXPECTING YOU FOR SEMINAR LECTURE APRIL 18TH SIX PM PLEASE CONTACT ME OR PROFESSOR M R EPPSE AS TO WHETHER OR NOT YOU ARE COMING=

=ELSIE M LEWIS A AND I STATE COLLEGE=

NH= Placed call to Sta H Sat Apr 17

18 PM=•

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

GSM. Per.

April 17, 1950

Mr. Hollis F. Price
Lemoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Hollis:

I am deeply grateful for your own and the college's many hospitalities to me last week, and that good big check was a very great help too.

It was a real pleasure to get to know the college. I hope the friends the Council made there will serve as a base for our continuing to grow in the Memphis area.

Ever good wish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

GSM - Pers -

April 17, 1950

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

I got along all right on my dawn trip to New Orleans, and got safely home to Atlanta last Friday night.

You were nobly kind to make all those patient arrangements and also so many opportunities to get across to the best people in Memphis what the Council is. I am deeply grateful.

It was nice to have the chance to get to know you at your work.

I will write to Mr. Price and to Neill Bruce; otherwise, I must ask you once again to give me your assistance in getting my thanks about to the people who were so very friendly and helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

GSM—Pers

April 17, 1950

Mr. Neill Bruce
1943 Lyndale Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Neill:

You and Shipman were extremely kind to provide me with a bed and freshly laundered sheets and breakfasts and dinners for my near week in Memphis. Your house was my home, and I enjoyed it.

My admiration to honorable Shippers, who is a good egg.

906 Lullwater is your home when you get to Atlanta, and Shipman's also if he will come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

GSM - Pers -

April 18, 1950

Miss Mary E. Rich
c/o Dr. B. L. Arms
Haines City, Florida

Dear Miss Rich:

How very nice to have your kind letter of April 13. I remember all our Delaware associations and cherish them.

Morris took a job last fall doing the thing he most likes -- training teachers to be material for progressive schools. The Putney school carries a running training program for teachers from outside who observe in it and learn. Morris runs that end of it. Meanwhile, he continues to have some function in advising student cooperative tours and has just returned from flying around the world to arrange stopping places for the co-opers.

Our Council is a good thing, and I do hope you will join it. For convenience' sake I send you a recent memo that gives the dope. It is cast toward people with flocks of money, which I certainly don't expect Miss Mary Rich to have, but it does tell the story.

Do please stop and see us in May when you come through. We would love to tell you more of what we do.

I keep remembering that Miss Robinson is at Winter Park for months each year, and I do hope some day to get to see her.

Broadus's oldest daughter is at the Women's College, I believe, in some faintly supervisory capacity over a group of girls who live at The Knoll.

I have a mighty nice wife and two growing gals and a good big house with a guest room, so please come to see us. Home address, 906 Lullwater Road, telephone Dearborn 5961; office address as above, telephone Walnut 1821.

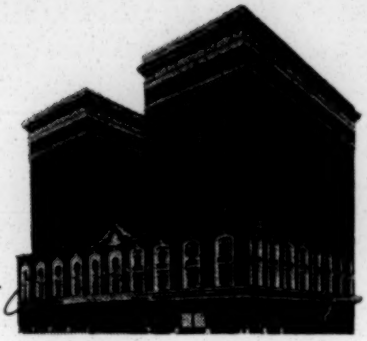
Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er/encs.

Princess Martha Hotel

St. Petersburg, Florida



Miss Mary E. Rich
c/o Dr. B. L. Arms
Haines City, Florida

April 13, 1956

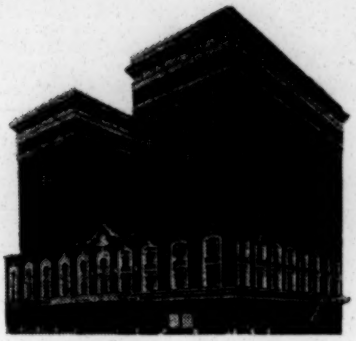
Dear George Mitchell,

I wrote to Morris as I thought he was in northern Georgia connected with some type of cooperative which sounded interesting, only to find him in Putney, Vermont. He told me of the whereabouts and what each one of you Mitchells is doing except himself. Will you tell me what he is doing at Elm Sea Farm.

He did tell me that if I didn't know of the

Princess Martha Hotel
St. Petersburg, Florida

250 ROOMS WITH BATH
EUROPEAN PLAN - DINING ROOM
A. L. MANNING, MANAGER



Southern Regional Council
I should write you which
I am doing. Could you
instruct me better if I
stopped in Atlanta
on my way to Chicago the
middle of May?
I belong to the Women's
College, W of Delaware days
if you need a clue as
to who I am.
Sincerely yours,
Mary E Rich

G.S.M. - Pers.

April 26, 1950

Mr. R. W. Hudgens
International Development Corporation
Standard Oil Company of New York
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York

Dear Pete:

Isn't this a honey?

I am up your way April 28 to May 2, and hope to catch you in.

Only known downtown address: care of New York SCAD, 270 Broadway, on April 28. Probable local residence: care of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Jeffrey, 9 Myrtle Drive, Great Neck.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er
Encl.

SRC Ex Dr

AIR MAIL

May 5, 1950

Mr. C. H. Parrish
926 South 6th Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Parrish:

Thank you for your wire. I will be in at 7:20 A.M., N C & St L, Thursday, May 11. Write me when and where you want me.

I suppose I ought to take a sleeper down to Atlanta that night.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1220

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLC = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AC773 CTB681

CT.LVC543 NL PD=LOUISVILLE KY 8= 1950 MAY 8 PM 6 41

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

=EXEC SECY SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE

NORTH EAST ATLA=

=CAN YOU MAKE HOTEL RESERVATIONS AND PLAN TO STAY OVER AT OUR EXPENSE SO YOU CAN MEET WITH THE URGAN LEAGUE BOARD FRIDAY 330 PM WOULD LIKE FOR YOU TO MEET WITH PARRISH AND MYSELF IN THE LEAGUE OFFICE 418 SOUTH 5 STREET THURSDAY MORNING AT 10 OCLOCK SO THAT WE COULD BRIEF YOU FOR THE AFTERNOON MEETING WITH THE FULL POLICE INSTITUE COMMITTEE=

=CHARLES T STEELE EXEC SECTY URBAN LEAGUE=..

SRC - Exec

TELEGRAPH your Mother's Day GREETINGS

BEAUTIFUL BLANK
SPECIAL ENVELOPE
Many Greeting Suggestions

81.49 (50)

RECEIVED
MAY 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Collect

TELEGRAM - COLLECT

9:45 A.M. May 9, 1950

Charles T. Steele
Urban League
418 South 5th Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Very difficult to stay for Friday. Will be your office Thursday

10 A.M.

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1901

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time [illegible] and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA064 CTA050

CT•LVA053 NL PD=LOUISVILLE KY 4:

1950 MAY 5 AM 2 21

=GEORGE S MITHCELL=

:63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

:MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY PM MAY ELEVENTH PLEASE LET ME KNOW TIME OF ARRIVAL=

:C H PARRISH=••

RECEIVED MAY 5 1950 LOUISVILLE

Leave Atl - 7.50 PM

arr Lville - 7:20 AM

Pullman - 32.14
4.44

Coach 4.72
x 2
9.44

TELEGRAPH your Mother's Day GREETINGS

BEAUTIFUL BLANK

SPECIAL ENVELOPE

Many Greeting Suggestions

61-49 (50)

ATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Tuskegee Institute

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

M. D. SPRAGUE
LIBRARIAN

May 12, 1950

Miss Elizabeth Rogers
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Rogers:

I am in very grateful receipt of the biographical material on Dr. Mitchell.

Yours truly,

M D Sprague

M. D. Sprague,
Chairman, Commencement Committee

S/a

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC II x Dm

May 10, 1950

Mr. M. D. Sprague, Librarian
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Sprague:

Thank you for your letter of the ninth.

I am enclosing the biographical material on Dr. Mitchell which you requested.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Rogers
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

Encl.

Tuskegee Institute

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

M. D. SPRAGUE
LIBRARIAN

Commencement Committee

May 9, 1950

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send us a biographical sketch of Dr. George S. Mitchell to be used in preparation Dr. Patterson's introduction remarks at our commencement exercises.

Yours truly,

M D Sprague

M. D. Sprague,
S/a Chairman, Commencement Committee

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

GSM Pu-

May 10, 1950

Mr. Charles E. Trout
Director of Public Relations
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Trout:

Thank you for your letter of May 9.

I am enclosing a copy of the draft of Dr. Mitchell's Commencement address and his biographical sketch from Who's Who.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Rogers
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

Encls.

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

DIVISION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 9, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
632 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We would be most pleased to have a draft of your coming Commencement address at Tuskegee Institute for press purposes.

I have done this
- Beth

Nothing will be released on it until after it is delivered by you. Kindly send a biographical sketch along with the speech.

Thank you very much for this cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Charles E. Trout

Charles E. Trout
Director
Public Relations

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mis P

May 10, 1950

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Mr. Richardson has very kindly offered to drive me over early Sunday morning, May 14. He says we will arrive by 8 A.M. He will be driving back Monday afternoon, with me along.

Here is my speech. A copy has been sent to Mr. Trout in Public Relations, who requested one.

If you get time to look through it, I will be happy to make whatever changes you may suggest.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

May 17, 1950

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
State Director, CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Norma Huff turned over to me your kind letter of May 9.

I wrote the Senate Committee as per the enclosed and had a noncommittal answer, as you will see.

I do hope they will let me testify.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Encls.

PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
STATE DIRECTOR, TENNESSEE

PHONE 2-6780

Organizing Committee

216 FLATIRON BUILDING
KNOXVILLE 17, TENN.

GEORGE BALDANZI
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

JOHN V. RIFFE
ASST. NAT'L DIRECTOR

ORAL L. GARRISON
NAT'L SEC'Y-TREAS.

May 9, 1950

Mrs. Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Huff:

Many thanks for sending me a mimeographed copy of the Minutes of the April 22nd meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

If any extra copies of Mr. Mitchell's testimony before the Special Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor are available, after he has made his appearance, I would certainly like to have one. So it will be appreciated if you will keep this in mind. I feel sure I could use such a document to mighty good advantage in interesting more CIO people in Tennessee in SRC.

Sincerely yours,

Paul R. Christopher

Paul R. Christopher
Tennessee Director

PRC:llr

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1950

ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH, CHAIRMAN
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.
CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
MATTHEW M. NEELY, W. VA.
PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
GARRETT L. WITHERS, KY.

ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO
GEORGE D. AIKEN VT.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
FORREST C. DONNELL, MO.

EARL B. WIXCEY, CLERK

GSM-Pers

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

May 2, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mr. Cooley has referred your letter of April 25 to me for reply since I am currently working on the subject of collective bargaining in the southern textile industry.

The exact nature of the Washington hearings on this subject is still being worked out. Investigators will be in the field in advance of these hearings. I hope that a member of the subcommittee staff will have an opportunity to talk with you sometime in the near future. In this event, any contribution you may be able to make to the hearings will be decided.

Sincerely,

Curtis E. Johnson

Curtis E. Johnson, Investigator
Subcommittee on Labor-Management
Relations

15-B Senate Office Building

Tuskegee Institute

SRC - Exec Dir

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

MAY 18 1950
Southern Regional Council

May 17, 1950

Dear Delegate:

Plans for the Rural Life Conference on The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture to be held at Tuskegee Institute June 18, 19, and 20, 1950, are well underway. The program will include addresses and group discussions by some of the most able leaders in the country.

Since I mailed you the revised program, we have been able to secure a Town Hall broadcast to originate at the Conference Tuesday, June 20; Dr. Dillard B. Lassiter, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, to deliver an address at 2:00 P. M. Monday, June 19; and Miss Neota Larson, Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, to deliver a dinner address at 6:00 P. M. Monday, June 19.

For those of you who are driving, Tuskegee Institute is located on U. S. Highway 80, forty miles east of Montgomery, Alabama.

Those of you who are planning to come by train, purchase your tickets to Chehaw, Alabama. Local taxicabs meet every train. Ask the taxicab driver to deliver you to Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute Campus.

The nearest airplane landing points are Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia. Bus transportation can be secured from both of these cities to Tuskegee, Alabama.

We would like to house every delegate to the Conference as comfortably as possible. In order to do this, we would have to know exactly how many delegates are coming and the expected time of arrival and departure. Will you please fill in this information on the enclosed postal card and send it to us by return mail?

Sincerely yours

Ernest E. Neal

ERNEST E. NEAL, Director
Rural Life Council

EEN:mar
Enclosure

SRC - Ed Dr -

May 18, 1950

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Dr. Patterson:

I am all gratitude for that magnificent occasion. It was a joy to be a part of Tuskegee Institute those two days. And a very special delight to have your and Mrs. Patterson's hospitality -- hospitality above and beyond any call of courtesy.

And what a very generous check! It buoyed the Council's sinking treasury, and we thank you for it.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell

GSMter

GSM Pers-

May 26, 1950

Rabbi Samuel Glasner
1124 Prince Avenue
Athens, Georgia

Dear Rabbi Glasner:

That was as kind as could be of you and Mrs. Glasner to invite me to so delicious a dinner. I enjoyed it and the company greatly.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Signed in Mr. Mitchell's absence

GSM:er

SRC Ed Dr -

May 26, 1950

Miss Anne Queen
Assistant Chaplain
Department of Religion
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Miss Anne:

I had a good time going to Athens, and am only glad I saw you and the town twice.

Bus fare came to $3.05, and I had a 25¢ taxi bill. Total expenses, $3.30.

I still want to get Alice to your town.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION

May 25, 1950

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

May I express my own personal gratitude to you and also the gratitude of the University of Georgia Religious Association for your giving us your time in the meeting last Tuesday night. Your presentation of the culture of the South and of the problems of the South was the most exact one I have heard anywhere.

I am still apologetic to you because I feel that it is partly my fault that you came on Monday. I hope that you will forgive me for being so vague in my last letter, and I do hope you will be able to come see us again. I will send you a check soon for your expenses and a small honorarium.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Mitchell, and I hope she will come to see us.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Queen

Anne Queen
Assistant Chaplain

AQ/tc

VOLUME 28 MAY, 1950 NUMBER 4

SOCIAL FORCES

DEFORMED JUN 10 1950 Southern Regional Council
DEFORMED JUN 10 Southern Regional Council

A Scientific Medium of Social Study and Interpretation

SACRED AND SECULAR SOCIETIES BY HOWARD BECKER
JAPANESE SOCIOLOGY BY KUNIO ODAKA
DOMINANT AND SUBSTITUTE PROFILES OF CULTURAL ORIENTATIONS BY FLORENCE ROCKWOOD KLUCKHOHN
THE SYSTEMATIC SOCIOLOGY OF TALCOTT PARSONS BY ALVIN BOSKOFF
THE LOGIC OF PLANNING BY E. M. ADAMS
THE SUPERHIGHWAY AND CITY PLANNING BY E. GORDON ERICKSON
EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODEL BY LYLE W. SHANNON
OTHER ARTICLES AND BOOK REVIEWS BY DAVID H. PINKNEY, WILLIAM E. COLE, MOZELL C. HILL, READ BAIN, RUPERT B. VANCE, JOHN USEEM, JOHN GILLIN, HARRY B. WILLIAMS, N. J. DEMERATH, ABBOTT L. FERRISS, FRANCIS R. ALLEN, DANIEL O. PRICE, ALLEN D. EDWARDS, ROBIN M. WILLIAMS, JR., TREZEVANT P. YEATMAN, LISTON POPE, FLOYD HUNTER, ANDREW W. LIND, REUBEN HILL, WILLIAM M. SMITH, JR., ROBERT O. BLOOD, JR., DOROTHY G. JONES, F. STUART CHAPIN, JR., ROY M. BROWN, MURIEL MCLAUCHLIN, ANNIE MAY PEMBERTON, WILEY B. SANDERS, RUTH SHONLE CAVAN, LEE M. BROOKS, GUY B. JOHNSON, JOHN J. HONIGMANN, CECIL G. SHEPS, SYDNEY LESTER, HOWARD E. JENSEN, MILTON H. WILLIAMS, JAMES L. GODFREY, LOUIS O. KATTSOFF, THEODORE W. WIRTHS, HAROLD D. MEYER, STUART A. QUEEN, GEORGE S. MITCHELL, F. D. FREEMAN, S. H. HOBBS, JR., ELIZABETH FORCE, DONALD L. TAYLOR, ANNABELLE BENDER MOTZ, RUTH GILPIN, JOSEPHINE KREMER, KATHARINE JOCHER.
THE LIFE-SPAN OF SCIENTISTS—*An Editorial* BY READ BAIN

p 469

Published four times a year, October, December, March, May for
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS
By THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.
$1.50 A COPY COPYRIGHT, 1950, THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY $5.00 A YEAR

This extensive volume, published for the South African Institute of Race Relations, is an indispensable source for those who wish to keep informed on the problem of race relations in South Africa. Its thirty-five chapters, written by thirty-one scholars, cover such subjects as population, government, law, labor, pass laws, health, politics, education, religion, music, art, race attitudes, and many others. While most of the chapters deal with the "native" or Bantu people, several are devoted to Indians, Cape Malays, and Cape Coloured. The work contains numerous statistical tables and graphs and is well indexed.

G. B. J.

THE NEGRO HANDBOOK, 1949. Edited by Florence Murray. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1949 368 pp. $5.00.

The Negro Handbook has won a secure position as a handy source of authoritative information about the Negro in the United States. The editor has done an excellent job of integrating brief factual summaries of important events, as well as new statistical information which has become available since the previous edition. The book contains about twenty sections, covering such topics as population, health, education, politics, labor, business, sports, press, and a dozen others.

This is the fourth edition of *The Negro Handbook*, and the first to bear the Macmillan imprint. The editor plans to issue a new edition every two years.

G. B. J.

RACE RELATIONS IN A DEMOCRACY. By Ina Corinne Brown. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1949. 205 pp. $3.00.

This little volume is one in the Bureau for Intercultural Education's series on "Problems of Race and Culture in American Education." While it does not pretend to offer new data or new interpretations, it does present in brief and readable form the history of color antipathy and the social history and present status of the Negro in the United States. The book should be useful especially to the layman and to high school teachers and students.

G. B. J.

PUNISHMENT WITHOUT CRIME: WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT PREJUDICE. By S. Andhil Fineberg. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday and Co., 1949. 337 pp. $3.50.

This book is a valuable addition to the practical literature on techniques for dealing with racial and religious intolerance. The author, who is the Community Service Director of the American Jewish Committee, writes from a rich background of personal observation and experience. Using scores of concrete instances centering around the operation of discrimination and the activities of hate organizations, rabble-rousers, etc., he attempts to demonstrate the most effective techniques for dealing with various types of situations. All who are interested in combating intolerance, without killing tolerance in the process, will find this book very suggestive.

G. B. J.

THE NEGRO'S ADVENTURE IN GENERAL BUSINESS. By Vishnu V. Oak. Printed for the author by the Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio. 223 pp. $3.75.

The first volume in this series discussed the Negro newspaper. This one is aptly described by its title, and the third projected volume will discuss Negro insurance and banking.

This is a convenient, though thinnish, summary of Negro success in business life. The story is told in part through the history of the National Negro Business League, which Booker Washington began. Notwithstanding occasional achievement in open competition for anybody's dollar, it still remains true that Negro business depends upon the sheltered Negro market. The great lines are restaurants, barber and beauty shops, stores, grocery and service establishments.

A large part of the volume is given to case histories of individual Negro firms, often told in the words of their proprietors. In these the special problems of Negro businesses come out quite clearly, and they would be the best of reading for young people starting up businesses of their own. The burden of the book is twofold: that business education for Negroes should be tied in intimately with actual business operations, and that successful Negro businessmen must develop a greater social consciousness if their interests are to prosper.

Good as an introduction to the subject, but the subject can well have a much more detailed treatment.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
Southern Regional Council

gm pers

June 8, 1950

Mrs. Chris Crittenton
1537 Caswe l Street
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Janet:

How very kind indeed of you to send me

(a) a nice note
(b) uch good inside facts about how the voting went.

I held my breath for the whole couple of days, and as I still haven't found out whether the man Smith de anded a run off, I am still breathing in gasps.

Yours indeed for Frank.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

1537 CASWELL STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

The political campaign was the warmest and rawest calling we have had in a long time. It is the first time in fifty years the racial issue has been raised. My mother wrote "I am praying for Graham to be elected" and "I wish every vote had been for him." Aberant primary looks doubtful now; Chris doesn't think there will be one.

Congratulations on the job in Greenwood, in that right, South Carolina. Come and take a lay time to nature.

Yours for Graham

Janet

ERC exdir

June 8, 1950

Rev. Maurice V. Shean, C.O.
P. O. Box 895
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Father Shean:

I am much honored to be bespoken for so long ahead as January 22, 1951. Also, I am honored by the occasion and by the opportunity to appear with Father Higgins. Of course, I accept with the greatest pleasure.

Let me know later on exactly when and where you want me to be.

The Council is having rather better sailing these last few weeks. South Carolina has been noble in its contributions.

I am quite hopeful that you and our other friends in Rock Hill will move ahead with a survey more or less like the Greenville one, which incidentally has had the warmest praise.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

The Catholic Committee of the South

REV. MAURICE V. SHEAN, C. O.

P. O. BOX 895 ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 6, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor:

First, I should like to thank you for the biographical sketch of Dr. Charles S. Johnson which you recently sent to us.

Secondly, I should like to ask you to do a very special favor for the Catholic Committee of the South. It is this--to speak to the assembled clergy at the special clergy meeting which will be held in the afternoon of January 22. We should like for you to talk about the "Four Souths" (your illustrated lecture). There will be one other person on the program with you--Father George Higgins, from Washington, and between the two of you we hope that you will be able to convince the assembled priests of two things: that as Southerners they have a tremendous job in front of them, and secondly, that as priests they ought to hurry up and do something about it.

I sincerely hope that this finds you well. With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours in Christ and
Saint Philip,

Maurice V. Shean C.O.

(Very Rev.) Maurice V. Shean, C.O.
Acting General Chairman

MVS/eg

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC Exec Dir

June 8, 1950

Mr. Robert H. Johnson
Instructor in Government
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Many thanks for your letter of June 1. I have set aside June 21 to be of any help we can to you and the four German visitors.

We will expect you all at a light luncheon at the Council offices at 12:15 that day. We can talk some after lunch about the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC exec dir

June 8, 1950

Mr. Earl S. Johnson
University of Chicago
Division of the Social Sciences
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of June 5 and for the copy of the letter to Charlie Mathias.

I take responisbility for arranging guides for the walking tour Sunday June 25 in the morning, and my wife takes responsibility for a five o'clock gathering at my home where we will eat something or other and talk about things southern,

I will look forward to Mr. Ireland's call on June 23.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

June 5, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I sent to Mathias.

Sincerely,

Earl

Earl S. Johnson
Associate Professor
Social Sciences

ESJ:ds

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1950
Southern Regional Council

June 5, 1950

Mr. Charles Mathias
Business Agent
U.S. Steel Workers Union, CIO
72 Fairlie Street
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mathias:

I was in Atlanta on May 30th to make pre-arrangements for a trip thru some parts of the South by ten students who are doing graduate work with us at the University of Chicago.

I told Dr. George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council of my wish that these people might see a bi-racial union meeting. Mitchell reached for his phone, talked to someone, maybe yourself, and told me that such a meeting would be held at 7:30, Saturday evening, June 24 and that you would be in charge. It is my understanding that the workers of the Grinnel Steel Company constitute the members of the meeting.

Dr. Mitchell advised that I write you and confirm the matter.

The Germans are spending a year in study and observation in the United States. They are sponsored by the Department of State. They all speak English very well and are greatly interested in how we set about working on our social problems.

You may be sure that this group, and their director and my assistant Mr. Ralph R. Ireland, will greatly appreciate observing such a meeting. One of the group is an active worker in the trade union movement in Darmstadt. All will be interested and will gain a great deal from such an experience.

If you will be good enough to write me and confirm these arrangements I shall appreciate the courtesy. Of course you know George Mitchell and can check with him about myself and the group. I am sorry that I cannot be there but my assistant Mr. Ireland will be in charge of the group. He will call you on his arrival in Atlanta. If you would provide me with your residence phone number he will be able to call you on Friday evening, June 23 when the group arrives from Chattanooga.

Please be assured of my great appreciation for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Earl S. Johnson
Associate Professor
Social Science

ESJ:ds

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

June 5, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

First let me say what a pleasure it was to renew our acquaintance.

The program for our German students and their director on their southern trip, Mr. Ralph R. Ireland, provides for the following activities.

Saturday, June 24 AM - about 9 or 9:30 the group will go out to the Atlanta University campus to see whatever Mozell Hill and Hylan Lewis arrange for them. Mozell told me he would check with you about exact time and arrangements for getting out to the campus. There is no reason why the group cannot go by municipal bus lines - I hope the strike is settled by June 24 at least! I am assuming that the group can buy lunch on the campus: will write Mozell about this matter.

One or two of the men (Hans Schaefer, especially, the trade-union man from Darmstadt) may wish to spend some time at the Textile Workers G.H.Q. in the old Chamber of Commerce building. I have noted the men to see there. Schaefer and anyone else concerned can make his own arrangements on this score.

No activities are planned for the afternoon, except for the possibility that some may wish to stay until the middle of the afternoon on the Atlanta U. campus.

In the evening of June 24, at 7:30 PM there is a meeting of the Grinnel Steel Company workers at 72 Fairlie Street (under the direction of Mr. Charles Mathias whom I am to write to confirm the arrangements for our students to observe a bi-racial labor union meeting).

Sunday, June 25 AM - a walking tour of the near-in housing of Atlanta with guides provided by yourself. Two groups each with a competent leader.

Sunday, June 25 at 5:00 PM a bull-session and hamburgers at your residence at 906 Lullwater Road, NE. Our group to provide its own transportation. At this meeting, with whatever else you think relevant, I would like George Mitchell to tell what the Southern Regional Conference does for human welfare in the South as well as a Mitchell-style explanation of the prospects of the race-issue in the South. Agree?

This is it! Thanks to you and the fellows at Atlanta U. Ralph Ireland will call you on the phone (residence, DEarborn 5961 soon after the group's arrival about 9:00 PM June 27 to check on all arrangements.

Thanks again and sorry I can't come along.

Cordially,

Earl S. Johnson
Associate Professor
Social Sciences

ESJ:ds

May 9, 1950

Mr. Earl S. Johnson
The Division of the Social Sciences
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The following are among the things that could be arranged:

An hour's conference with the Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League and her staff on the Negro community in Atlanta.

A visit to Atlanta University with perhaps a small reception or tea party thrown in.

A meeting for an hour or so in the offices of the Southern Regional Council to talk about geography and history and problems in the whole South.

A visit to a farm within twenty or thirty miles purchased by a tenant with the proceeds of a government loan -- visit possible through aid of the Farm Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture (though the place where it would be easiest for you to do this would be in the Tennessee Valley area).

Tour of good housing and bad housing in Atlanta.

A visit to some large industrial plant.

Possibly attendance at a local union meeting, preferably one containing both Negro and white members.

We would be happy to serve you in any way we could on arranging such of these items as might seem of interest. Let us know ahead.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

MAY 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

M ay 1, 1950

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Conference
Wesley Memorial Building
Auburn Avenue
Altanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

In cooperation with the Department of State the University of Chicago is one of several Universities offering a program of study and field observation for a group of Germans. These people are within the age range of 22-33 and are for the most part doing work at the graduate level. A few of them are far enough advanced in their professional work to be thought of as expert persons. This applies particularly to a young woman in medicine, a young man in labor relations, and three or four others in the field of education.

We expect to take our group, ten persons in all, to the Tennessee Valley leaving here about June 18. We shall spend from three to five days working with the Authority at their headquarters in Knoxville. After leaving the Valley we wish to exploit to the fullest the opportunities which the city of Atlanta affords by way of giving these people an acquaintance with the South and its problems.

I spoke this morning with Professor Frank MacCalister of Roosevelt College who suggested that I write you. It has been my good fortune to meet your brother Morris but I have not yet had the pleasure of your acquaintance.

Presuming that we can spend as much as two days in Atlanta, I should like you to advise what in your judgment would be the most valuable way for these people to spend their time. After I get from you a picture of the possibilities, whatever their range is, I shall want to write you again to clear with you on what seems both most feasible and practical and then perhaps stop by and see you while I am in the South making final arrangements for this field trip. I shall be ever so grateful for your courtesy and greatly obliged for your response as soon as it is convenient for you to give it.

Sincerely yours,

Earl S. Johnson
Associate Professor
Social Science

ESJ:ds

sec-ex dir

June 8, 1950

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Grace:

Atlanta is being besieged by German visitors as you know on the last part of June. Four in particular are to be at the Council offices for lunch at 12:15 June 21--that is a Wednesday. Could I get you and Bob Thompson to have lunch with us? You know, they just want to talk about this part of the world.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

Send in evening

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

LITTAUER CENTER
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

June 1, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of May 29th. If June 21st is convenient for you, we would like to meet with you on that date. The Germans would very much like to meet some Negroes. The luncheon suggestion therefore seems to be a very good one.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Johnson

Robert H. Johnson
Instructor in Government

RECEIVED
JUN 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

May 29, 1950

Mr. Robert H. Johnson
Instructor in Government
Graduate School of Public Administration
Harvard University
Littauer Center
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I and the Southern Regional Council will be happy to do all we can to explain the Southern part of the country to your four German persons when you come South. I am free June 21 and June 22, but for the period June 18-20 I am at a meeting at Tuskegee.

We could have a sort of conference meeting at any time you choose on June 21 or 22 here at our office. Or, if you prefer, we could arrange a (skimpy and sandwich) luncheon at our office and perhaps bring in two or three Negro persons for the occasion.

Tell us what you would wish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

LITTAUER CENTER
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1950
Southern Regional Council

May 24, 1950

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This School is administering a program for twelve young German professional people sent here from Germany by the State Department to study American life and institutions. Since last September they have been doing work in the social sciences at Harvard and this summer will spend a part of their time travelling in the United States.

I shall be arriving in Atlanta by automobile late June 19th with one group of four Germans consisting of a lawyer, an architect interested in planning, a school teacher, and a young woman interested in youth work. We plan to stay in Atlanta through June 22nd. All members of the group are very much interested in the South and its problems.

Bill Collins, a graduate student here and a friend of mine, has suggested that they might get an excellent view of the Southern negro problem and what is being done about it by talking to you. I am therefore writing to inquire whether it might be possible to bring the group to your office to talk to you sometime while we are in Atlanta. I can call you to arrange an appropriate time after we arrive or, if you prefer, you could advise us in advance as to what time would be most convenient for you. We will be grateful for any time you find it possible to spend with us.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Johnson

Robert H. Johnson
Instructor in Government

JSm - Pere

Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
June 11, 1950

Dear George:

This is simply to acknowledge your letter of June 10 in which you gave me the addresses of your brothers and your sister.

All goes well, I've just about finished typing and organizing my notes, my family left yesterday, and I have a quiet house for a week in which to memorialize you.

I asked The Reporter to send you their issue of July 4 which contains a piece by me: "Five Who Came Back."

Best to the family.

Sincerely,

George

George McMillan

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Exec Dir

June 13, 1950

Mr. Reginald Mitchell
Chairman, Conclave Committee
Cosmopolitan Club
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

My apologies. Dr. Mitchell asked me to reply to your letter of May 10 for him; your letter promptly got buried in a pile of correspondence to be filed, and has just now come to light.

You are kind to offer to reimburse his expenses to Athens of last month. The total came to $7.00.

Again, my apologies.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Rogers
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

Cosmopolitan Club

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Athens, Georgia

May 10, 1950

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1950
Southern Regional Counc

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In behalf of the members of the Cosmopolitan Club and the foreign students who participated in the Foreign Student Conclave last week-end, I wish to thank you for your splendid map speech which all of the students enjoyed very much. You certainly gave them some background information pertaining to the South's present economic and social position which will serve as a basis for future thinking.

We shall be glad to reimburse you for your travel expenses to Athens if you will let us know the amount. It was so kind of you to give us your time last Friday.

Please convey my kindest regards to Mr. Fleming and I do hope that I shall have the opportunity to see both of you again in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Reginald Mitchell

Reginald Mitchell
Chairman, Conclave Committee

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Gen - Pers

June 15, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I was delighted to receive recently the excerpt from the Herald-Tribune which certainly does set a high estimate on the work you are doing. Of course that is exactly the kind of work I would expect from you, so ——.

I see Broadus now and then, and he seems always to be in the pink.

Louise and I speak of you often, and wish we might have a chance to see you and your family.

All best to you and Alice.

Yours,

Horace

Horace Taylor

HT:RA

RECEIVED
JUN 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

GSM - Pers

RECEIVED
JUN 16
Southern Regio

Box 299
Aiken, S.C.
June 15, 1950

Dear George:

This acknowledges the transcript of your map talk. It is fine copy and I'll use much of it.

I'm having an agonizing time with the piece. My troubles come from trying to place you. Don't worry, though; I'll do it.

I leave here Sunday night, and we sail for England from New York on next Thursday, a week from today.

Somehow I'll get you a copy of the speech before I submit it to LIFE, a submission I wish to make before leaving the country. It'll be a narrow squeak

Best,

George

George McMillan

Gen-Per

LAW OFFICES OF
HEYMAN, HOWELL & HEYMAN
511 CONNALLY BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GA.

ARTHUR HEYMAN
HUGH HOWELL
HERMAN HEYMAN

JOHN I. HYNDS
HUGH H. HOWELL, JR.
MORRIS B. ABRAM

June 15, 1950

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1950
Soul

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I want to thank you very, very much for your kindness and thoughtfulness in giving to the very generous contribution which Ham Douglas and I have received in the county unit case.

Naturally Ham and I have been very disappointed that the court would not hear the case, but we feel that eventually the county unit system will be abolished by court action.

Gratefully,

MBA/c

REVISED PROGRAM

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE

Theme: THE CHANGING STATUS OF THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

JUNE 18, 19, and 20, 1950

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

ALABAMA

MEMORANDUM TO: Members of the Rural Life Conference on "The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture".

FROM: Ernest E. Neal, Director, Rural Life Council, and Coordinator of the Rural Life Conference, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

This revised program is being sent you to bring you up to date on the Conference developments. We have taken the liberty of putting some of you on committees, and others of you as secretaries of groups. If you cannot serve in these capacities, please let us know immediately.

We have placed on the roster at the back of the revised program the names of those who accepted our invitations to attend the Conference as of March 3, 1950--if your name does not appear, that means we did not receive your letter of acceptance before March 3.

We are happy to announce that Tuskegee Institute will provide meals and lodging for all those who have been officially invited to attend the Conference.

Please check the revised program for errors or suggestions for final improvement before the program goes to the press.

If you have any films that you think would be of interest to the group, please bring them with you. They will be handled by the Committee on Film Review.

PURPOSE

The Old South is in the midst of a revolution. The established order of cotton cultivation with the share-tenant system is giving away to green fields, grazing cattle, and tractors. The little service villages and towns that once dotted the railroad lines are in a process of decay. The larger cities are bulging at the seams with people pushed off the farm; many of these displaced farmers have found employment in the new industries that are springing up in southern cities. When such a change occurs, there is disorganization and readjustment.

Tuskegee Institute is sponsoring a conference this summer to study The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture and the disorganization and readjustment taking place. The adjustment of populations and educational and service institutions to the pressure of economic reorganization is to be studied in this conference with special emphasis on problems facing Negroes in adjusting to the changes taking place.

REVISED PROGRAM

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE

Theme: THE CHANGING STATUS OF THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

JUNE 18, 19, and 20, 1950

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

SUNDAY, JUNE 18

Sunday Morning

8:00-9:00	Breakfast and Registration
9:00-11:00	Open for Campus Tour
11:00-12:00	Chapel Services

Sunday Afternoon

12:00-2:00	Dinner
2:00-4:00	General Session: Chairman, L. A. Potts, Dean, School of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute.
	Welcoming Address: F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute
	Keynote Address: "Southern Agricultural Trends and Their Affect on Negro Farmers", Arthur F. Raper, Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.
4:00-6:00	Meeting of Conference Chairmen, Secretaries, and Consultants: Chairman, Ernest E. Neal, Director, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.
6:00	Supper

Sunday Evening

8:00-9:30	Review of Films:
	Lecture (Demonstrated with Audio-Visual Aids): "Trends in Agriculture since 1910", J. R. Otis, President, Alcorn College.

MONDAY, JUNE 19

Monday Morning

7:30-8:30	Breakfast
9:00-12:00	General Session: Panel Discussion, "General Economic Trends Affecting Southern Agriculture".

Monday Morning (Continued)

9:00-12:00 Panel Members: Chairman, Aubrey Williams, Editor, Southern Farmer, Montgomery.

Secretary, William E. Reed, Dean, School of Agriculture, A. & T. College, Greensboro.

James O. Artman, Forestry, TVA
T. S. Buie, Soil Conservation Service, Spartanburg
Carl Colvin, Farm Credit, FCA, USDA
Julian M. Fore, Agricultural Engineering, TVA
Joseph G. Knapp, Cooperatives, FCA, USDA
William K. McPherson, Industry, TVA
Raub Snyder, Rural Housing, FHA, USDA
Harry C. Trelogan, Research, ARA, USDA
L. J. Washington, Small Farm Credit, FHA, USDA

Suggested Areas for Discussion:

1. Population growth and food demands.

2. The problem of facilitating adjustments between agricultural and non-agricultural businesses.

3. The possibility and desirability of developing non-agricultural opportunities in rural areas.

4. The special problems of the small farmer, tenant, and wage worker.

5. The affect of economic trends on the farm family, farm housing, conservation of soil, forestry, water, and wild life.

Monday Afternoon:

12:00-2:00 Lunch

Luncheon Address: "A New Credit System for the Small Southern Farmer", Ralph McGill, Editor, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta.

2:00-4:30 Group Discussions

Group I: "The Implications of Trends in Southern Agriculture for Agricultural Agencies, With Special Emphasis on Improvement in the Use of Farm Resources".

Chairman, T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, USDA, Tuskegee Institute.

Co-Chairman, John W. Mitchell, Field Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, USDA, Hampton Institute.

Secretary, W. Bailey Hill, State Leader of Negro Work, Agricultural Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute.

Monday Afternoon (Continued)

2:00-4:30 Consultants: T. S. Buie, Regional Conservator, Soil Conservation Service, USDA, Spartanburg.
Julian M. Fore, Agricultural Engineer, Division of Agricultural Relations, TVA.
Paul V. Maris, Consultant, Farmers Home Administration, USDA (Tentative)
Frank J. Welch, Dean and Director, School of Agriculture & Experiment Station, Mississippi State College.

Resource People: James O. Artman, Forester, Division of Forestry Relations, TVA.
M. J. Clark, Itinerant Teacher Trainer, Southern University, Baton Rouge.
Carl Colvin, Farm Credit Administration, USDA
A. D. Fobbs, Teacher Trainer, Alcorn A. & M. College.
L. R. Gaines, Itinerant Instructor, State Department of Education, Little Rock.
S. Douglas Greer, Assistant to the Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, USDA.
M. M. Hubert, State Leader in Negro Work, Cooperative Extension Work, Jackson, Miss.
William K. McPherson, Chief, Industrial Economics Branch, TVA.
Ross W. Newsome, State Agent, Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, Virginia State College, Petersburg.
C. R. Robinson, Farmers Home Administration, Dallas
Hugh A. Powers, Agriculturist, Division of Agricultural Relations, TVA.
Ocie Lee Smith, Farmers Home Administration, Little Rock.
L. J. Washington, Farmers Home Administration, USDA.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. The effect of mechanization and livestock farming on farm operators, tenants, and owners.

2. Direction and extent of migration from farms.

3. Technical and credit aid needed by Negro farmers to continue profitable farming.

4. Successful adjustment made by Negro farmers in southern states

Group II: "The Implication of Trends in Southern Agriculture for Changes in the Training Program in Negro Land Grant Colleges".

Chairman, Lawrence A. Davis, President, Arkansas A., M., & N. College, Pine Bluff.

Monday Afternoon (Continued)

2:00-4:30 Secretary, Whitney M. Young, President, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Consultants: Robert D. Calkins, Director, General Education Board, New York (Tentative).
Fred McCuistion, Associate Director, General Education Board, New York.
George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta.
F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute
Harry C. Trelogan, Assistant for Marketing, USDA

Resource People: J. Herman Daves, Specialist in Negro Education and Relations, Training and Educational Relations Branch, TVA.
Walter S. Davis, President, Tennessee A. & I. State College, Nashville (Tentative).
J. F. Drake, President, Alabama State A. & M. Institute, Normal.
E. B. Evans, President, Prairie View College
Elizabeth May Galloway, Director, Home Economics Division, Prairie View College.
Erna B. Jones, Director, Division of Home Economics, Tennessee A. & I. State College, Nashville.
Lewis W. Jones, Research Associate, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.
Joseph G. Knapp, Associate Chief, Cooperative Research and Service Division, FCA, USDA.
Robert T. McMillan, Professor of Sociology, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Reuben A. Munday, Head, Poultry Department, Tuskegee Institute.
J. R. Otis, President, Alcorn A. & M. College
L. A. Potts, Dean, School of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute.
William E. Reed, Dean, School of Agriculture, A. & T. College, Greensboro.
Raub Snyder, Deputy Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, USDA.
Carl C. Taylor, Chief, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, BAE, USDA.
C. V. Troup, President, Fort Valley State College
C. E. Walker, Dean, Division of Agriculture, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. The meaning of trends in southern agriculture for training programs in schools of agriculture and home economics and departments of rural education and rural sociology.

Monday Afternoon (Continued)

2:00-4:30

2. Research problems suggested for Negro land grant colleges by trends in southern agriculture: (a) Farm management, (b) agricultural engineering, (c) rural housing, (d) marketing, and (e) others.

3. Training of rural life leaders for the new farm and community types emerging as a result of mechanization and livestock.

4. A training program for displaced farm workers.

Group III: "The Implications of Trends in Southern Agriculture for Non-Agricultural Agencies".

Chairman, Louise B. Trigg, Medical Social Worker, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute.

Secretary, C. A. Hicks, Supervisor of Negro Schools, State Department of Education, Little Rock.

Consultants: Broughton Lamberth, Commissioner, State Department of Public Welfare, Montgomery. (Tentative)
Neota Larson, Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, FSA.
Arthur F. Raper, Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.
Aubrey Williams, Editor, Southern Farmer, Montgomery.

Resource People: Florence O. Alexander, State Supervisor of Jeanes Teachers, Jackson, Miss.
F. F. Brown, Division of Public Health Education, Louisiana State Department of Health, New Orleans.
J. L. Brown, Assistant State Director, Division of Education for Negroes, State Department of Education, Prairie View College.
Inola H. Childress, Child Welfare Worker, Department of Public Welfare, Little Rock.
R. E. Clay, State Developer of Negro Education, State Department of Education, Nashville.
W. E. Combs, Supervisor, Negro Secondary Schools, State Department of Education, Tallahassee.
J. Curtis Dixon, Executive Director, Southern Education Foundation, Atlanta.
S. E. Duncan, Supervisor, Negro High Schools, Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh.
Ira D. Hall, Assistant Director, Secondary Education, State Department of Public Instruction, Oklahoma City.
Robert C. Hatch, State Supervisor of Instruction, Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery.
Kara Vaughn Jackson, Assistant to the Director of the Southern Education Foundation, Grambling College.

Monday Afternoon (Continued)

2:00-4:30

John R. Larkins, Consultant on Negro Work, N. C. State Board of Public Welfare, Raleigh.
Minnie Ruth Lawrence, Negro Supervisor of Elementary Schools, State Department of Education, Raleigh.
G. Ursula Mack, Child Welfare Consultant, State Department of Public Welfare, Montgomery.
William H. Martin, Director, Division of Education, Langston University.
D. F. Martinez, State Supervisor, Public Schools for Negro Children, State Department of Education, Jefferson City.
W. A. Mason, Director, Office of Health Education for Negroes, State Department of Public Health, Atlanta.
Lucile W. Price, Child Welfare Worker, Oakley Training School, Raymond, Miss.
A. G. Richardson, Assistant State Supervisor, Secondary Education, State Board of Education, Richmond.
George C. Stoney, Writer-Director, Southern Educational Film Production Service, Inc., University of Georgia, Athens.
I. J. K. Wells, Supervisor of Negro Schools, Department of Education, Charleston.
Connie Yerwood, Medical Consultant, Division of Maternal and Child Health, Texas State Department of Health, Austin.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. Problems of adjustment of displaced farm workers in (a) urban communities, (b) city schools, and (c) industry.

2. Social pathology of displaced farm workers confronted by welfare agencies such as (a) social service, (b) public health, (c) employment service, (d) public housing, and (e) others.

6:00 Dinner

Dinner Address: To be announced

Monday Evening

8:30-10:00 General Session: Chairman, C. V. Troup, President, Fort Valley State College.

1. Reports of Group Discussions
2. Summary of Group Reports, Lewis W. Jones, Research Associate, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.
3. Discussion of Group Reports
4. Review of Films

TUESDAY, JUNE 20

Tuesday Morning

7:30-8:30 Breakfast

8:30-10:30 Group Discussions: Theme, "How to Improve the Training Program of Land Grant Colleges, Agricultural Service Agencies, and Non-Agricultural Agencies to Help Farm People Adjust to Changes Taking Place in Southern Agriculture".

Group I: "The Importance of Agricultural Research in Improving the Economic Status of Negro Farmers".

Chairman, J. R. Otis, President, Alcorn A. & M. College.

Secretary, M. J. Clark, Itinerant Teacher Trainer, Southern University, Baton Rouge.

Consultants: Robert T. McMillan, Professor of Sociology, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Reuben A. Munday, Head, Poultry Department, Tuskegee Institute.
Harry C. Trelogan, Assistant for Marketing, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA.
Frank J. Welch, Dean and Director, School of Agriculture & Experiment Station, Mississippi State College.

Resource People: To be selected according to choice.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. To what extent are the services of experiment stations being used by Negro land grant colleges and agricultural workers?

2. How effective is this use in meeting the needs of teachers and students of agriculture in the Negro land grant colleges?

3. What type of agricultural research should be carried on in Negro land grant colleges?

4. Resources available for agricultural research in Negro land grant colleges, and resources needed?

Group II: "The Importance of Unit and Area Test Demonstration and Laboratory Communities for Training Rural Leaders and Raising Farm Income".

Chairman, J. Herman Daves, Specialist in Negro Education and Relations, Training and Educational Relations Branch, TVA.

Secretary, Elizabeth May Galloway, Director, Home Economics Division, Prairie View College.

Tuesday Morning (Continued)

8:30-10:30 Consultants: Carl Colvin, Deputy Governor, Farm Credit Administration, USDA.
Joseph G. Knapp, Associate Chief, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration, USDA.
Hugh A. Powers, Agriculturist, Division of Agricultural Relations, TVA.
C. R. Robinson, Farmers Home Administration, Dallas
L. J. Washington, Farmers Home Administration, USDA

Resource People: To be selected according to choice.

Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. Discussion of unit and area test demonstration projects in the Tennessee Valley area.

2. How to expand this type of demonstration work in areas outside the Tennessee Valley.

3. The educational value of some demonstration communities in operation.

Group III: "An Educational and Service Program for Improving the Economic Status of Negro Farmers".

Chairman, Ernest E. Neal, Director, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.

Secretary, Robert C. Hatch, State Supervisor of Instruction, Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery.

Consultants: J. L. Brown, Assistant State Director, Division of Education for Negroes, State Department of Education, Prairie View College.
Robert D. Calkins, Director, General Education Board, New York (Tentative).
J. Curtis Dixon, Executive Director, Southern Education Foundation, Atlanta.
Lewis W. Jones, Research Associate, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.
Fred McCuistion, Associate Director, General Education Board, New York.
Arthur F. Raper, Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.
George C. Stoney, Writer-Director, Southern Educational Film Production Service, Inc., University of Georgia, Athens.

Resource People: To be selected according to choice.

Tuesday Morning (Continued)

8:30-10:30 Suggested Areas of Discussion:

1. Economic problems associated with six functional farm types: Subsistence, small independent commercial, tenant, part-time, mechanized, and livestock.

2. Leadership training for the functionally different types.

3. Discussion of the service function hypothesis for small farmers.

4. Discussion of the value of a new type of rural community leader--the generalist, as contrasted to the specialist.

5. How the agricultural and non-agricultural service agencies can better serve Negro farmers.

10:30-12:00 General Session: Chairman, E. B. Evans, President, Prairie View College.

1. Reports of Group Discussions

2. Summary of Group Reports, William H. Martin, Director, Division of Education, Langston University.

3. Discussion of Group Reports

Tuesday Afternoon

12:00-2:00 Lunch

Luncheon Address: "Profitable Areas of Socio-Economic Research in Negro Land Grant Colleges," Carl C. Taylor, Chief, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

2:00-4:00 General Session: Chairman, F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute.

1. Report of Committee on Recommendations

2. Discussion of Recommendations

3. Formal Action

4. An Evaluation of the Conference, Arthur F. Raper, Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

6:00 Dinner

Tuesday Evening

8:00 To be Announced

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Housing and Entertainment

Charles G. Gomillion, Chairman
Laura N. Jones
Sara N. Locklair
Deborah C. Partridge

Registration

Marianna Rabb, Chairman
Marianne McCadden
Lois Mason
Mildred Brown

Resolutions

F. D. Patterson, Chairman
Lewis W. Jones, Secretary
Lawrence A. Davis
J. F. Drake
E. B. Evans
George S. Mitchell
J. R. Otis
Arthur F. Raper
George C. Stoney
C. V. Troup
Frank J. Welch
Aubrey Williams
(Committee Meeting: Breakfast, Tuesday, June 20.)

Publicity

Charles E. Trout, Chairman
Lewis W. Jones
I. J. K. Wells
(Committee Meeting: Daily at Lunch.)

Film Review

George C. Stoney, Chairman
S. E. Duncan
William Mason
Louise B. Trigg
(Committee Meeting: Sunday, June 18, 11:00-12:00.
Monday, June 19, Immediately after Breakfast.)

ROSTER
(As of March 3, 1950)

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE
on
"THE CHANGING STATUS OF THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

Miss Florence O. Alexander
State Supervisor of Jeanes Teachers
1120 West Pascagoula Street
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. James O. Artman, Forester
Division of Forestry Relations
Tennessee Valley Authority
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Dr. F. F. Brown
Division of Public Health Education
Louisiana State Department of Health
1436 Dryades Street
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Dr. J. L. Brown, Assistant State Director
Division of Education for Negroes
State Department of Education
Prairie View College
PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

Mr. T. S. Buie, Regional Conservator
Soil Conservation Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
P. O. Box 612
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

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GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
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New York, N. Y. (Tentative)

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mrs. Inola H. Childress
Child Welfare Worker
Department of Public Welfare
1523 Ringo Street
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Mr. M. J. Clark
Itinerant Teacher Trainer
Agricultural Education
Southern University
BATON ROUGE 5, LOUISIANA

Mr. R. E. Clay
State Developer of Negro Education
State Department of Education
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Mr. Carl Colvin, Deputy Governor
In Charge of Finance and Accounts
and Administrative Divisions
Farm Credit Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. W. E. Combs, Supervisor
Negro Secondary Schools
Florida A. & M. College
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Mr. J. Herman Daves, Specialist
in Negro Education and Relations
Training and Educational Relations Branch
Tennessee Valley Authority
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

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Nashville, Tennessee (Tentative)

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SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
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Atlanta 5, Georgia

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Negro High Schools
Department of Public Instruction
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Prairie View, Texas

Mr. Arthur Floyd
Itinerant Teacher Trainer
School of Agriculture
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

Mr. A. D. Fobbs, Teacher Trainer
Agricultural Education
Alcorn A. & M. College
ALCORN, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Julian M. Fore, Agricultural Engineer
Division of Agricultural Relations
Tennessee Valley Authority
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Mr. L. R. Gaines, Itinerant Instructor
Vocational Agriculture
Division of Vocational Education
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Home Economics Division
Prairie View College
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Marion
Arkansas

Mr. Charles G. Gomillion
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Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

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Assistant to the Administrator
Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. Ira D. Hall, Assistant Director
Secondary Education
State Department of Public Instruction
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Dr. Robert C. Hatch
State Supervisor of Instruction
Alabama State College for Negroes
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Mr. C. A. Hicks
Supervisor of Negro Schools
Division of Negro Education
State Department of Education
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Mr. W. Bailey Hill
State Leader of Negro Work
Agricultural Extension Service
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

Mr. M. M. Hubert
State Leader in Negro Work
Cooperative Extension Work
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Dr. Kara Vaughn Jackson
Assistant to the Director
Southern Education Foundation
P. O. Box 24
Grambling College
GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA (Tentative)

Miss Erna B. Jones, Director
Division of Home Economics
Tennessee A. & I. State College
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE (Tentative)

Mr. Lewis W. Jones, Research Associate
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mr. Joseph G. Knapp, Associate Chief
Cooperative Research & Service Division
Farm Credit Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. Broughton Lamberth, Commissioner
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Montgomery, Alabama (Tentative)

Mr. John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
N. C. State Board of Public Welfare
133 East Hargett Street
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Miss Neota Larson, Assistant to the Chief
Children's Bureau, Social Security Adm.
Federal Security Administration
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. (Tentative)

Mr. Dillard B. Lassiter, Administrator
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C. (Tentative)

Miss Minnie Ruth Lawrence
Negro Supervisor of Elementary Schools
State Department of Education
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. G. Ursula Mack
Child Welfare Consultant
State Department of Public Welfare
421 South Union Street
MONTGOMERY 5, ALABAMA

Dr. Paul V. Maris, Consultant
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C. (Tentative)

Dr. William H. Martin, Director
Division of Education
Langston University
LANGSTON, OKLAHOMA

Mr. D. F. Martinez, State Supervisor
Public Schools for Negro Children
Division of Public Schools
State Department of Education
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

Dr. W. A. Mason, Director
Office of Health Education for Negroes
State Department of Public Health
Hooper Building, Suite 6
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Dr. Fred McCuistion, Associate Director
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
The Atlanta Constitution
P. O. Box 4357
ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA

Dr. Robert T. McMillan
Professor of Sociology
Department of Economics
and Business Administration
Alabama Polytechnic Institute
AUBURN, ALABAMA

Mr. William K. McPherson, Chief
Industrial Economics Branch
Division of Regional Studies
Tennessee Valley Authority
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Mr. Finley T. McQueen
Resident Teacher Trainer
Agricultural Education
School of Agriculture
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Mr. John W. Mitchell, Field Agent
Agricultural Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Hampton Institute
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

Dr. Reuben A. Munday, Head
POULTRY DEPARTMENT
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mr. Ernest E. Neal, Director
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mr. Ross W. Newsome, State Agent
Va. Agricultural Extension Service
Virginia State College
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

Dr. J. R. Otis, President
ALCORN A. & M. COLLEGE
Alcorn, Mississippi

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mr. L. A. Potts, Dean
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mr. Hugh A. Powers, Agriculturist
Division of Agricultural Relations
Tennessee Valley Authority
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Mrs. Lucile W. Price
Child Welfare Worker
Oakley Training School
RAYMOND, MISSISSIPPI

Dr. Arthur F. Raper, Social Science Analyst
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Dr. William E. Reed, Dean
School of Agriculture
A. & T. College
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Dr. A. G. Richardson
Assistant State Supervisor
Secondary Education
State Board of Education
RICHMOND 16, VIRGINIA

Mr. C. R. Robinson
Assistant to the State Administrator
Farmers Home Administration
2838 Burger Street
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
Assistant to the State Administrator
Farmers Home Administration
1500 Bishop Street
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Mr. Raub Snyder, Deputy Administrator
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Mr. George C. Stoney, Writer-Director
Southern Educational Film
Production Service, Inc.
University of Georgia
ATHENS, GEORGIA

Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Chief
Division of Farm Population & Rural Life
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Dr. Harry C. Trelogan
Assistant for Marketing
Agricultural Research Administration
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mrs. Louise B. Trigg
Medical Social Worker
John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

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Fort Valley, Georgia

Mr. C. E. Walker, Dean
Division of Agriculture
Florida A. & M. College
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Mr. L. J. Washington
Field Representative
Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Dr. Frank J. Welch, Dean and Director
School of Agriculture and
Experiment Station
Mississippi State College
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. I. J. K. Wells
Supervisor of Negro Schools
Department of Education
CHARLESTON 5, WEST VIRGINIA

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SOUTHERN FARMER
Montgomery 1, Alabama

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LINCOLN INSTITUTE
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

SRC Exec Dir

RECEIVED
MAR 24
Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM TO: Consultants for the Rural Life Conference on "The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture".

FROM: Ernest E. Neal, Director, Rural Life Council, and Coordinator of the Rural Life Conference, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The revised program is sent you to bring you up to date on Conference developments. For the benefit of the consultants coming from Washington, we have placed the meeting of consultants, chairmen, and secretaries on Sunday afternoon. This means that you can leave on the Crescent Limited out of Washington Saturday evening, June 17, and arrive at the Conference on time.

If those of you who have been invited to give luncheon or dinner addresses are planning a written address, we would like to have a copy of the address after it is given to go into the proceedings of the Conference.

The group discussions will follow a rather informal procedure. The chairman will introduce the subject. The suggested areas of discussion are presented to give some guidance. The consultants are not expected to make formal speeches. It would be desirable for each consultant to speak five or six minutes on the subject out of his experiences. A discussion among the consultants could take place for about twenty or thirty minutes, and then the resource people would be expected to join in.

The secretary of the group is expected to record the vital areas of discussions, important areas of agreement or disagreement, and recommendations, if any. The secretary's report will be presented at the session on reports of group discussions.

Tuskegee Institute will provide meals and lodging for all persons officially invited to attend the conference.

SRC - Exec Dir

June 23, 1950

Mrs. H. J. E. Dubose
Alcorn A & M College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Dubose:

I enjoyed the opportunity to be with you in the last few days at Tuskegee.

Here is some information about our Council. Perhaps we could get you to join?

If you will let me know when it will be suitable for me to come over to Alcorn, I will be glad to. I would be in hopes that we could recruit a number of new members during the course of such a visit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

SRC - Exec Dir

June 26, 1950

Mrs. Tom Roberts
Extension Building
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Roberts:

You were kind to afford me the other evening such friendly conversation about Mr. Roberts.

It was a real pleasure to meet you and to meet your daughter.

I hope you will count me a friend of the Roberts family for good and all.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GMS:er

Tuskegee Institute

SRC - Exec Dir

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

June 28, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 29 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

I am glad you came to the conference. You made an excellent contribution. Your chairmanship at the Alexander Testimonial Dinner was superb.

Thank you for the note you sent about the conference. I have a feeling that something rather important will grow out of this conference which will justify the efforts of all of us which we put into it.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest

ERNEST E. NEAL, Director
Rural Life Council

EEN:mar

7-5-50

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Seems that I have to literally snatch minutes to do the things I should do — result: hastily scribbled notes.

Needless to say your wit and your wealth of stimulating information are always welcomed companions in any gathering or on any occasion.

Our chat during the few minutes we lunched together gave me the idea for a "Sense Topic" which I used in my column in the "Defender". I'll make an honest effort to see that you get a copy.

So kind of you to remember me with a copy of the report on the Armed Services — I have not taken the opportunity to read it thoroughly yet, but I assure you I shall digest it thoroughly because the topic is extremely interesting to me. I shall find many helpful ideas I'm sure for future "Topics".

I thought of you directly today when the opportunity presented itself to tell the Mayor about a police car stopping Negroes from New

Albany, 2nd., coming through a street which happens to cut through a park and in direct route into Louisville, and ordering them out of the Park. Mayor Tomsley realizes what dynamite that is but has his hands full trying to keep "all factions" peaceful. We shall be helped greatly by the Police School when it opens. Pardon the "feminine note" but this stationery is right at hand.

Sincerely, Hortense

file

Y Sm - Personal

15, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1.

My Reference

Your Reference

5th July, 1950.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Thank you for your letter of the 22nd June sending me a copy of the Survey of Greenville. I am particularly anxious to have material of this kind and I note that you are going to put me on your mailing list at my home address.

You mention in your letter the Dickens' House, which I live directly opposite, which is a favourite visiting place of students and tourists from the United States whenever they are over here.

With my kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ivor Cummings

(I.G. Cummings)

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1950
Regional Court

GEORGE S. MITCHELL, ESQ.,
GEORGIA, U.S.A.

7/10/50 Sent What Kind of South Do you want

File

GSM - Personal

Box 91
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
July 8, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Anne and I were very pleased to have you visit with us on your recent trip to Tuskegee Institute. We enjoyed chatting with you.

I am always happy to meet friends of my late husband, Thomas N. Roberts. He had a number of friends and acquaintances and I always tried to make them mine.

We are delighted to count you as a friend and hope you will think of us in a like manner. Thank you for your letter of June 28.

Sincerely yours,
Emma Lou Roberts
Emma Lou Roberts
(Mrs.) T. N. Roberts

Make card for her for box

Send her What Kind So

JUL 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

Personal

July 10, 1950

Carolina Coach Company
1201 Blount Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Gentlemen:

I should like to express my praise of your driver (#174) on the 4:00 P.M. bus from Durham to Raleigh July 7.

I had occasion to observe numerous instances of his special courtesy to passengers and in particular the even-handedness of his consideration of both white and Negro passengers.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

SRC - Exec Dir

July 10, 1950

Mr. J. R. Otis, President
Alcorn A & M College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Otis:

I am delighted to have your letter of July 5. Alcorn is a place I have not visited, and it will be a great pleasure to have an opportunity to get to know it better.

I could be there July 25 and 26, Tuesday and Wednesday. Would that be all right?

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

July 10, 1950

Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson 26, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Schaeffer:

Mr. Otis at Alcorn has asked me to be over there to talk to various groups on July 25 and 26.

Shall you be in Jackson, or shall you be (more comfortably) at Dogwood Dell? If you are to be in Jackson, I will be most anxious to talk with you on the 24th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

July 10, 1950

Mr. Jacob L. Reddix
President, Jackson College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Reddix:

Mr. Otis has asked me to be at Alcorn July 25 and 26.

That ought to take me to and through Jackson July 24 and possibly July 27.

I will hope for a friendly visit with you in any case, but thought perhaps there might be a class or so at the College which I could help someone with.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Alcorn A. & M. College

ALCORN, MISSISSIPPI

PHONE - PORT GIBSON - 2400

LORMAN, MISS.

FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 5, 1950

July 25 & 26
Tues & Wed.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mrs. DuBose has requested that I write you further regarding your visit to Alcorn during the second session of our Summer School, somewhere between July 17 and August 5--whenever it is most convenient for you. The idea is, first, to have you visit the school and make contact with our teachers in order that you may put before them the program of the Southern Regional Council.

We would like, however, for you to spend a few days on the campus and talk before the classes in Rural Sociology and Economics. After you have met smaller groups, I believe that it would be convenient and desirable to have a large assemblage of teachers where you could make at least one appearance addressing them on any subject which you feel would be appropriate after being on our campus for two or three days.

We look forward to your visit with a great deal of anticipation and hope to hear from you soon giving us the date you can come.

Very truly yours,

J. R. Otis

J. R. Otis
President

JRO:bjb

CC: Mrs. DuBose
Dean Hunter

SRC - ex. dir

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

GRADUATE SCHOOL

July 11, 1950

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will confirm our recent conversation concerning your proposed discussion of rural-urban axis in American race relations on August 23rd at Saint Louis University.

As I told you, the budget for the course is almost nil. It would, however, be a distinct privilege to have you appear and I am therefore, passing along to Dr. Clement Mihanovich word that you are willing to come for train fare. Should he be fortunate enough to arrange that, you may rest assure that I or a number of other friends would want you as our personal guest while you are in the city.

You will hear from Dr. Mihanovich or me within a few days.

Yours truly,

Alvin W. Rose

cc: Dr. Clement Mihanovich

SRC New South

Periodicals Dept.
Library
University Miss.
July, 12, 1950

Dear Sir;

We have not received the issues of New South for April, No 4 or May, No 5. Will you please send us these numbers so that our file may be complete. We have June No. 6

Yours very truly

(Mrs) Aileene Brisco

RECEIVED
JUL 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

Sent 7/18/50

GSM: do you want to keep this copy as a reminder?

No
GSM

GSM-Per

July 14, 1950

Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson 26, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Schaeffer:

Many thanks for your kind invitation to stay at your home on my way to Alcorn. I will certainly come to see you Monday afternoon, July 24, but I think I ought to do my sleeping that night nearer to Alcorn so as to arrive there at a useful hour in the morning.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

JACKSON COLLEGE
FOR NEGRO TEACHERS
JACKSON, MISS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SRC - Exec Dir.

July 14, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very kindly for your letter of July 10. We shall be happy to have you visit our campus and stop over night with us if necessary. I shall be glad to arrange with our Social Science Department to have you contact a class or classes while you are on our campus.

It will be a pleasure to renew our fellowship.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob L. Reddix

Jacob L. Reddix
President

JLR:mww

RECEIVED
JUL 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

GSM - Pers

July 20, 1950

Mr. Philleo Nash
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Philleo:

Here is a good story from the Herald Tribune about Race in the News.

As you move about, will you have it on your mind that this show, which tries to do good, has a mighty hard time scraping together enough to live on? It may be that this or that individual you could talk to would care to help us.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

gsm
nH

gsm - Per

July 21, 1950

Miss Ruth B. Hawes
3607 Seminary Avenue
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Ruth:

We live from hand to mouth, and you have no idea how quickly your most generous $50.00 will get into our mouths.

By way of thanking you, here is another grand story from the Herald Tribune.

Charlotte is in Vermont with Morris. Ellen insists on staying at home to practice basketball on the chance she may make the high school scrub team. Mary Mitchell Clifford wrote yesterday that she has accepted a job as a sort of hostess and president's assistant at the college at Evansville, Indiana, that will start in the Fall.

I have bought a new small English car and will drive it to Richmond late this summer and take you and Julia to Gum Tree anyhow. Incidentally, Ada won a Hanover County prize for the colored for home improvement a few months ago, and her granddaughter Vernelle, customarily known as Pooch, appeared 'tother day in the Hanover County News as secretary of the Gum Tree Home Demonstration Group, duly titled Miss Vernelle Green. I even hear that Houston has joined the CIO. So the world does move.

Affectionately,

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

9514
NH

3607 Seminary Ave.
Richmond 23, Va.
July 19, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

JP7
7/21/50

Dear George:

Indeed that was an encouraging story you enclosed concerning the accomplishments of the S.C.R. I hope the enclosed check for $50., late as it is, will help toward the campaign fund.

Recently we had a ten-day visit from Lola, Walker and family. It has been three years since we enjoyed being with them in East Lansing.

Julia and I are well. I believe this has been a comparatively cool summer everywhere in the East.

Julia joins me in love to you, Alice, and the girls. Come to see us when you can.

As ever,

Ruth (B. Hawes)

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

GSM - Pers

American International Association
for economic and social development
30 Rockefeller Plaza • New York 20 • New York

July 27, 1950

Dear George:

Yours of the twentieth duly received and distributed.

Sincerely,

Pete
Robert W. Hudgens

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1950
Southern Regional Council

Blind CC: Norma Huff

SRC
Exec Dir.

July 31, 1950

Mr. H. Councill Trenholm
State Teachers College
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Trenholm:

I have been away, as you know, and therefore saw only today on my return, your kind letter of July 11 sending in $15.00. That was indeed gracious of you, and we are deeply appreciative.

I had a good time at your college and thank you for your kindnesses. It will be a pleasure to be at your services on August 10. My present plan is to drive by way of Talladega, having luncheon with the Beittels, and arriving at Alabama State College for four o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth. If I am to be needed earlier, let me know, and I will cancel the stop at Talladega.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

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DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

ALABAMA DIVISION

ugd
gsm
File

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

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DR. T. RUTH BRETT*
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, P. O. BOX 397
TREASURER
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1630 - 4TH AVENUE, N.
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TALLADEGA
REV. A. S. TURNIPSEED
MONTGOMERY
MR. J. K. WILLIAMS
BIRMINGHAM
* FELLOWS

July 11, 1950

Acknowledged 7/13/50

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of July 5. I apologize for not keeping my membership active. I am enclosing my check of $15.00 ... $9.00 in payment of my membership dues for 1948, 1949 and 1950 and the remaining $6.00 as a contribution.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

H. Councill Trenholm

HCT:S

Encl.

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC
Exec Dir

July 31, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Beittel
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear The Beittels:

My thanks for Mrs. Beittel's kind invitation for luncheon on Thursday, August 10, which I here formally accept. I have written Mr. Trenholm to tell him that I can't be at his service until four o'clock that afternoon and hope that is all right. If he requires me earlier, I will have to change plans, but I hope not.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

SRC
Exec Dir

July 31, 1950

AIR MAIL

Mr. Felton Clark, President
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Clark:

I see that you are to speak at the occasion for Mr. Trenholm on Thursday. Do try to get him to emulate your own fine example in building Southern Regional Council membership in the State.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

HF - for your information
BR

GSM - Pers

August 1, 1950

Mr. Archie Robertson
3445 38th Street, N.W.
Washington 16, D. C.

Dear Archie:

Very nice to get news. I come to Washington at the end of the summer one way or another and will look you up, and Hallie, too, if I can find her.

You and Brooks have a good scheme. The thing to be careful about is that what you print shall be duly regardful of all the things the modern Southern Negro is sensitive about.

Nobody has done a proper story about the Greenville Survey. George McMillan is doing an article about the Council in general for Life magazine, but I should think its chance of acceptance small. It will have a paragraph or two about the Greenville Survey.

It had some newspaper coverage, particularly an AP story that was widely carried. The AP story had a lead that tied the survey back to the Willie Earle lynching. That, I think, was broadly legitimate, though Greenville, I believe, would hardly say the survey was made in expiation.

It is worth a magazine article, and I do wish you would write it.

I drove through Wake Forest three or four weeks ago and by good luck saw Jack and his wife and the baby. A very happy family.

Love to you all.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Archie Robertson

3445 38th St., NW
Washington 16, D. C.
July 28, 1950

Dear George:

I've heard of you lately through Brooks Hays. Our book is progressing slowly and I've carved out a magazine piece on the subject.

Can you tell me if Greenville's Big Idea, your issue of New South for April-May, has had magazine coverage? If not, this could be a separate story. I might be able to get down to see the people.

I'm just now placing the Georgia newspaper story I came down to get a year ago. The Reporter will run it, I think, if it lives that long.

Best to Alice and the girls.

Sincerely,
Archie

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1950
... Regional Counc

GSM - Pers.

August 1, 1950

Mr. Nick Read
4303 Elm Street
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Dear Nick:

Why in the dickens is it that the good eggs in this world get most of the trouble? I do greatly hope that you get some smoother sailing from now on out. But what with the war, I doubt if things will be easy.

How very kind indeed of you to send our needy Council so fat a check. We were struggling this very morning to patch together a few dollars to meet the payroll, and I think your check brings us to or almost to the line. Our cordial appreciation.

You are nice to praise my family. 'Tis true I have got a good wife! Our home is yours whenever you are near, and please come to see us.

I was in Montgomery just a few days ago and could have looked up your mother and your children. I am to go back August 10 to give a summer school commencement speech at a Negro college and shall try to find your Baroness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

4303 Elm St.,
Chevy Chase, Md.
July 29, 1950

Dear Papa George:

For old times' sake and more for the sake of new times I send a small contribution to the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL. I am ashamed that I fell behind in my dues. Congratulations on the June issue of NEW SOUTH. I would like to see a copy of your entire address to Tuskeegee. The excerpts were excellent, striking just the right tone, I thought.

I would like to stop off and see you and the family sometime in Atlanta. How are Alice, Ellen, Charlotte and Nanny? I'm sure that you have family troubles like everyone else but I look upon the Mitchell home as sort of an ideal of mutual love, understanding and respect with just the right amount of parental discipline. My own life fabric has been pretty well ripped apart and in examining the strange designs of life your's is one of the very few patterns that gives me any encouragement. I hope that I can reconstruct my own life to some purpose. I am not much interested in my present job, nor am I good at it. However, it has given me a breathing spell, so to speak. My health has improved and I expect to have the last operation on my head in September at the Naval Hospital. They will install a tantallum plate to round out the hole in the skull. The children are with Mother in Montgomery. She is doing a fine job with them and they are all in fine physical condition. I miss them, particularly little Jenny, who is the only one not well adjusted. Bunty is in Paris. She is in love with her new husband, but she cannot escape pangs of the past and a troubled conscience. By this I do not mean to place any blame on Bunty. I am terribly sorry for her.

My very affectionate regards to you all.

Your friend,

Nick

65 m ~~Pers~~ Pers. 1

August 1, 1950

Lord Lindsay of Birker, Principal
University College of North Staffordshire
Stoke-on-Trent, England

Dear Master:

I greatly enjoyed reading your account of the new College in the American Oxonian for July. It was the first time I had really understood the good thing you are doing.

My warm regards for you and yours.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Enclosure

Gen - Pers

August 1, 1950

Mr. Coleman C. Walker
Bankers Trust Company
New York, New York

Dear Coleman:

I have carried about in my pocketbook for a year, a notice that you are in Winston-Salem and that I should hunt you up. Now The Oxonian tells me that you are translated.

I would tremble a bit at coming into the offices of a vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, but I may some day buck courage to try it. Anyway, I would like to see you. Among my pleasant Oxford memories, none are fonder than your friendship in that great panelled room.

If you find somebody New Yorkwards aching to assist financially a good cause, I praise here this Southern Regional Council which I work for.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

August 1, 1950

Mr. Philip Weltner
Oglethorpe University
Oglethorpe University, Georgia

Dear Phil:

The first article in this issue of The American Oxonian describes what my sometime Master at Balliol is doing in a new College in England. Quite close, it seems to me, to the problem you are working at.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

August 2, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Boke
440 39th Street
Sacramento, California

Dear Adele and Dick:

I had a visit Monday morning from a fine old gentleman, Mr. George A. Towns, Sr. He is a Negro now retired from many years of teaching and administration at Atlanta University. His daughter, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, is Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, and a person of great charm, poise, competence, and effectiveness. The old gentleman comes to see us once a year and pays his dues in green cash money.

I asked him some about his family, and he told me he had a son who has been for some years in California and has lately been moved from the Southern part of the state to a job as an accountant in the Tax Department of the State of California at Sacramento. Nomine, George A. Towns, Jr.

I don't know what you can do to make him feel welcome, but if you can extend some act of kindness, I would appreciate it.

I would expect Mr. Towns' son to be in the upper part of his forties.

I see a good deal these days of a distinguished former citizen of Horry County, now youthfully retired from the practice of law and living pleasantly across the line in North Carolina near Linville Falls. Though thus located, his tin RFD mail box wears on its side a neatly painted green palmetto tree.

Affectionately,

GSM:er

August 3, 1950

Mr. Gideon W. Fryer
12 Fort Charles Place
New York 63, New York

Dear Mr. Fryer:

I am interested in your letter and in you.

I went out and talked to John Griffin, now teaching sociology at Emory, and a man who travels a lot and hears a lot.

The only possible vacancy that he knows of is at Northern Alabama State Teachers College, Florence. He suggests that you might write to Dr. Hilda Gilbert there.

All the colleges have lost students and are reducing staff, and of course are reducing in the category of new young instructors that you would be joining. That makes it tough.

Are you quite sure you are right to teach this coming year instead of driving on through for your degree?

Yes, I was at Pleasant Hill two or three years ago, and got to be with the Fellowship group this summer somewhere up in the mountains. I am long on fellowship, but I make little claim to being a Churchman. We are both KAs, but certainly fallen from grace.

Goodrichville harbors relatives of my wife. Nomine, Connell.

Keep me in touch with what happens. I wish I could help. You are just the sort of person we need to be in the South, back at work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

12 Fort Charles Place
New York 63, New York
29 July 1950

George S. Mitchell, Exec Dir
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

My wife and I were down to see Harry Wright last night and were talking about my looking for a job in the South. Harry said, "Write Dr. Mitchell, he knows everybody, he'll get you a job." Well, we talked on and he insisted that I should write you, so here goes.

I'm not taking Harry's statement too literally, but I'm going to say a word about myself and if you know of any places where they might use what I've got, I will appreciate you letting me know.

I was born and raised on the edge of the Highland Rim, 15 miles northeast of Nashville, Tennessee. My mother is a Methodist and my father a Baptist, so I had to make up my own mind, which was on my mother's side. I went to the University of Tennessee in 1939 and started a pre-Law course. I had finished one semester of Law when I was drafted in 1942. I served in the Army for three and one-half years in the US, England, France and Germany. During this time I decided law wasn't for me, so when I returned I went back and finished up in Liberal Arts with a history major. I got my AB in 1947 and during the year developed an interest in intergroup education. On the strength of this I got a graduate assistantship in the Department of Sociology at Tennessee with Dr. Bill Cole and Dr. W.B. Jones. I applied for and was granted a $1,500. fellowship from the last of the Rosenwald Fund in 1948. In August of that year I got married and taught in the Sociology Department at Tennessee for the fall quarter 1948. The first of the year 1949 I started work in the Intergroup Relations Program at Teachers College Columbia University and have been here since.

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1950
Southern Regional Council

I want to live and work in the South and am most interested in teaching in the area of intergroup relations, which will mean sociology, social studies or something like that with the intergroup emphasis. I am a member of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. Were you not at the 1947 meeting of that group at Pleasant Hill, Tennessee? I joined the Southern Sociological Society in 1948 and the SRC, as you may recall, last fall. During my undergraduate (pre-war) days I was an active Kappa Alpha, but have sort of fallen from grace with the KAs, I business managed the college paper at U-T and got in numerous other campus activities. I am also a member of Omicron Delta Kappa service society and Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternity.

I have had all of the usual courses in Sociology such as rural, urban, crime and delinquency, theory, population, organization, pathology etc., but at Teachers College the emphasis has been a little different. We have had more comprehensive courses which involve more than just sociology. I'm in the Doctor of Education program because I think to teach what I want to you need more than just the subject matter. I've had some social psychology, group dynamics, research methods (surveys, etc not statistics), lots of stuff aimed primarily at intergroup relations and plenty of teaching methods and problems. I am finishing my course work this summer and we are leaving New York the middle of August, job or no.

I registered with the College and Specialist Bureau, a teachers agency, but they have sent only two notices. University of South Carolina in Dr. Turney-High's sociology department and West Virginia Wesleyan, which is not South. I applied to USC but haven't heard from them yet, I don't know what the possibilities are for the sort of thing I want to do at South Carolina, but I don't think straight sociology gets it. I would like to get at some place where they are not too concerned with the narrow subject matter area and are willing to let you work on the emotional component of young people as well as the intellectual. Let them get out in community activities, make surveys and investigations, rub elbows with Negroes and other groups, in short get some people equipped to live and work for a changing South in a changing South. I'm still idealistic enough not to be setting a minimum for which I will work or to be looking for the status schools. I have talked to Profs Long and Preston Valien at Fisk in this same vein and of course Jones and Cole at U-T, but have made no further investigations. I'm trying to get a place for the fall and will finish my project for the Ed D at a later date.

Well, I have beseiged you too long and feel that the whole idea is somewhat presumptious on my part, but Harry said you'd understand. Don't go to any great trouble, but I will appreciate you passing on any leads or hunches that you might run across. After August 18th, Goodlettsville, Tennessee will get me.

Sincerely yours,

Gideon W. Fryer

Gideon W. Fryer

Exec. Dir.

The Alabama State College for Negroes

—AT—

Montgomery, Alabama

FOUNDED IN 1874

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, PRESIDENT

August 5, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 31 respecting your proposed travel schedule of next Thursday, August 10. Our exercises are not until 7:00 o'clock in the evening so that any convenient time of arrival before 7:00 o'clock will be quite satisfactory. We shall expect you accordingly.

Pleased to anticipate your coming, I am

Yours very truly,

H. Councill Trenholm

HCT:S

H. Councill Trenholm

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1950

The Alabama State College for Negroes
—AT—
Montgomery, Alabama
FOUNDED IN 1874

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, PRESIDENT

August 2, 1950

IN RE: Commencement Address on August 10

Dr. George C. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

After some unexpected delay, I transmit this letter in official confirmation of our discussion of last week in which you very graciously accepted our invitation to serve as the commencement speaker for our summer quarter commencement here on Thursday evening, August 10 at seven o'clock. We are most appreciative of your acceptance of this invitation and look forward to the stimulating presentation which you will make.

As I indicated in our conversation, we will have upwards to 700 candidates for graduation including a possible seventy-five from our Graduate Fifth-Year and a possible 500 candidates for the baccalaureate degree. This is a group out of a current summer quarter enrollment in excess of 4200 of whom 3200 are in residence here at Montgomery.

We are particularly interested in the stimulation of increased concern and activity on the part of teachers in their area of responsibility to community leadership. We are equally interested in the illustrative potentiality of the Southern Regional Council as one resource with which they should have knowledge and contact. We shall anticipate the breadth of setting which you will give to this presentation.

We are most grateful for your contribution to our social science classes here last week. I have had subsequent enthusiastic commendation and appreciation of this contribution. We are grateful to you.

We use academic regalia for the summer quarter commencement. We will already have the doctor's gown for you. I need information as to whether you have your hood available or otherwise the hood which should be ordered for you.

Yours very truly,

H. Councill Trenholm

HCT:S

H. Councill Trenholm

August 8, 1950

Mr. H. Councill Trenholm, President
Alabama State Teachers College
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Trenholm:

I wrote out a talk for the Commencement August 10, and send you herewith this copy.

I will do a better job if I depart a good deal from the manuscript and simply talk, but I know it is useful to have a manuscript ahead of time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

August 8,1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to express my deep appreciation to you for the inspiration and challenge which you gave the students in the Resource-Use Education Workshop during the month of July. I have heard many favorable comments concerning your lecture from all the teachers attending the Workshop. I want you to know that you made a real contribution to our Workshop program.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Theodore R. Speigner

Theodore R. Speigner, Director
Resource-Use Education Workshop

TRS:ecp

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

blue stencil
12th month

August 9, 1950

Mrs. S. D. Mullins, Jr.
1927 Indiana
Houston, Texas

WGD -
note change of address
was in Jersey City N.J.

Dear Margaret:

Very nice indeed to hear from you.

I made top-level marks all down the paper and added some remarks to that and mailed it off the the school people.

Mary Stoney is giving us a week's voluntary work, and had some long tale last night about this and that she and George did with you and your beau New Yorkwards a while back.

We limp and flub, but yet we live.

Do go and see Mrs. Crate. She has stood gallantly by us. And Carter Wesley, of course, too. Incidentally, a little bird told me Mrs. Crate's Texas Interracial Commission is thinking about putting on a paid secretary. Why don't you go and flip your wings like an interracial secretary?

We all love you and miss you. Every now and then my eye lights in sad memory on a great bundle of papers that says "Social Security."

Sincerely, and with warm regards to honorable husband,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

1927 Indiana
Houston, Texas
August 8, 1950

RECEIVED
AUG 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

As you can see from the heading of this letter and the enclosed reference blank, Delon and I are now in the Bluebonnet City — The Fastest Growing City — of the South — and even the Nation, if you believe Houstonians! We've been here since July 1, and I'm job-hunting. My latest idea is teaching school. If you'll fill in this reference blank for me, I'll be most grateful.

Delon has an assistant residency in internal medicine at Jefferson Davis Hospital, which is the city-county hospital. He likes it very much, though it is the usual story of not enough beds for the potential and actual number of patients. Eventually there will be a new hospital as a part of the planned Texas Medical Center — though I suppose that's still a couple or three years in the offing.

Houston seems to be a nice place in

many reports - However, it really is Republican territory, disguised as Dixiecrat - Their free enterprise ideas extend from public housing to recreation, to say nothing of public welfare and medicine!

How are things at SRC? If you'll give Carol this change of address for me, I'll appreciate it. Isn't this the home of Carter Wesley and Mrs. Crate? Will look up the international group here as soon as I have an opportunity.

Give my best regards to the SRC staff - I really do miss all of you. Hope one of your trips will bring you out to Houston before too long.

Thanks again for acting as a reference. If you can think of other job possibilities here, I'd like to hear about them -

Sincerely,
Margaret Price Mullins
(Mrs. S. H. Mullins, Jr.)

SRC - Exec Dir.

August 18, 1950

Mr. Murray Branch
School of Religion
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branch:

Many thanks for your letter about Camp Sequoyah. I will plan to get to the camp by or before nine o'clock Sunday night, August 27. I will be there all day Monday, the 28th, but will leave at the close, headed back for Atlanta.

I am glad I will be on the program with Ted Freedman.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1950
Southern Regional Council

SCHOOL OF RELIGION

August 15, 1950

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It is good to know that you can be with us on Monday, August 28, 1950 at Camp Sequoyah for the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen conference.

As you may know the FSC is an association of men and women from various vocations living mainly though not exclusively in the South who seek to discover and give practical expression to the historic redemptive mission of the Christian faith. The annual conference is designed to provide intellectual and spiritual stimulus and reinforcement and to oil the machinery for the twelve months to follow. This year we are opening a new place for interracial groups. Camp Sequoyah is a spot of 125 acres complete with modern equipment high in the mountains of western North Carolina near Weaverville and 16 miles northeast of Ashville.

The program at the conference this year will focus on Christian Social Action. Aside from the keynote address on Friday, Aug. 25, and the sermon on Sunday by George Kelsey of the Federal Council of Churches, the conference will use the discussion method with two or three well qualified persons like yourself in each of four areas invited to prime the pump. On Saturday the topic will be Social Action in the Denominations with Tartt Bell of the Friends and McLeod Bryan of the Baptists leading off. A second topic scheduled is Channels Through which Christians Can Work for Economic Justice with Mr. Ralph Loper a[redacted] New England industrialist and Paul Christopher, Tenn. dir. of CIO doing the quarterbacking. The topic planned for Monday, Aug. 28 is Influence of Press, Movies, Radio on Social Action with Mr. George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council and Mr. Theodore Freedman of the N.C.-Va. Area, Anti-Defamation League having the lead. As you see this is the spot where we most need your help. The green back pamphlet on the press which SRC did is the sort of amunition which will be helpful. We have not succeeded thus far in getting a newspaper man. The fourth discussion will deal with Preparation in the Home for Social Action, but I don't have the names of the leaders for that. Miss Nelle Morton and Mrs. Dave Burgess are handling this.

Housing for family units will be available and a special program for children will be provided. No charge is made for children under twelve. The cost is $4.00 per day for adults. If you plan to bring your wife and/or child(ren), kindly indicate this direct to Rev. Charles M. Jones, Etowah, N.C. at your earliest convenience.

Looking forward to seeing you on the 28, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Murray Branch

Murray Branch, Co-Chm. Conf. Com.

August 18, 1950

Mr. Larry Rogin
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Larry:

All straight about the TWUA school at Black Mountain. I can teach any of the things you have listed, and shall come prepared with simple text material to make the students read.

I will get up there Sunday night, September 3, sometime. And I will have to leave, at latest, by noon on Friday, the 8th, because I have a meeting of my Executive Committee here in Atlanta on the 9th.

I look forward to seeing you up there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

EMIL RIEVE
General President

GEORGE BALDANZI
Executive Vice-President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General Sec'y-Treas.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

Affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

99 UNIVERSITY PLACE NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ORegon 3-1400

Education & Publicity Department

Official Publication
TEXTILE LABOR

August 16, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

This is simply a note of reminder about our institute at Black Mountain College at which you are going to teach. I am also enclosing the regular instruction sheet which we get out.

It looks like the workload will not be as heavy as I had thought. We will probably have two groups for you, teaching the same course to each of them. For the five sessions I had thought of a program something like this, though not necessarily in this order:

1- The international situation.
2- Economic development of the south.
3- Civil rights.
4-5 -- The political situation in the south.

It may be that you would rather spend two sessions on economic development and only one on politics. This would be satisfactory if you feel that the nature of the material warrants it. We have some subject outlines which we have been using in our other institutes but these do not deal sufficiently with the south to be useful except in the international relations discussion.

As the time for the institute gets closer I will probably write you again with more specific information. Let me know if you have any questions.

Fraternally,

Larry Rogin

Larry Rogin
Director

lr/p
enc

426

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TWUA SOUTHERN INSTITUTES AT BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE BLACK MOUNTAIN, N.C. SEPTEMBER 3 - 9, 1950

FOR

ADVANCED COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, UNION ADMINISTRATION OR GENERAL TRAINING

The first session of the institute will be held Sunday evening, September 3. All students are expected to register between 2 & 5 PM. It will be best if you arrive during the day, so that you can get settled before the first session of the institute. Plan to remain at the institute until Saturday morning, September 9. The institute will close before lunch.

Bring informal and comfortable clothes. It isn't necessary to "dress up". BE SURE YOU BRING WARM CLOTHING. Weather is uncertain, but mornings and evenings are sure to be chilly, so bring heavy sweaters or top coats. If it's warm, and it might be, bring a bathing suit for swimming. Bring personal needs such as soap, tooth paste, etc. Linens, including sheets and towels are furnished at the College. Bring notepaper, pencils and a copy of your contract. If you play a guitar, or other musical instrument bring it if you can.

HOW TO REACH BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE

Black Mountain, N.C. is about 15 miles east of Asheville. The College itself is about 4 miles from the town of Black Mountain. Check your local railroad and bus schedules going to Asheville. There are buses running frequently from Asheville to Black Mountain. Students coming north or east of Black Mountain can get off at the town of Black Mountain and take a cab to the college. Black Mountain is on Route 70.

If your friends or family want to write you while you are at the institute, mail should be addressed c/o TWUA Training Institute, Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N.C.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, CIO
99 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

May 25, 1950

Mr. Lawrence Rogan, Director
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Larry:

The September meeting sounds most interesting. I will mark it on my calendar and wait for you to tell me more about what might come up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

EMIL RIEVE
General President

GEORGE BALDANZI
Executive Vice-President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General Sec'y-Treas.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

Affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

99 UNIVERSITY PLACE NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ORegon 3-1400

Education & Publicity Department

Official Publication TEXTILE LABOR

May 22, 1950

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

September is a long way off, but we are already making plans for our southern training institute which will be at Black Mountain College, September 3 - 9. Could you be with us for that week?

We would like to have a course which would be called "Issues of 1950" and which would deal with social and political problems of direct concern to workers, in particular, southern workers. While we have some general notions of what we want, we are more interested in orienting the subject matter to the needs of the South. That is why I would like you to come very much.

I am sure we can make proper financial arrangements if the time is suitable for you.

I expect to be in Atlanta some time in the near future and will get in touch with you after I arrive. It may be that you will want to wait until then before answering.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence Rogin,
Director

lr/rs

RECEIVED
MAY 24 1950

The Alabama State College for Negroes
—AT—
Montgomery, Alabama
FOUNDED IN 1874

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, PRESIDENT

August 21, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We appreciate your very gracious letter of August 14. We were very happy to have you here as the guest of our college for the address to the summer quarter graduating class. There have been quite a few persons who have made expressions about this address.

Looking forward always to the assistance which we can give to the Southern Regional Council and grateful for your interest, I am

Yours very truly,

H. Councill Trenholm

HCT:S

H. Councill Trenholm

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1950
Southern Regional Council

August 22, 1950

Mr. Jacob L. Reddix
Jackson College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Reddix:

I have had time to read through your travel log which you were kind enough to hand me when I was in Jackson.

It is of the greatest interest, and I appreciate the opportunity to share your trip with you in this way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

EMIL RIEVE
General President

GEORGE BALDANZI
Executive Vice-President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General Sec'y-Treas.

SRC-Exec Dir

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

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99 UNIVERSITY PLACE NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ORegon 3-1400

Education & Publicity Department

Official Publication TEXTILE LABOR

August 30, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am enclosing some material which we have prepared covering some of the subjects we have been teaching in our "Issues Course". This is for your own information. You may or may not want to use it in your sessions. We will get a chance to talk about them in greater detail when I see you Sunday.

I understand Bob Scherback is coming up with you which is all to the good.

There is no reason why you can't leave by noon on Friday. While we would like to have you for the whole day, you will be through teaching by that time.

Thanks again for giving us this cooperation.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Rogin,
Director
Education & Publicity

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

lr/rs
enc

426

Sent $10.00 10/3/50

Form GO-20 ORIGINAL

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Date 8/31/50

STATEMENT

TO: Mr. George S. Mitchell

For annual membership fee:

Active at $10.00 ____

Associate at $10.00 ____

For agency subscription fee:

Agency Budget	Fee
Under $10,000	$25 ____
Over $10,000 less than $25,000	50 ____
Over $25,000	100 ____

Your membership expires 9/7/50

(Instructions: Make all checks payable to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. Please return duplicate copy of statement with your remittance.)

GSM-Pers

September 5, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Bridgman
608 Virginia Avenue
Toledo 10, Ohio

Dear The Bridgmans:

I appreciate greatly the postal with news and new addresses.

We had heard straight away from Helen, but hope to get more details from Chicago later on.

Our Council is floundering a bit financially, but we still land right side up.

Warm regards to all of you.

Sincerely,

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC - Exec Dir

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TWUA SOUTHERN INSTITUTES AT BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE BLACK MOUNTAIN, N.C. SEPTEMBER 3 - 9, 1950

FOR

ADVANCED COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, UNION ADMINISTRATION OR GENERAL TRAINING

The first session of the institute will be held Sunday evening, September 3. All students are expected to register between 2 & 5 PM. It will be best if you arrive during the day, so that you can get settled before the first session of the institute. Plan to remain at the institute until Saturday morning, September 9. The institute will close before lunch.

Bring informal and comfortable clothes. It isn't necessary to "dress up". BE SURE YOU BRING WARM CLOTHING. Weather is uncertain, but mornings and evenings are sure to be chilly, so bring heavy sweaters or top coats. If it's warm, and it might be, bring a bathing suit for swimming. Bring personal needs such as soap, tooth paste, etc. Linens, including sheets and towels are furnished at the College. Bring notepaper, pencils and a copy of your contract. If you play a guitar, or other musical instrument bring it if you can.

HOW TO REACH BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE

Black Mountain, N.C. is about 15 miles east of Asheville. The College itself is about 4 miles from the town of Black Mountain. Check your local railroad and bus schedules going to Asheville. There are buses running frequently from Asheville to Black Mountain. Students coming north or east of Black Mountain can get off at the town of Black Mountain and take a cab to the college. Black Mountain is on Route 70.

If your friends or family want to write you while you are at the institute, mail should be addressed c/o TWUA Training Institute, Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N.C.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, CIO
99 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

September 12, 1950

Rev. John J. Hyland
P. O. Box 355
Swannanoa, North Carolina

Dear Father Hyland:

I spent all of last week at Black Mountain College and two or three times drove up to your rectory on the hill, but each time had the poor luck to find you away.

I had no business in particular, but was remembering your kind invitation extended at Raleigh once to come to see you sometime when I might be in your neighborhood.

I will still hope for better luck on some future occasion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

September 13, 1950

Mr. David C. Geddes
1442/22 Hungjao Road
Shanghai

My dear Mr. Geddes:

Don Stephens told me you are a good egg and I should write to you and make your acquaintance. Don is my good friend and I respect his judgment.

My knowledge of your world is mighty slim. Five words of Mandarin faithfully practiced on all poor laundrymen, and some sympathy for people who wanted to be free of landlords and money lenders, between them give me a very skimpy picture of what Shanghai in this tense and revolutionary year may be like.

As you can see, I am part of this improve-the-South organization. I can perhaps give you most easily a glimpse into it by citing bits of two recent letters from members. One man from Louisiana wrote that the time for wishy-washiness was past and unless we could step out and denounce the Fascist reactionaries we were not worth his dues, which he nevertheless sent for other reasons. Another in Mississippi wrote and said he had determined not to pay his dues, as in the last year or two a suspicion had come to him that our Council was not supporting the principle of segregation in full detail. Someone later, to whom I described the two letters, said, "Well, if you drive down the middle of the road, you get hit from both sides." I send you a summary of a couple of years ago of what we thought was right.

Last week our person in charge of women's work (deeply experienced Mrs. Tilly) was at some church conference or other where a (South) Korean girl was also present. The girl in a quiet interview inquired very particularly as to certain racial practices in Georgia, and when she had been told that those things did obtain, said, "It is because of these things that your young men are dying in Korea."

So I am sure that Shanghai and Atlanta are closer than we suppose,

and more nearly connected.

I will be grateful if you will tell me how I ought to begin to find out about China.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Hazelwood

HENNINGSEN PRODUCE COMPANY
FEDERAL INCORPORATED U.S.A.
行洋寧海
51 KWANGTUNG ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

POSTAL ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 1280

CABLE ADDRESS
"HENNDAM"

OFFICE TEL. 16370
PACTORY " 50071

Shanghai, August 25, 1950.

Dr. George Mitchell,
906 Lullwater Road, N.E.,
Atlanta 6,
Georgia, U.S.A.

Dear George:

Betty and I plan to get home some time next month for a visit and I will not bore you with a lot of conversation now as we hope to be able to see you and Alice some time while we are in the States.

The real purpose of this communication is to tell you about a gentleman who is our neighbour on Hungjao Road. Mr. David Geddes and his wife Pitt are very lovely people indeed. You would certainly enjoy knowing them. David is an executive with Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. here in Shanghai but while engaged in commerce, he is at heart a great humanitarian and while I am not sure, I might even guess that he is a very liberal thinker.

I know you would enjoy corresponding with him and I believe he would enjoy writing to you. I know you are both busy but sometimes one finds two people, even though very widely separated, who really should be friends. I suggest you get in touch with David. His address is:

David C. Geddes,
1442/22 Hungjao Road,
Shanghai.

I realize that correspondence such as I am suggesting is usually carried on by boys in colleges or by people who are getting along in years. Despite this knowledg e, I would like you to become acquainted.

Regards.

Don S.

P.S. Tell Alice Betty is bringing a little more silk for her.

AIR MAIL

GSM-Per

September 15, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. George Stoney
1253 Prince Street
Athens, Georgia

Dear Folks:

A bird named Quintin Whyte and the bird's wife are Carnegie-ing this-a-ways for the week beginning Sunday September 24th. He runs the South African Institute of Race Relations, which is cousin and opposite number to SRC over yonder.

Mrs. Whyte is in her own name an expert in adult education and visual aids. She also works for the SAIRR.

On present advices, Alice and I are to have them for tea and for supper Sunday night, September 24. I propose to have a small rotation in at tea time and a most minute nucleus at supper time. Could you and Mary be part of the nucleus, with two or three reels and what you show them with?

If that won't suit, is there by luck any other occasion on the 25th or th 26th or on the 29th in Atlanta, or the 27th or 28th at Tuskegee when your stuff will be on exhibit?

Affectionately,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC - Exec Dir

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS

OF

NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

September 15, 1950

To: All Persons interested in the Program and work of the above named Organization

From: R. B. Atwood, Secretary
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Greetings:

This letter comes to notify you that our organization will hold its Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting in Washington, D. C., October 17, 18, 19, 1950, and to invite you to attend its sessions.

The theme of the meeting will be:

"The Negro Land Grant College at the Mid Century
.....In Retrospect
.....In Prospect"

Place of the meeting is: Federal Security Building, United States Office of Education, Conference Room 5140, Fourth and Independence Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. First session begins at 10:00 a. m., October 17.

We will be delighted to have you attend our sessions.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
Secretary

RBA:wts

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC GSM - Exhibit

September 15, 1950

Mrs. Emory Hill
3607 Seminary Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Julia:

I am to be in Richmond this coming Monday, September 18. If you can bed me down that night I will be very grateful.

I don't get to town until about 1 P.M. and will call when I do.

Love to you and Ruth.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

P.S. If you are short of room, make no special arrangements. I could go on to Washington, or there is always Rueger's.

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC - Exec Dir

W3
September 15, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Jeffrey
9 Myrtle Drive
Great Neck, L. I., New York

Dear Marianne and Friedel:

The man is coming back to New York for Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd of September.

Could I sleep chez vous the night of the 21st?

You needn't write because I will be gone before a letter could reach me.

I will call Marianne when I get to the big city and see how the world lies.

Affectionately,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

Hold for John

GSM - Per

September 18, 1950

Mr. George McMillan
Box 2[illegible]
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Welcome home!

I have a new automobile, a Hillman, and with luck I should get it to Aiken some time in the next six or eight weeks.

Meanwhile, if you get up this way, so much the better.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina
September 14, 1950

Dear George:

This is simply to let you know that I am back in the United States and that I have not given up the idea of doing the piece on you.

As you know, I was not able to do anything on the piece while I was in England and France. I had finished my research before I left Aiken and was at work on a draft of the article.

I have written my agent asking her to take up the matter again with LIFE and will let you know as soon as I hear from her.

My impressions of Europe are too fragmantary and various to put down here. I am awfully glad I went and will try to tell you why when I next see you.

Somewhere I heard that your fortunes had turned for the better.

Please give my best to your wonderful family.

Cordially,

George

George McMillan

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Executive Director

September 18, 1950

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Associate Director of Education
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

When I first got the notice about that CIO school at Highlander I wrote it on my calendar and said I would like to get up there.

My Executive Committee meets October 7, so I will have to push back to early in the week. Will it be all right if I am there Sunday, October 1 and Monday, October 2?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1950
Southern Regional Council

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, *Director*
Department of Education and Research

EXECUTIVE 5581

September 13, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:-

As you will see from the enclosed folder, our department is holding its CIO School for the South at Highlander from October 1-7.

We would like you to come up to do a couple of sessions on minority problems in the South. Can you spend two days with us during that week?

We hope to have thirty to thirty-five delegates, although registrations are slow in coming in.

Sincerely yours

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director of Education

Signed Up Yet?

Plan to attend

Your CIO School for

the South

Monteagle, Tennessee

October 1-7, 1950

Everybody Brings Ideas, Exchanges Opinions

More than ever, our times need effective union le
Attend the CIO School for the South, Monteagle,

Delegates to a previous CIO Southern School meet together as a Student Council and discuss with the Staff the day to day school business.

Demonstration in the use of movies, film-strips, turnover talks, and posters are a part of each CIO School. Here two delegates are inspecting the threading of a movie projector.

Stanley Ruttenberg, Director, CIO Department of Education and Research gives facts and figures about national economic scene that will help you to understand your everyday problems.

Small workshops are held each afternoon. Students have the opportunity to choose the workshop most useful to them in their union work. Here, a turnover talk, For Fair Practices, is demonstrated.

Let's make the fifth CIO School for the South a rousing success. Check the registration blank on the back of this folder. Send in your registration fee and the names of your delegates.

***REGISTER NOW*. Send your registration blanks to the Natio**

adership in the South.
Tennessee, October 1-7

INSTRUCTION WILL INCLUDE:

- 1950 Legislative Issues
- Labor History . . . Economics
- Building Your Union
- Farm-Labor Relations
- Public Speaking and Paliamentary Procedure

Tentative daily Schedule

Breakfast	7:00 to 7:30
Legislative Issues	8:15 to 9:20*
Labor Economics	9:35 to 10:40
Building Your Union	10:55 to 12:15
Lunch	12:30
Pamphlet Reading	1:15 to 2:00
Workshops	2:15 to 3:45
Recreation (Games)	4:00 to 5:30
Dinner	6:30
Evening Program (Guest Speakers—Movies)	7:30 to 8:45
Recreation	9:00 to 10:30

* 15 minute break between classes.

STAFF will include:

Stanley H. Ruttenberg and George T. Guernsey
CIO Department of Education and Research

Lucy Randolph Mason, Paul Christopher, and John Ramsey
CIO Southern Organizing Committee

Joe Glazer
Rubber Workers

Lou Krainock
Packinghouse Workers

PLEASE POST
On Bulletin Board

nal CIO as soon as possible.

MAIL THIS COUPON

To: CIO Department of Education and Research
Attn: George T. Guernsey, Associate Director of Education
718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Our union wishes to register the following delegate(s) for the CIO SCHOOL FOR THE SOUTH, October 1-7, 1950, at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. Fee of $40 for tuition, room, and board for each delegate will be paid in full before the opening of the school.

1.) Our delegate will be:

Name..... Street.....

City..... Zone (.....), State.....

2.) An alternate or second delegate (Please indicate which):

Name..... Street.....

City..... Zone (.....), State.....

(Write names of additional delegates on another blank)

Select Delegates at your Next Local or Industrial Union Council Meeting!

Hard at Work Studying CIO's Program

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO REGISTER FOR THE CIO SCHOOL FOR THE SOUTH

The CIO School for the South is sponsored by the CIO Department of Education and Research in cooperation with the CIO Southern Organizing Committee. Special recruiting is being done by the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, and the United Packinghouse Workers of America. The term is under the direction of the CIO Department of Education and Research.

WHERE: Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. Detailed travel information will be sent to all who register.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, high in the Cumberland Mountains of southern Tennessee, was founded some twenty years ago as a cooperative center for farmers and industrial workers. Classes, meals, and the women's dormitory are all in the original building of the school. The school owns about 150 acres of the mountainside, most of which is in woodland. Volley ball and soft ball are usually popular at the school. Highlander Folk School has been a center for many CIO schools in past years.

WHEN: October 1-7, 1950. The school will open with personal registration of delegates on Sunday, October 1, followed by a dinner and the opening meeting. Last session will be Saturday morning, October 7.

COST: $40. per delegate for room, board, and tuition, payable to the CIO Department of Education and Research before the opening of the School.

September 19, 1950

Mrs. Irving B. Fritz
1370 East 61st Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Helen:

We are all delighted to hear about your being married. Somebody must contrive to get to Chicago and meet Mr. Fritz, and hear from you both how wonderful it is. I hope I get elected to go.

The Council limps along. We work hard, but we suffer from malnutrition. Howsomever, we still now and then sell some Housing in the South, and we still get twenty cents apiece for them.

Come to see us when you come to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

71 E. Ferry Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.
August 25, 1950

Ralph, Charlotte, and Betsy Bridgman want their friends to know that Ralph has a new job as family consultant with Judge Paul W. Alexander, and that after Sept. 1st their new address will be 608 Virginia Ave., Toledo 10, Ohio.

new address

This year Phoebe will be a senior at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and Helen, since Aug. 20th, Mrs. Irving B. Fritz, will live beginning Sept. 15th at 1370 East 61st St., Chicago, Ill.

Thanks.

Ralph S. Bridgman

Pull envelope also for Ralph Bridgman & readdress to above Toledo, Ohio address

September 25, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Wright
2171 Madison Avenue, Apt. 5-E
New York, New York

Dear Folks:

Many thanks for a mighty good dinner and enjoyable company.

Every success to Harry's venture as a broker. We will hope for both of you to come down to the annual meeting November 8. Maybe in a Cadillac.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

C.S.T. - Pers

September 25, 1950

Mr. Guy Friddell
923 Kent Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Guy:

Mighty kind of you to drive me out to Houston's.

Best to your nice wife.

I am next to be in Richmond October 27 to talk to a Catholic group at St. Joseph's Villa that Friday afternoon. If I can help you in any way, let me know.

I heard indirectly from Mary that she is delighted with her new job.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC - Executive Director

September 25, 1950

Rev. J. L. Flaherty
Diocesan Supt. of Schools
Diocese of Richmond
807 Cathedral Place
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Father Flaherty:

Many thanks for your letter.

I expect I will be driving to Richmond, which would take care of my getting out to St. Joseph's Villa. You may count on my being in the city during the forenoon of Friday, October 27, and on hand at the Institute by one o'clock that afternoon.

I don't know where I will stay. If I can persuade Mrs. Mitchell to drive up with me, probably at the Jefferson; otherwise, with friends.

"What Is the South?" is perfectly all right as a title.

I look forward greatly to the opportunity to be with your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

DIOCESE OF RICHMOND
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
807 CATHEDRAL PLACE
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

REV. J. L. FLAHERTY
Diocesan Superintendent of Schools

Telephone
7-2950

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1950
Southern Regional Council

September 22, 1950

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Paul Williams phoned me that you agreed to address our teachers at their annual Institute on the 27th of October. You will recall that I invited you last Eastertide, immediately after hearing you at the New Orleans Catholic Educational Association meeting, and consequently am delighted that you can return to your native city for our meeting.

I should like to schedule you as our first speaker for the afternoon session. This will begin at 1:30 p.m. I suggest that you talk for foty-five or fifty minutes. We shall leave ten or fifteen minutes for a discussion period.

Do you think the title, "What is the South?", satisfactory? Let me know if you prefer a different wording of the title.

Our Institute will be held at St. Joseph's Villa which is on U.S. Highway No. 1, four miles north of the city limites. Let me know where you will stay in Richmond so that I can arrange to bring you to the Villa.

Thanks again for accepting our invitation. I know everyone of our three hundred teachers will profit by your informative presentation.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Flaherty
Superintendent

F/d

September 26, 1950

Messrs. B. H. Blackwell & Co.
Broad Street
Oxford, England

Gentlemen:

I would be grateful for a copy of the book by A. L. Goodhard published by the Oxford University Press in 1949, entitled Five Jewish Lawyers of the Common Law, and charge to my account.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

GSM - pers

September 26, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Stone
1051 26th Road
Arlington, Virginia

Dear The Stones:

You were just as kind as could be to give me so fine a dinner and such nice company. I do greatly appreciate it.

I reported to the Haases, who were delighted to have news of you.

Miss Ferris and I duly had a pleasant breakfast together on the Philadelphia train.

Please count our Council as an agency that would like to be helpful to the League of Women Voters any time it can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

SRC - Exec Dir

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION
ROOM 395 A, CITY HALL
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

TELEPHONE: MUNICIPAL 6-9700

COMMISSION MEMBERS:
ROBERT J. CALLAGHAN, CHAIRMAN
L. B. F. RAYCROFT, SECRETARY
NORMAN BLUMBERG
F. CURTIS DAVIS
TANNER G. DUCKREY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
FRANK S. LOESCHER

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

September 26, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Send Jack
AW

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have been instructed by the Program Committee of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) to ask you to participate at a "Breakfast Get-Together" entitled "Working in the South", to be held November 16th at the Fourth National Conference on Intergroup Relations at the Hotel New Yorker from 8:30 to 10:00 a.m.

It was the opinion of the Program Committee that the NAIRO membership would very much like an opportunity to meet with you informally and discuss some common problems and trends in your field.

We are asking several other persons, as noted on the attached sheet, to be present to lead similar discussions or to share in yours. We hope this will be a stimulating hour for you as well as for members of NAIRO. Please feel free to correspond with any of these people if you would like to exchange ideas or suggestions.

It will help me greatly if you will write me now by return mail to let me know if you can be with us in November.

Sincerely yours,

Frank S. Loescher

Frank S. Loescher, Chairman
NAIRO Program Committee

FSL:hh
enc.

BREAKFAST GET-TOGETHERS
Thursday, November 16, 1950
8:30 to 10:00 a.m.

1. "Working in the South"

Dr. Herman H. Long
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Alexander F. Miller
Southern Division, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
11 Pryon Street, SW
Atlanta, Ga.

President Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

2. "Application of Research to Practice in Intergroup Relations"

J. Rumney
Department of Sociology
Rutgers University
Newark, New Jersey

Dr. Louis Wirth
President American Council on Race Relations
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dr. Samuel H. Flowerman, Director
Department of Scientific Research
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Isador Chein, Associate Dir.
Research Commission on Community Interrelations of the
American Jewish Congress
212 West 50th Street
New York 19, New York

Dr. Donald Young
Russell Sage Foundation
New York City, New York

Mr. Arnold M. Rose
Department of Sociology
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dr. Gordon W. Allport
Department of Social Relations
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

3. "The Use of Radio and Television by Intergroup Agencies"

Milton Krents
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York City, New York

Leon Levine, Director
CBS Public Service
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Wade Arnold
NBC Public Service
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

4. "Preventing the Hysteria Generated by the Fear of Communism from Leading to the Denial of Civil Liberties and Civil Rights"

Patrick Murphy Malin
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Roger Baldwin
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

E. Raymond Wilson
Friends Committee on National Legislation
1000 - 11th Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Friday, November 17, 1950
8:30 to 10:00 a.m.

5. "Current Problems of Local Private Agencies"

Maurice B. Fagan, Exec. Dir.
Phila. Jewish Community Relations Council
Fellowship Commission Building
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Charles Posner, Acting Director
Indianapolis Community Relations Council
803 Indiana Pythian Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

6. "Current Problems of Local Public Agencies"

George Schermer, Director
City of Detroit Interracial Committee
720 Transportation Building
131 W. Lafayette Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Thomas H. Wright, Exec. Director
Commission on Human Relations
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, Director
Mayor's Committee on Human Relations
465 City-County Building
Denver, Colorado

7. "Current Problems of State FEPC's"

Joseph L. Bustard
Division Against Discrimination
New Jersey Department of Education
1060 Broad Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, Chairman
FEPC
41 Tremont Street
Boston 8, Mass.

John B. Sullivan, Director
Public Relations, Education and Research
New York State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 17, New York

Frank T. Simpson, Executive Secretary
State of Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission
500 Capital Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

George E. Conley, Chairman
Commission for Fair Employment Practices
State House
Providence 2, Rhode, Island

8. "Current Problems of National Private Agencies"

George Hunton
Catholic Interracial Council of New York
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York

Willard Johnson, National Program Director
National Conference of Christians and Jews
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Benjamin R. Epstein, National Director
Anti-Defamation League
212 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Lester Granger, Executive Director
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York, New York

9. "Current Problems of National Public Agencies"

Ambrose Caliver
Specialist for Higher Education of Negroes and Advisor on
Related Problems
U. S. Office of Education
Federal Security Agency
4th and Independence Avenue SW
Washington 25, D. C.

James C. Evans
Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
Room 3 E 842
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

SRC Exec Dir

October 2, 1950

Mr. J. M. Tydings
Lincoln Foundation
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

I have promised to be at Berea for some YMCA-YWCA conference Friday and Saturday, November 17 and 18. I could be anywhere else in Kentucky on the 16th or conceivably on the 20th.

If you need me anywhere else, say so. If you don't I will just go on up to Berea and come on back.

Are you alive? I hope so.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

SRC - Exec 104

October 2, 1950

Miss Ellen Murray
Box 1301
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Murray:

Thank you for your letter about the Y Conference at Berea. I have been up to one or two of them, and the faculty people all know my dope, but I suppose there is a new crop of students.

I can be with you on Friday pretty much all day, and Saturday, but not Sunday. Is that all right?

I note that you will pay my expenses and try to scare up a little extra for our Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

X

COLLECT TELEGRAM

October 2, 1950
1:30 P.M.

Miss Ellen Murray
Box 1301, Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Okay Berea November 17 and 18. Not Sunday.

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council.

COLLECT WIRE

Box 1301 Berea College
Berea, Kentucky
September 29, 1950

RECEIVED
OCT 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

The YMCA and the YWCA are jointly planning a conference on "Economic Problems of the South", to be held here at Berea College the week-end of November 17th - 19th. We feel that southern economic problems are one of the most important things that students and college graduates in the United States have to fact today; and that a conference such as this is one of the best ways to enlighten the students as to the extent of the problem and to suggest to them how this problem might be at least partly solved.

We here at Berea College have heard much about you and feel as if we almost know you personally (some of us do, I'm sure) and we feel that we would like to have you as the opening speaker at our conference. In general, we would like to have you cover, briefly, what are the actual economic problems of the South. This would be at a chapel on November 17th which all students will attend. We also hope to have other men such as Dr. Charles Johnson from Fiske and Dr. Roscoe Giffin who is here in our Berea sociology department.

We sincerely hope you can come because we feel that you are one man who can really do justice to this topic. We will take care of all your expenses and perhaps there will also be a small honorarium; we have to confer with President Hutchins about this yet. Since we are quite late in getting this letter out we would like to ask you to reply as quickly as possible by wire, at our expense.

Yours for a better South!

Sincerely,

Ellen Murray

Ellen Murray
YWCA President

P.S. Also there will be meetings and conferences on Saturday and Sunday in which we would like to have you participate!

SR-Exec Dir

October 3, 1950

Rev. W. W. Wilke
2100 Wolfe Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Wilke:

Thank you so much for your letter of September 28 giving me the tentative dates for your meeting. I have just wired you that Friday, the 27th, will be entirely convenient for me. Please let me know by return airmail the hour of the meeting, as it will have a bearing on my travel reservations.

I think your two subjects for discussion are timely and possibly will take up the time of the meeting. Of course you will have some time for business, and there should be a committee appointed to formulate your policies and program.

Looking forward to meeting you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:er

Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Ave, NE

X

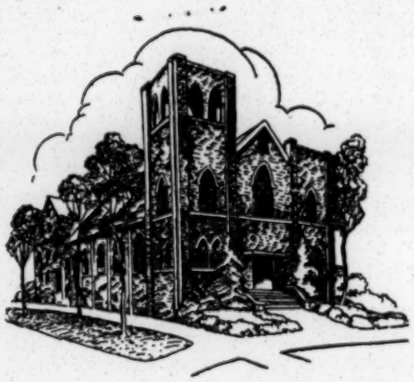
October 3, 1950
9:30 A.M.

Rev. W. W. Wilke
1020 Ringo
Little Rock, Arkansas

Friday October 27th is convenient for me. Letter follows.

Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council

Charge to: Southern Regional Council, WA 7963



St. Paul's Church

Evangelical and Reformed

"Where YOU are always welcome"

Ringo at Eleventh

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

W. W. WILKE, Pastor
Office:
1020 Ringo
Phone 4-1448
Residence:
2100 Wolfe
Phone 4-2557

September 28, 1950

Mrs. Dorothy Tilley
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mrs. Tilley:-

The officers of the Arkansas Division met in my office yesterday to plan a meeting of the Division, in the near future. We should like to have you attend this meeting and we are holding up the final decision on the date until we hear from you. Our tentative dates are Thursday, October 26th, or Friday the 27th. Please let us know which date would be most convenient for you.

Tentative plans for the meeting include a report of of the Federal Housing program for negroes in Little Rock; a report on and discussion of the problem of adequate hospital facilities for negroes. Any suggestions you may have for us will be appreciated.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Respectfully yours

W.W.Wilke

W.W.Wilke, President
Arkansas Division of the
South Regional Council

SPC-E-Per Dir

October 6, 1950

Mr. Bernard M. Cannon
366 Alexander Avenue
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Cannon:

Since writing you this morning, Dr. Mitchell has found that he will not be able to leave Atlanta until Monday afternoon.

He has asked me to write you that he will be in Spartanburg at eight or nine o'clock Monday night and, unless he has word from you, will look you up at that time.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Rogers
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

SRC-Exec Dir

October 6, 1950

Mr. Bernard M. Cannon
366 Alexander Avenue
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Cannon:

I am planning to be in North and South Carolina all next week and therefore wouldn't be here for your visit to Atlanta, for which I am sorry.

I think I can promise to be in Spartanburg Monday afternoon, October 9. As I am driving, I don't know just when, but probably by three o'clock. I could try to find 366 Alexander Avenue and will do so unless you give me other directions.

I will be leaving home Monday morning. My home telephone is Dearborn 5561. Home address, 906 Lullwater Road. Over the week end I will be at home rather than the office, of course.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

OCT 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

366 Alexander Ave.
Spartanburg, S. C.
October 5, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Engaged in making a study of unionism in certain cotton textile plants in this area, I am eager to have a conference with you. I am familiar with your own research in this field and feel that you can do much to help me. The material I am getting will be used in a doctoral dissertation at Harvard University, Department of Social Relations.

I have to be in Atlanta Wednesday, October 11. Would it be possible for you to see me on that day? If a meeting Wednesday would be impossible or inconvenient, there is a possibility of getting together Tuesday. If at all possible, I should like to talk with you on this trip.

Thank you for your consideration; here's hoping I may have the pleasure of meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

B.M. Cannon

Bernard M. Cannon

SRC-Exec Dir

October 6, 1950

Mr. W. M. Taylor
R F & P Railroad Company
Broad Street Station
Richmond 20, Virginia

Re: Desk E, File 157-A

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of October 4.

My return trip to Atlanta was September 22 on the Silver Comet. The Comet by its schedule would have left Washington around 5 P.M.

You are correct in your conclusion that I used the original ticket of SAL issue for the round trip Atlanta to Richmond and Richmond to Atlanta. Parenthetically and unimportantly, but as a matter of fact, I rode the ACL from Petersburg to Richmond, but shan't bother the SAL about that small ticketed journey I did not take on their line.

I surrendered on the R F & P line between Richmond and Washington on my northbound journey September 19, the round trip Richmond to Washington to Richmond portion of the R F & P ticket I bought at Broad Street Station September 18; and, as I surrendered, I have not that document on which to base a claim for reimbursement, and I do not claim it. I claim only reimbursement for the unused Washington to Richmond portion of that R F & P ticket (plus the 58¢ or whatever about the seat).

Sorry for so much trouble to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY

BROAD STREET STATION

RICHMOND 20, VA.

October 4, 1950
Desk E, File 157-A.

W. M. TAYLOR,
TRAFFIC MANAGER

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director, Sou. Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter September 25, with which you enclosed unused portions of transportation in connection with your trip Atlanta, Ga. to Washington, D.C. and return, original ticket of SAL issue purchased at Atlanta September 17, Form XC1R1-3, No.77802.

In order that we may be in position to make proper refund in connection with the transportation you held, please advise date you left Washington on return trip, giving approximate time also.

When replying, kindly advise if we are correct in assuming the original ticket of SAL issue was used for the round trip Atlanta to Richmond and Richmond to Atlanta, the only adjustment involved being for the trip Richmond to Washington and Washington to Richmond, you having held ticket of our issue for that portion of your trip, as well as coupons of SAL ticket for that portion of the journey.

Promptly upon receipt of your reply we shall be pleased to handle to an early conclusion.

Yours very truly,

W. M. Taylor

Traffic Manager.

am

September 25, 1950

R F & P Railway Company
Broad Street Station
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

Last week I went up to New York and back. I apparently armed myself beforehand with a round-trip ticket, Atlanta-Washington-Atlanta, but, as my conversations about the ticket had emphasized Petersburg and Richmond as objectives, I got it into my head that I had bought a ticket Atlanta-Richmond-Atlanta. Therefore, arrived in Richmond, I duly bought a round-trip ticket Richmond-Washington-Richmond. I surrendered the Richmond to Washington part of that on the up journey and on the return journey surrendered the Richmond-Washington part of my original round-trip Atlanta-Washington-Atlanta ticket.

Whatever I can lawfully reclaim on the enclosed stub of 94942, I would be grateful for.

Added small problem. You very kindly sold me for 58¢ (?) a coach seat reservation (as to which I was to pick up just before train time the exact seat) on the 7:45 A.M. northbound. I got up early and caught a Seaboard train at Main Street Station and, of course, there had to buy another reservation. I cancelled this one by calling Broad Street Station. So perhaps your check could include 58¢ for that.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Encls.

SRC-Exec Dir

MEREDITH COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

October 6, 1950

RECEIVED
OCT 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We appreciate your offer to speak to us at Meredith next week and are looking forward to having you.

These are the possible times and courses. I have one section of Regional Sociology of the South which meets at 9:30 on Thursday and Saturday. Dr. Elizabeth Vaughan, the new head of our department, has two sections of a course in Race Relations, one meeting at 8:30 on Thursday and Saturday and one meeting at 9:30 on Friday. We shall be glad to have you speak three times, or two, or one. We shall leave the choice of the time or times to you. All classes meet in the Arts building in which the sociology office is also located.

I am enclosing a check for $3.20 for the copies of the Vance pamphlet. I expect to order other materials later.

N. H. has check

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Syron
(Miss) Leslie W. Syron
Instructor

Thurs AM
8.23
Meredith

SRC - Exec Dir

366 Alexander Ave.
Spartanburg, S. C.
October 7, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
906 Lullwater Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your kindness in writing promptly. Your letter and the note of your secretary, Miss Rogers, have just arrived.

It will be a very special pleasure to see you in Spartanburg Monday night, if it will be convenient for you. Most of Monday I plan to spend in Charlotte, however I shall make a point to leave as early as possible in order to see you here. I will not go to Atlanta until Tuesday morning.

My home is at the corner of Union and Alexander Streets, 366 Alexander Avenue. You might call me at 2-1794 to ascertain whether I am at home, and then we can arrange a meeting.

My best wishes to you. I look forward to Monday.

Yours sincerely,

B.M. Cannon

Bernard M. Cannon

SRC - Exec Dir

October 9, 1950

Miss Leslie Syron
Department of Sociology
Meredith College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Miss Syron:

I can promise to be in Raleigh and at Meredith Thursday morning at 8:25 in the Arts Building to teach Dr. Vaughn's class at 8:30 and, if you wish, yours at 9:30.

Many thanks for your check.

I look forward to being at Meredith.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

VIA AIR MAIL

GSM-Per

October 16, 1950

Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Ins. Co.
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Sirs:

I carry an automobile insurance policy with your good company.

Here is notice that I collided with a Ford pickup in Raleigh, North Carolina, October 12. No terrible damage in any way, but I suppose the Ford pickup man will claim against me. I have fixed my car myself. He was going a little fast, but he had the right of way and I didn't.

I doubt that more than at most $20.00 worth of damage was done to his truck. His truck was owned by the Stephenson Appliance Company, 225 South Wilmington Street, Raleigh, North Carolina. Driver of the truck was E. B. Smith. License number was North Carolina 907-806.

E. B. Smith and I by agreement summoned the Raleigh police to inspect the scene. Traffic Officer Smith of the Raleigh force made a map and took down all particulars. E. B. Smith had no drivers license on his person, but informed Traffic Officer Smith that he, E. B. Smith, could and would produce a drivers license as soon as he could go home and get it. Some negligence on both sides. Hard to apportion blame, but my guess is a court would put most of it on me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC-Lepc Dist

October 16, 1950

Atlanta	Carolinas	Atlanta	29.01

967 @ 3¢

October 10, 11, and 12

	11.00
	5.86
	.05
Tips	.60
	46.52

George S. Mitchell

October 9 - 13, 1950

Council business in various places.

gsm - Pers

October 16, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Heizer
1500 block Lakewood Avenue
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Bebe and Jimmy:

Many thanks all over again.

Mighty proud of both of you and of your children and of your nice house.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Signed in Dr Mitchell's absence

gsm-Per

October 16, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw
Textbook Department
Harper and Brothers Publishers
49 East 33rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Marie and Harry:

I had business in Rock Hill one day last week drumming up a Home Town Self-Survey like the Greenville one.

The business carried me to a gal named Dorothy Jones, who teaches at Winthrop, and she carried me to such a nice building for lunch -- Edward S. Joynes Hall. I am ashamed to say that I knew more about Dr. Joynes than almost anybody I could turn up at Winthrop College (and of course I spread my knowledge around -- biggity.)

A pleasure to be again within the glow of the Joynes-Ragsdale-Shaw kindness.

Did I write you that when I dug around into Father's papers I came across a photograph of a group gathered on the steps of our house on the campus on the occasion of President Taft's visit? Next to the President stood Dr. Joynes. Father's handwriting on the back of the photo listed everyone present. Reaching your grandfather, the inscription said, "At President Taft's left, Dr. Edward S. Joynes, to whom I introduced the President." I deposited the photograph in the archives of the South Carolina Historical Society.

Sincerely,

GSM:er

George S. Mitchell

GSM-Per

October 16, 1950

Messrs Longmans, Green & Company
Publishers
London, England

Dear Sirs:

Here is an extra copy of a review of Mr. Christopher Lloyd's book.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

SRC - E the Dir

October 16, 1950

Miss Ellen Murray
Box 1301, Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Murray:

I will be there then, as agreed, on Friday morning, November 17, in time for chapel. I haven't looked up the planes yet, and I may need some help on getting met at Lexington, but I will write you in plenty of time about that.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

Dear Mr. Mitchell, 10-11-50

We have been unable to find anyone else to take your place and everyone concerned is very excited about your coming for our conference. While we realize that you have many other responsibilities, we feel that conferences such as this are of great value to students now who will later be doing the type of work that you are now doing. We hope that you also will feel that the signifigance of this conference will outweigh other responsibilities for the time being. We are meeting tonight to plan the details of the conference schedule and a letter to this effect will follow very shortly.

Sincerely,

Box 1301

Ellen Murray

Ellen Murray, YWCA Pres.

gem - Pers

October 17, 1950

Mrs. Irma Burr
2223 Ninth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia

Dear Irma:

That was mighty kind indeed of you to write. Whatever I wrote you must have had in it some indication that I knew you weren't rich. Cease to worry about this matter and concern yourself with only the problems you've got of raising young Charles.

I wish I knew somebody in Alexandria who could help down there, but I don't know a soul. However, I thoroughly approve of your coming back to this general part of the world. Try Georgia!

Let me know where you settle.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

2223 Ninth Avenue,
Huntington, W. Va.
October 13, 1950

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

I was very glad to hear from you again. The only reason for my delay in answering your letter is that I was most reluctant to send you a hard luck story and no check. However, I feel you will understand. I realize only too well that your organization can't continue to function on moral support alone, but no matter how much I try to juggle the figures around on my budget, I just can't seem to come up with anything but red figures. I'm just one of the thousands who is caught in the middle with the cost of living soaring and income remaining the same. Enough for that--the fact remains that if and when I am in a position to join the Council, it will be first on my list. I hope that won't be in the too far distant future.

Little Charlie started to school this fall and seems to be getting along very nicely. For the time being, at least, he is quite anxious to learn.

I have recently been trying to arrange a transfer with some federal agency in Alexandria, Louisiana, but haven't been successful. Louisiana is my home, you know, and I suppose I'm getting a little homesick. I don't know any of the appointing officers for the various agencies there, which makes things rather difficult.

Let me hear from you when you find time to write. I'm sure you are busy--and yours is a worthy cause. Hope your next letter from me will contain better news.

Sincerely,

Anna Burr

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Exec Dir

X

Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn
Avenue, NE - WA 7963 or WA 1821

TELEGRAM

October 17, 1950
1:45 P.M.

Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer
1520 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

October 26 I will be at your meeting in Jackson.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to: Southern Regional Council

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1950 OCT 17 PM 1 02

AA79 NSB220

NS=JZB120 PD=JACKSON MISS 17 1135A=

TU ATLANTA

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

CONFUSED ON OUR MEETING DATE COULD YOU COME OCTOBER TWENTY=
SIXTH=

BRENT SCHAEFFER=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Sent: What Kind of South Do You Want

GSM - Pers

October 18, 1950

Mr. W. G. Carnahan
4407 Avenue H
Austin 5, Texas

Dear Bill:

I appreciate the notice about the dinner for the Granberys. I wish to goodness I could come. I believe I would were it not for the fact that I have to be in Richmond the 27th.

Here is a buck anyhow toward the fund.

I didn't know you were in Texas and I don't know what you do there or anything about you nowadays. How about telling us? How about also joining our Council? You ought to. We will let you and Mrs. Carnahan in for a joint membership of $4.00 but I expect you are a capitalist and ought to be a Sustaining Member at $10.00.

I greatly wish I could be at that dinner, not merely to honor the Granberys, but also because I want to push our Council's work into Texas and that would be a great gathering of our proper friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1950
Southern Regional Council

SPECIAL INVITATION

Appreciation Dinner

honoring

Dr. and Mrs. John C. Granbery

October 28, 1950, 7:30 P.M. - Driskill Hotel, $1.75 per plate

Reservations must be made by October 26.

****

Austin friends of the Granberys invite other friends to join them in saluting the three-quarters of a century of work years which they together have given for human rights and principles of true democracy in Texas. Dr. Granbery, now 76, and Mrs. Granbery, 70, have devoted their lives to the principles of freedom and justice. As a minister, educator, editor, and citizen, Dr. Granbery has displayed fearless courage in taking his stand for what he believed to be right. Mrs. Granbery has given unswerving loyalty and devotion to these same ideals. The cost has been their personal security.

Recognition of the Granberys efforts is especially appropriate at this time as they have just completed the twelfth year of publication of their magazine THE EMANCIPATOR. These twelve years of publication were achieved only by the severest sacrifices on their part. But their unselfishness is not enough!

At the dinner the Granberys will be presented with what we hope will be a substantial bank account to allow continued publication of THE EMANCIPATOR. Won't you do your part in making this "appreciation fund" grow? Single contributions, pledges of support, or twelve post-dated checks, one to be cashed monthly, would be most welcome. The printing and mailing expense alone for THE EMANCIPATOR is $2,500.00 per year.

Help make the years ahead a little less difficult for these good friends. Send checks, payable to Dr. John C. Granbery, to the address below (Mrs. Carnaham) as well as dinner reservations. See the October issue of THE EMANCIPATOR for further details of this effort.

FRIENDS OF THE GRANBERYS

Blake Smith
Dr. Blake Smith, Chairman

Mrs. W. G. Carnaham
4407 Avenue H
Austin, 5, Texas
Telephone 5-9864

Dr. Mitchell:
It would be wonderful if you could come to this! Regards—
Bill Carnahan

REMEMBER RESERVATIONS DEADLINE - OCTOBER 26

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October
20
1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, NE
Atlanta,
Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

A special committee nominated you yesterday to be one of the eighteen to attend the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth which will convene in Washington December 3-7. I hope you can accept this nomination.

Accepting it means you will go unless providentially hindered and you will pay your own way for there is no money. It also means that you will let me know not later than Monday, October 23 that you will go. Kindly fill out the enclosed form and return it to me.

It is urgent that you reply at once because I must send the names of the nominees to Washington Monday, October 23.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:dem
enc

N. B. If mailed Saturday the three cent postage is enough. If mailed Sunday, send special delivery. BEM

GSM = Gen. corresp.

October 21, 1950

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mays:

I am honored to be nominated to be one of the group to attend the White House Conference, and accept the nomination with appreciation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Exec. Dir.

DIOCESE OF RICHMOND
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
807 CATHEDRAL PLACE
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

REV. J. L. FLAHERTY
Diocesan Superintendent of Schools

Telephone
7-2959

October 23, 1950

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

All is in readiness for the Institute as the enclosed program indicates.

Here's hoping that you have a pleasant journey northward.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Flaherty
Superintendent

F/d
encl.

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1950

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL

Teachers Institute

OF THE DIOCESE OF RICHMOND

✝

SAINT JOSEPH'S VILLA • OCTOBER 26-27, 1950

Thursday, October 26

9:30 a.m.—Solemn High Mass—St. Joseph's Villa Chapel

Celebrant: Rev. Andrew O'Rourke, C.S.Sp.

Deacon: Rev. Andrew Doris, O.S.B.

Subdeacon: Rev. John T. Meehan

10:30 a.m.—General Meeting—Villa School Auditorium

Opening Prayer and Greetings: Rt. Rev. Leo J. Ryan, S.T.D., Vicar General

Address: "The Teaching Vocation — Its Rewards," Rev. Francis Crump, O.M.I., S.T.D., Oblate Scholasticate, Washington, D. C.

11:30 a.m.—Recess to visit Exhibits

12:45 p.m.—Meeting of Richmond Diocesan Unit, Catholic Library Association—School Library, 2nd Floor, Sister Francis, Daughters of Charity, Presiding

"Student Library Assistants," Sister Martha, Seton High School, Baltimore, Md.

2:30 p.m.—Elementary School Meeting—Villa School Auditorium. Panel Discussion on content of Teachers' Guides:

Father Flaherty, Presiding
Sister M. Helen, O.S.B., The Music Course
Sister Rosa, Daughters of Charity, The Art Course
Sister M. Evarista, S.M., The Science Course
Sister M. Rita Elaine, C.S.C, The Social Studies Course
Sister Mary Marcella, S.C.N., The Language Arts Course

2:30 p.m.—High School Meeting—2nd Floor Lobby, School Building, Sister M. Joan, S.C.N., Presiding

Address: "The Christian Foundation Program in Catholic Secondary Schools," Sister Mary Janet, S.C., A.M., Department of Education, Catholic University

Friday, October 27

9:30 a.m.—Address: "The Remedial Reading Program," Dr. Frank D. Whalen, Asst. Superintendent, New York City Public Schools

10:30 a.m.—Address: "The Teaching Vocation—Its Opportunities," Father Crump

1:30 p.m.—Concert by St. Joseph's Villa Orchestra

2:00 p.m.—Address: "What is the South?", George S. Mitchell, Ph.D., Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

3:00 p.m.—Address: "The School as a Generator of Good Community Relations," Dr. Whalen

The Exhibit of Religious Articles, School Books and Supplies is in the Gymnasium. Everyone is urged to visit all the booths which will be open from early morning to late afternoon. See other side of this program for list of exhibitors.

We are grateful to the following firms for their exhibits at the Institute:

Booths:

1-2-3 Flowers School Equipment Co., Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

4-5 Religious Goods Shop
Richmond, Virginia

6 Motion Picture Supply Company
Richmond, Virginia

7-8 William J. Gallery & Company
Washington, D. C.

9 D. C. Heath and Company
New York, New York

10 William H. Sadlier, Inc.
New York, New York

11 Scott Foresman and Company
New York, New York

12 Laidlow Brothers, Inc.
New York, New York

13 Iroquois Publishing Company, Inc.
Syracuse, New York

14 Geo. A. Pflaum, Publisher, Inc.
Dayton, Ohio

15 Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

16 The L. W. Singer Company, Inc.
Syracuse, New York

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October 24, 1950

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OCT 26 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I am expecting to be in Atlanta for most of the week which starts October 30th. Will you be around your office at that time? There is something of mutual interest about which I would like to talk to you.

Unless I hear that you are going to be out of town, I'll call you when I get to Atlanta and we can make a definite appointment.

Fraternally yours,

Larry Rogin

Lawrence Rogin,
Director
Education & Publicity

lr/rs

1, misc.

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October 24, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Room 432
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Some months ago we initiated a project for the purpose of acquainting various groups in the community that we serve with the procedures and services of a modern hospital and with its relationship to the total community.

As one step in that program, we sought out the public schools in our district, in an experiment designed to enlist the interest of youth and to reduce, insofar as possible, a prevalent fear of hospitals which very often sets in at a young age.

Enclosed is a copy of our periodical, the Jewish Memorial Hospital Newsletter, which is devoted to a report on this experiment.

I hope that you will find it of interest and would welcome your comments and suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Miller,
Superintendent

LM:gw

RECEIVED
OCT 26 1950
Southern Regional Council

JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Newsletter

Volume 1 Special Community School Edition Number 1

OUR PLEDGE — TO MERIT YOUR SUPPORT

JMH "Know Your Hospital" Project Impresses Visiting School Children

JMH Photo by H. H. Briller

Children of Class 7-8 S. P. 1, Inwood Junior High School, in front of the Hospital before starting their tour. Flanked by Miss Martha Hicks, their teacher, and Louis Miller, Superintendent of JMH, they are (left to right, standing) Carole Bresler, Regina Farthing, Miriam Versh, Rosalie Lokatz, Judith Unger, Toni Breakstone, Leslie Kaufman, Allan Gutman, Alfred Stein, who wrote to Mr. Miller accepting his invitation to visit the Hospital, George Ubogy and Richard Wortman; (seated) Lawrence Bialla, Carl Steinitz, Arnold Eisenbaum, Roy Bryler and David Savitz.

Teachers See "Fear of Hospitals" Dispelled by JMH School Program

Martha E. Hicks and Lillian Hoover, the teachers from P. S. 52 (Manhattan) who accompanied their classes on the visit to the Hospital, have written their appraisal of this project, as follows:

"An invitation to visit our community hospital, Jewish Memorial! Did that seem to conjure up an exciting and instructive afternoon for our Junior High boys and girls?

"Nevertheless we accepted our invitation and arrived one afternoon at the hospital where we were greeted by the genial superintendent, Mr. Louis Miller, and then (were) ushered into the hospital library on the main floor.

"To the satisfaction and delight of both pupils and teachers, we found that our community hospital it not only an efficiently-run organization in caring for the sick but also a place where one can

(Continued on page 2)

A far-reaching program to acquaint the people of the entire area that Jewish Memorial Hospital serves with the facilities of the Hospital and its value to the community; and to help eliminate the prevalent fear of hospitals was initiated this past Spring by Louis Miller, Superintendent of the Hospital, in cooperation with local school authorities. Dr. Abraham Wiener, principal of the Inwood Junior High School (P.S. 52, Manhattan) was the first to enter into this program and has expressed his view that this activity is very much worthwhile. "There have been," he said, "definite educational results," that have "helped bring about a better understanding on the part of our pupils on the services you render our community."

The effect of this effort is already apparent in a number of particulars. Many more children in this area know the Hospital at first-hand and appreciate what it means to the community. Groups of children have visited the Hospital and have seen for themselves the intricate machinery that is required for the operation on a high level of a modern hospital institution; many of the visitors have written school compositions about it or have undertaken other educational projects with the Jewish Memorial Hospital as the main theme. Finally, newspapers have picked up the story and the New York *Times* assigned a feature writer and photographer to report on this program to the *Times* readership.

And this is only the beginning.

Initiated as an educational and public relations project of Jewish Memorial Hospital, it is now expected to grow to take in many more junior high school children and adult groups as well. It

(Continued on page 2)

Teachers Applaud JMH For Tour Educational Values

(Continued from page 1)

spend an hour or two in seeing how that efficiency is being accomplished.

"From the heating plant, kitchen, laundry, storerooms and library on the lower floors to the sun rooms on the roof for canvalescents, our pupils found, in the workings of a hospital, many things to challenge their interest.

"Of course, the X-Ray rooms, the laboratories, with their fine instruments and equipment, the kitchen preparing meals for hundreds of patients were the places that captured and held the pupils' attention. The experimental exhibits of parts of the human body, the Blood Bank, and the therapy work being done with children in the hospital made the pupils realize what an important part the hospital plays in the community, and what it is doing for their care and protection.

"The informal, easy, cheerful, and friendly spirit that pervaded the hospital dispelled any fear of doctors and their work.

"As the pupils returned to the classroom to continue their study of 'Home-School-Community Relationships', they felt ready to discuss intelligently and enthusiastically the facilities of JMH.

"Good community relations have been established between our school and our community hospital in these visits, and we can truly say we know, appreciate, and have a real interest in Jewish Memorial Hospital."

Photo courtesy New York Times

First stop for another contingent of school visitors on the tour was the Jewish Memorial Hospital Community Library. Here, the children were allowed to roam at will and question the librarian, Golda Zimmerman. Surrounding her are (left to right) Stephen Rosenbaum, Joan Kreisler, Roger Sachs, Susan Rowe, Peter Oettinger, Donald Frank, Jan Cooper, Carol Freger, Elliot Sachs, Eileen Dupond, Ralph Dannheisser, Fred Goepfert, Mrs. Zimmerman, Edwin Percich, Michael Levine and Alan Rosenstreter.

JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Newsletter

Vol. 1 No. 4 Special Edition

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DR. A. L. LEVY
President, Medical Board
LOUIS MILLER *Superintendent*

Send all items of Hospital and public interest to:
George Wallach, *Editor*
JMH NEWSLETTER
Broadway at 196th Street
New York 34, N. Y.
Telephone: LOrraine 7-3600

JMH "Know Your Hospital" Project Makes Hit With School Children

(Continued from page 1)

is expected that a direct result of this project which will last all through the Fall and continue thereafter, will be a direct knowledge of the Hospital by an overwhelming percentage of the population of this area; and, in many cases, a reduction of the "fear of hospitals," which so often hinders rapid recovery where hospitalization is required.

The project began in the early Spring of this year when arrangements were made for an address to be delivered by Louis Miller, Hospital Superintendent, before the assembly program of the Inwood Junior High School. It turned out that many of the pupils had some familiarity with the hospital and that almost all of them were curious as to how a hospital functions. In that assembly program, which consisted largely of questions and answers, a number of the school children inquired as to when the new hospital building would be erected. Many expressed a desire to visit the hospital and applauded Mr. Miller's invitation that they form groups and actually arrange for such visits. One student asked Mr. Miller's opinion on socialized medicine.

Shortly after that, the first letter by a class representative was received asking for an opportunity to visit the Hospital. This led to arrangements for several such visits by classroom pupils. Accompanied by their teachers they came to the institution and made a tour of the Hospital building.

In reporting one such visit, the New York *Times* wrote in part as follows on April 29: "Anyone in Washington Heights or Inwood who thinks of a hospital only as a dreaded place you go when you are sick is going to have to expand his definition. That is, if he wants it to cover the diverse com-

(Continued on page 4)

School Children Thank Staff For Education Tour of Hospital

Following are excerpts of opinions expressed in the compositions written by some of the school children who visited Jewish Memorial Hospital and, under the guidance of Louis Miller, Superintendent, were taken through the institution:

Eileen Dupond: "On April 28th when we went to the Jewish Memorial Hospital we learned that there is no reason to fear hospitals . . . That about ends a very enjoyable afternoon. I am really beginning to get a clear picture why our younger generation has no fear of hospitals."

Hannah Ganz: "We felt very welcome when we were greeted by Mr. Louis Miller, the superintendent. He was going to be our guide for the afternoon . . . I hope that many more classes visit and see how this wonderful community hospital helps us in the way of living."

Helen Bartfeld: "This was not our first acquaintance with the hospital, for some time ago, Mr. L. Miller talked about the hospital and invited a few classes to visit it. Mr. Wiener discussed it with Mr. L. Miller, and we were given permission to see our community hospital in operation . . . I may have left the hospital but the memory of this visit shall always remain."

Alan Dankwerth: "We got a glimpse of what each department and its staff does to make a patient well and comfortable."

Suzanne Lieberman: "After seeing all the things mentioned, I had gathered a great deal of information about the hospital, and now the greater part of my fear of hospitals is gone."

Joan McAvey: "After a most instructive and enjoyable afternoon, I left the hospital knowing that never again would I fear a hospital, and knowing it was a place to help, not hinder people in their daily lives."

Dear Mr. Miller:

I am writing to express my appreciation for the courtesy extended to some of our classes in permitting them to visit your hospital and to see the manifold functions that a modern hospital furnishes a community.

I know that these visits have had definite educational results and have helped bring about a better understanding, on the part of our pupils, of the services you render the community.

The (excerpts from) letters (appearing on this page) were written by some of those who visited the Jewish Memorial Hospital and tell for themselves what the reactions of individual children were.

Cordially yours,

(s) Abraham Wiener
Principal
P. S. 52 (Manhattan)

Burton Bernstein: "As we walked into the hospital, one of the first things I noticed was how clean everything was . . . I think we all gained considerable knowledge from our trip to the hospital. One of the things I know I learned is that now I have no fear of hospitals."

Ruth Skolnick: "After one of the most enjoyable and instructive afternoons, we left the hospital with the knowledge in our hearts that if we ever should have to go to a hospital we would know, that a hospital is a place that is made to help us."

Michaela Jellinck: "Friday, May 26th, 1950, at 1:30 P.M., started a most enjoyable and educational afternoon at the Jewish Memorial Hospital, which more children from schools in Inwood should have the pleasure to enjoy . . . It is always a great comfort to know that there is such a splendid modern building in our community for all, regardless of race, color or creed."

Lusilotte Singer: "When you hear the word 'hospital' your feet and hands start trembling and your heart feels hot and hands feel cold. That word is just as harmless as the word 'movies.' You're only afraid because of memories when you were a child, or some other accident. We went to the hospital on Friday, May 26, 1950. Class 7-8 S.P.2 left the school at 1:30 and walked along Broadway. On our way in I noticed the beautiful tulips in the garden which makes the lovely hospital even more beautiful . . . I would also like to say thank you to Mr. Louis Miller who made it possible for Class 8 S.P.2 to make this most marvelous and exciting visit."

David Savitz: "This letter is to thank you for enabling my class, 7-8 S.P.1, and me to tour your beautiful, modern hospital. I can speak for all the class in saying that we greatly enjoyed the excursion."

Carl Steinitz: "Our whole class wants to thank you for our very interesting and enjoyable tour through the Jewish Memorial Hospital."

Joan Kreisler: "If there is ever anything the school or the pupils can do for the hospital, please let us know and we will do our best."

Carole Bressler: "I could have stayed in the library all day . . . The trip was very interesting and I enjoyed it a great deal."

Regina Farthings "I am very thankful for a chance to visit our commun-

(Continued on page 4)

A group of school children taking notes while Superintendent Louis Miller guides them on an inspection of the kitchen.

Photo Courtesy New York Times

JMH "Know Your Hospital" Project Makes Hit With School Children

(Continued from page 2)

munity activities of Jewish Memorial Hospital, Broadway and 196th Street.

"He could get a better definition (and incidentally a dazzingly simple new one for tuberculosis) from some 12-year-olds from P. S. 52 who toured the hospital yesterday at the invitation of its superintendent, Louis Miller.

"Yesterday's young visitors were excited most by the laboratory. Squealing with surprise and interest, they looked through microscopes at bacteria and blood cells a thousand times larger than life.

" 'We saw diseases through a powerful microscope,' reported one member of the class. 'Tuberculosis is a group of blue dots with two little red lines.'

"Organs preserved in jars of solution proved fascinating too. 'I have often wondered what my brain looks like,' one boy observed. 'Now I know.' Skirting the areas where patients might be disturbed, the tour took in the medical library, with a chance to look through the books; the engine room and carpenter shop, the laundry, the kitchen with its 'vegetable cutlets' for special diets, the solarium and—almost as popular as the laboratory—the lead-lined X-ray room.

"A question period brought out one that was somewhat on the borderline of medicine. 'Would you please tell me what a diathermy is?' asked a girl with red hair, 'because someone in our apartment house uses one, and it interferes with the television.' But it also helped clear up some of the doubts and confusions that contribute to fear of hospitals. Mr. Miller finds this prevalent and thinks it usually starts in childhood.

"It is his notion that people ought to get well enough acquainted with hospitals—particularly their own community hospital, like Jewish Memorial—so that when, and if, they become patients 'they will feel they are among friends.' "

Meanwhile, the children were busy with compositions about their experience during these visits. Excerpts from some of these compositions appear elsewhere in this issue.

The program has been unanimously described as a success and as a token of the increased knowledge and desire for cooperation of the residents of all of the sections that the Jewish Memorial Hospital serves.

School Children Thank Staff For Education Tour of Hospital

(Continued from page 3)

ity hospital . . . Then we left the hospital to go home. I thought it was one of the most interesting trips I ever took. It was also very educational."

Donald Frank: "I enjoyed the tour you took us on and I would like to go again."

Arnold Eisenbaum: "Are you acquainted with your community hospital? Would you be well taken care of if you took sick? These and many other questions were answered when our class toured the Jewish Memorial Hospital."

Alfred Stein: "I am sure that we have gotten a great deal of information about the Jewish Memorial Hospital . . . This call on the hospital will long be remembered by Class 7-8 S.P.1."

Rosalie Lokatz: "I will never forget my most interesting tour of the Jewish Memorial Hospital. Besides having a nice time, I learned a great deal about the running of a hospital."

Susan Deni: "The doctors were all very nice and it was a very enjoyable visit to the Jewish Memorial Hospital."

Roy Gryler: "On Friday, April 21st, I went to the hospital. I wasn't a patient though. I went as one of the sixteen privileged children who went on a tour of the Jewish Memorial Hospital. The purpose of this visit was to familiarize us with our Community Hospital."

Michael Frank: "We express our thanks to all the people who were kind enough to explain how a hospital ticks."

Robert Kandel: "Through the expert planning of Mr. Wiener, Mr. Miller and the hospital staff, this excursion was the best we ever had. I appreciate immensely their successful effort to give us an enjoyable visit."

Jane Shrobe: "In the sun room we told Dr. Miller what we learned on the trip . . . On the way out we saw the clinic."

Julia Pardo: "On May 12th our class took a trip to our neighborhood hospital. For some of us it was the first time over its threshold. Though on the majority we are all well acquainted with the hospital and its employees. Our hospital is the safest place anyone could be when ill. It has the most modern and sanitary equipment, the best equipped laboratory, and the best skilled technicians."

Jackie Beatus: "The cooperation of all of the hospital staff made the tour doubly enjoyable."

J M H NEWSLETTER
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Vol. 1, No. 4 Special Edition

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SRC - Exec Dir

November 2, 1950

Mrs. Virginia Lacy Jones
School of Library Service
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Jones:

I will do whatever you want done about the book review November 14 and a cut-down transcription, and so on.

A problem about the transcription, though, is that I will be taking a midnight plane the 14th for New York. Maybe we ought to do that part of it in the daytime on November 14. We have a Soundscriber, if that is what you use.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 1, 1950

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

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NOV 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to remind you of your engagement to speak at Atlanta University on the monthly Book Review Program sponsored by the School of Library Service, Tuesday, November 14, at 7:30 P. M.

As agreed in our telephone conversation, we are asking you to discuss the trends in recent books in the field of race relations. You will have thirty to forty minutes at your disposal for your discussion. I am enclosing the programs of several other book reviews so that you will have an idea of how it is conducted. Usually the day after the book review a radio transcription, with a fifteen minutes or thirty minutes of the entire program, is made to be broadcast on the following Sunday. Would you agree to do a condensation of your discussion for the radio program? We would be pleased to have the transcription cut in your office in order to avoid having you come across town.

Mrs. Josephine Thompson of our staff will come by your office in the next day or so to talk with you further about the program and to get any suggestions you may have about the bibliography which is always included on the program.

We deeply appreciate your taking time from your busy routine to appear on this program.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Lacy Jones

(Mrs.) Virginia Lacy Jones
Director

VLJ:W

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE
Book Review Program

in celebration of
UNITED NATIONS DAY
October 24, 1950

Introductory Remarks . . . . . Felix Walter
French Dept.
Atlanta University

TRUMAN, STALIN AND PEACE. By A. Z. Carr. Doubleday, 1950. $2.75

Review by . . . . . William Boyd
Political Science Dept.
Atlanta University

"Trends in Recent Books on the International Situation"

Discussion by . . . . . Hugo Skala
Dept. of Economics
Atlanta University

7:30 P. M. Exhibition Gallery
Trevor Arnett Library

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General Information

AMERICA'S ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS. By Emil Lengyel. Harper & Brothers: American Way Series, Revised Edition, 1950.

A short review of American foreign policy in recent years described as to its making, development and relation to the Western Hemisphere, Europe, East and the World, to the United Nations and all the present problems (including Korean War). A very good general information resource for everybody, excellent as a textbook on college level.

THE MAN IN THE STREET. By Thomas A. Bailey. Macmillan, 1948. $5.00

Tells about the impact of public opinion on American foreign policy. Contains interesting information and is written in a fine style.

MILLIONS-OF-DICTATORS. By Emil Lengyel. Funk and Wagnalls, 1936. $2.00

Similar to the previous as to the contents, but more elaborated as regards the formation of the public opinion in United States, Russia, Great Britain and France.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND FOREIGN POLICY. By Gabriel A. Almond. Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1950. $3.75

"This study is a structural analysis of American attitudes towards foreign policy. It does not merely describe the fluctuations of opinion, but in addition seeks to relate them to the content of basic American attitudes, locates them in the social and political structure and evaluates them in the light of the foreign policy environment of our time."

Good reading for students of social science.

More About Europe

THE STATE OF EUROPE. By Howard K. Smith. A. A. Knopf, 1949. $3.75

A survey of European affairs and politics during the first four years after the last war. An analysis of the factors involved in the cold war by use of intimate knowledge of European history. A liberal and mature approach to the understanding of Soviet-American relations as they affect the European problems.

DECISION IN GERMANY. By Lucius D. Clay. Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1950. $4.50.

An authoritative account by the deputy military governor--later the military governor--of the four years attempts to set up a quadripartite government in Berlin, of the happenings in the Allied Control Council, of the Berlin blockade and the formation of the West German government. A useful source of information.

HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION. By Joseph Stalin and Others. International Publisher, 1939. $2.00

A description of methods and tactics used by the Bolshevik's minority to get hold of the great Russian Empire, methods and tactics used later to overthrow the majority--government of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A more or less frank warning against these methods and tactics for the democratic nations.

More About Asia and Pacific

AMERICA'S FUTURE IN THE PACIFIC. By John C. Vincent. Rutgers University Press, 1947. $3.00

A symposium of twelve lectures delivered at the Second Quadrennial Institute, Mayling Soong Foundation, Wellesley College by experts on the countries of the Pacific treating the economic, social, religious and political structures and problems of these countries. The role of the United States, Russia and Great Britain are examined.

KOREA TODAY. By George M. McCune. Harvard University Press, 1950. $5.00

The first comprehensive study of Korea since its liberation from Japanese imperialism and its division in Soviet-sponsored North and American-sponsored South. An up-to-date analysis of the situation and policies of great powers and United Nations.

THE RISE OF RUSSIA IN ASIA. By David D. Dallin. Yale University Press, 1949. $5.00

Deals with the historical background of the emergence of Russia in the Far-East. The Russian expansion under the Tsars and under the Soviet Regime towards China, Mongolia and Korea from the middle of the nineteenth century up to 1931 is given, excellent historical material offered.

NEXT in the Book Review Series

November 14 - REPRISAL. By Arthur Gordon

Review by . . . . . William Hale
Sociology Dept.
Clark College

"Trends in Recent Books on Racial Problems"

Discussion by . . . . . George S. Mitchell
Director
Southern Regional
Council

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

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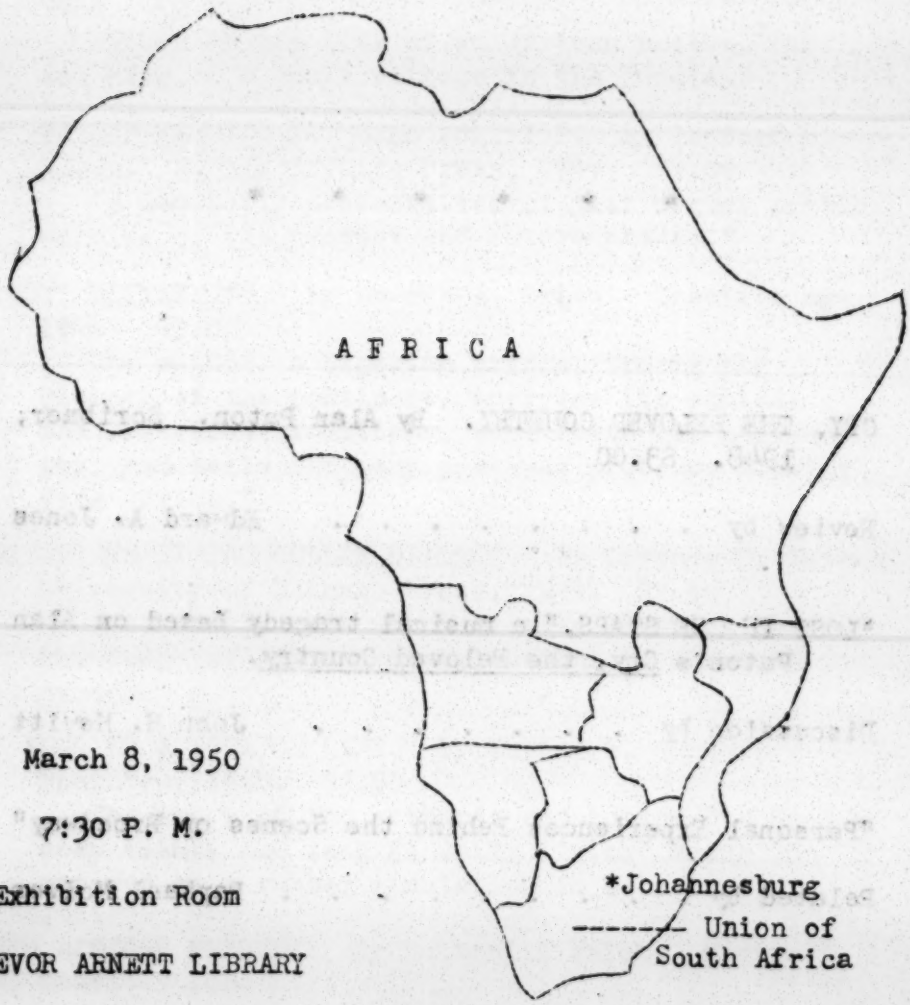
First Monthly

Book Review Program



March 8, 1950

7:30 P. M.

Exhibition Room

TREVOR ARNETT LIBRARY

Recordings on tonight's program from the play "Lost in the Stars." Words by Maxwell Anderson. Music by Kurt Weill.

* * * * * *

CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY. By Alan Paton. Scribner, 1948. $3.00

Review by . . . . . Edward A. Jones

"LOST IN THE STARS," a musical tragedy based on Alan Paton's Cry, the Beloved Country.

Discussion by . . . . . John H. Hewitt

"Personal Experiences Behind the Scenes on Broadway"

Related by . . . . . Raphael McIver

AFRICAN RENAISSANCE

PATH OF THUNDER. By Peter Abrahams. Harper, 1948. $2.75

Moving novel, by a native of South Africa, about racial tensions there.

THE SKY AND THE FOREST. By Cecil S. Forester. Little, 1948. $2.75

"Story of the life of an African native, Loa, god and king of a small village in the jungle."

THE AFRICAN MANDATE IN WORLD POLITICS. By Rayford W. Logan. Public Affairs Press, 1949. $4.00

"A scholarly presentation of this urgent problem warning of its present and future abuses."

WITHOUT BITTERNESS. By Akweke A. Orizu. Creative Age, 1944. $3.00

The author, a Nigerian prince, traces the history of the continent, analyzes its ethical and religious traditions, sets forth its philosophy, and tells the many post-war problems steming from Africa."

AFRICANISMS IN THE GULLAH DIALECT. By Lorenzo D. Turner. University of Chicago Press, 1949. $7.50

A scholarly work which greatly advances our knowledge of African contributions to American speech.

NEW SONG IN A STRANGE LAND. By Esther S. Warner. Houghton, 1948. $3.50

The story of the author's resolution "to find deep beauty and song in daily living" among the natives on a rubber plantation in Liberia.

NORTH AFRICAN PRELUDE. By Galbraith Welch. Morrow, 1949. $6.00

"Seven thousand years of North African history, beginning with the days of Mena, and ending with 1943."

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Book Review Program

* * *
*** *** ***
* * *

THE MATURE MIND. By H. A. Overstreet. Norton, 1949. $3.50

Review by . . . . . Prof. Paul Clifford
School of Education
Atlanta University

July 11, 1950
7:30 P. M.

Exhibition Gallery
Trevor Arnett Library

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Best Sellers in Popular Psychology

BE YOUR REAL SELF. By David H. Fink, M. D. Simon and Schuster, 1950. 307p. $2.95

"A practical guide to mental and emotional balance, realistic thinking and happier relations with others."

EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF LIVING. By O. Spurgeon English, M. D. and Gerald H. J. Pearson, M. D. W. W. Norton, 1945. 438p. $5.00

Explains in detail the entire psychological development of the human being, from early infancy to old age. Practical suggestions are given which will help maintain emotional balance at all ages.

THE HAPPY FAMILY. By John Levy, M. D. and Ruth Monroe, Ph.D. Knopf, 1949. 319p. $3.00

The psychological development of the family, its trials and accomplishments, are described from early marriage through economic adversity to later success.

LOVE AGAINST HATE. By Karl Menninger, M. D. Harcourt, Brace, 1942. 311p. $3.75

"The love instinct generates the creative energy that has led to man's achievements in art, in science and in living together with His fellow man. Demonstrates how we can make its power more effective in work, in play, in education, in parent-child relations, in sex life and in solving both our personal problems and the problems of society at large."

MAN AGAINST HIMSELF. By Karl Mennenger, M.D. Harcourt, Brace, 1938. 485p. $4.50

"With case histories that are both human and dramatic, the author shows how often men's bad

luck, failure and actual illnesses result from a subconscious will toward self-defeat. When once rooted out into the open the various diseases and misfortunes resulting from the self-destructive impulse may be cured."

RELEASE FROM NERVOUS TENSION. By David H. Fink, M. D. Simon and Schuster, 1943. 232p. $2.50

The author, a practicing neuro-psychiatrist, has developed a method of treating nervous tension. His system of relaxation which is both mental and physical in its approach does much to create healthy nerves and a healthy mind.

PSYCHIATRY FOR THE CURIOUS. By George H. Preston, M. D. Rinehart, 1940. 148p. $2.00

"Entertainingly written, without technical terms, a thorough presentation of a fascinating subject. Will interest everyone who wants to know why people do and say what they do."

THE SUBSTANCE OF MENTAL HEALTH. By George H. Preston, M. D. Rinehart, 1943. 147p. $2.00

A book which gives a clear understanding of the simple yet basic laws of mental health.

* * * * * * * *

The Last Book Review in
the Summer Series

July 31 KILLERS OF THE DREAM. By Lillian Smith.

Review by . . . . . Prof. Mozell Hill
Dept. of Sociology
Atlanta University

Prof. Glenn Rainey
English Department
Georgia School of
Technology

November 3, 1950

Mr. Frank S. Loescher
3-5 A City Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

I am honored to be chairman at the breakfast Thursday, November 16, at 8:30. I will be on hand and will try to do my duty.

In any table of precedence, Charles Johnson comes way ahead of me, but I will tamely take orders from the Program Chairman.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
395-A City Hall
Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVED
NOV 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

November 1, 1950

Air Mail

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are taking the liberty of listing you as chairman of the breakfast clinic "Working in the South", to be held on Thursday, November 16th, 8:30 to 10:00 a.m., at the forthcoming National Conference on Intergroup Relations.

While we certainly hope this will be an informal session, we think it best that someone be responsible for leading the discussion. At the present time, the following persons are scheduled to participate:

Herman H. Long, Director
Race Relations Department
American Missionary Association
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Ben Segal
Education Department
CIO Textile Workers Union
500-A Grand Street, Apt. 11-E
New York City

Charles S. Johnson, President
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Please feel free to communicate with these individuals. We look forward to seeing you at the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Frank S. Loescher

Frank S. Loescher
Program Chairman

FSL:G:h

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

RECEIVED NOV 6 1950 Southern Regional Council

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

1950 NOV 6 PM 3 19

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AA32 NSD217 TU ATLANTA

NS UXA120 DL PD=UX NEW ORLEANS LA 6 141P=

PAUL D WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA

DEEPLY AND SINCERELY REGRET THAT URGENT BUSINESS MATTERS UNEXPECTEDLY ARISING PREVENT MY ATTENDANCE AT ATLANTA MEETING AS I HAD PLANNED. ACCEPT THIS EXPRESSION OF BEST WISHES FOR A THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION AND BE ASSURED ALWAYS OF THE ACTIVE COOPERATION OF THE RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT OF THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH INDIVIDIUALLY AND AS A GROUP=

JOHN J MC CANN CHAIRMAN RACE RELATIONS DEPT
CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 8, 1950

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It has been suggested that there should be a meeting of the eighteen additional Georgia delegates to the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth prior to the conference. This seems necessary in order to have a brief discussion of the conference and if necessary to elect a chairman of this portion of the Georgia delegation.

I am, therefore, inviting you to attend a meeting on Saturday morning, November 18, in the Conference Room of the Atlanta University Administration Building at 10 o'clock. The meeting should adjourn before noon - time enough for you to get lunch and see the Morehouse - Fisk football game.

We are also inviting other known Georgia delegates who are not in the eighteen.

Please return the enclosed card indicating that you will be present.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:H
Encl

SRC Ex Dir
Confs

November 13, 1950

Miss Ellen Murray
Box 1301, Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ellen Murray:

Thanks very much for having somebody at the airport on Friday the 17th at 11:33 A.M. It will be mighty nice to ride back through the bluegrass and up to the blue hills.

I will do any speaking you tell me to do at 6:30 Friday night. I don't know what the SDA is, but suppose it behaves itself.

I am not light-hearted about promising to be in speaking form at 7:30 Saturday morning, but I will promise.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Box 1301 Berea College
Berea, Kentucky
November 9, 1950

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Received your letter of November 6; and we will arrange to have someone meet you at the Lexington airport on the seventeenth.

I have talked to several people who have heard your "one really good speech" and we think that will be quite satisfactory. We will have the blackboard ready and waiting.

As I said in my last letter, we would like to have you speak to a group under the sponsorship of SDA on Friday nite at 6:30. The committee in charge of that program has met since I last wrote you and they would like to request that you speak on tenant farming problems. Hope that's OK.

On Saturday morning we will want you in one or two classes, as I said before; one of those classes will be "Intergroup Relations" which meets at 7:30. In these classes, you can say whatever you please (however we hope the topic will bear some resemblance to economic problems). The luncheon Saturday noon will emphasize labor problems and Lucy Mason, CIO; Roscoe Giffin; Berea Sociology; and Ruth Warren, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; will be the participants. This will be a meeting of the whole conference but only those mentioned above will be the main speakers. Oh yes, I guess I should tell you who will be speaking with you on Friday evening at SDA. Mildred Teasley from TVA will speak on TVA, and Pearly Ayer from the Ag department here will speak on farm coops.

Mildred Teasley is the only new addition to the list of speakers, unless we can get "Scotty" Cowan, whom someone suggested might be back from Scotland.

See you in about a week!

Sincerely,

Ellen Murray

Ellen Murray
YWCA President

SRC - Exec Dir

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 17, 1950

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

RECEIVED
NOV 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On behalf of the faculty of the Atlanta University School of Library Service, I wish to thank you for your very splendid discussion on our Book Review Program. We appreciate your taking time out from your many activities to do this for us.

If we can help you in your program, we shall be happy to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Lacy Jones
(Mrs.) Virginia Lacy Jones
Director

VLJ:W

Miyo

November 20, 1950

Miss Sakiko Miyashiro
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Miyashiro:

You were very nice to come and fetch me and show me what I had next to do.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

11-26-50

Washington DC — Oct 25-50

Dear Dr. Mitchell —

retour from my trip to the South it is my first desire to thank you for all the help you gave me. I made — I think so — a great experience and I owe this experience and my new knowledge in a essential extent to you.

Mrs. Roberta Read has been so helpful and the day I spent with Mr Dabbs on his (and others) farms were more interesting to me as you may imagine.

In Charleston where I have been from Sunday afternoon until Monday evening I enjoyed the wonderful city but became depressed by the mentality of his inhabitants. Even with Mrs Childs who invited me for dinner on Monday and were in any kind so helpful I arrived in the short time of our meeting not to a perfect agreement.

Thank you! Kind regards to Mrs. Mitchell and the daughters Yours Kumar Mazumder

SRC- Executive Director

BEREA COLLEGE
BEREA, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS

November 27, 1950.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am sorry that when you came to Berea recently it was necessary for me to be absent. From various sources I have heard of the interest which the Conference created and the satisfaction in your part in it.

Thank you very much for coming.

I enclose a check 60.00 NH to aid in the defraying of expenses. This is just a gesture of our interest and good-will.

Recorded:
20.00 - Expenses
40.00 - honoraria

Yours sincerely,

FS Hutchins

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1950
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

PLEASE DETACH CHECK BEFORE DEPOSITING IN BANK

THE ABOVE CHECK IS IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ITEMS AS STATED BELOW, IF NOT CORRECT, PLEASE RETURN TO US AT ONCE.

VOUCHER NO. 5432

REMITTANCE ADVICE	DESCRIPTION	DATE OF ITEM	AMOUNT	DISCOUNT
FROM **BEREA COLLEGE** BEREA, KENTUCKY		11-27-50	60.00 NH.	
PAID THROUGH **BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.** BEREA, KENTUCKY		RECEIVED NOV 30 1950 Southern Regional Council		
NO RECEIPT NECESSARY OR DESIRED				
KEEP THIS FOR YOUR RECORD				

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1950
Southern Regional Council

Box 1301 Berea College
Berea, Kentucky
November 25, 1950

George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I guess you beat me to the draw, but I have been meaning to write you all this week to thank you for coming to Berea to help us out with our conference.

We have had many compliments on the conference as a whole and on your participation in particular. We owe much of the success of the conference to the "stage" that you set on Friday afternoon.

Your travel reimbursement and the promised honorarium should be on its way to you very shortly.

I hope that we will have another chance to hear and visit with you again some time.

Sincerely,

Ellen Murray

Ellen Murray
YWCA President

November 21, 1950

Miss Ellen Murray
Box 1301, Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Murray:

I had a good time, and I thank you and Berea and the YW andthe YM a lot.

The Boone Tavern will give you a slip for my night's good lodging and my breakfast.

On transportation I suppose the fair thing all round is to charge Berea with the rail journey Berea to Atlanta. That cost $17.76.

You and your friends were mighty kind to meet Lucy and me and take us back.

Berea is a mighty special place, and I greatly enjoyed being there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

November 6, 1950

Miss Ellen Murray
Box 1301
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Murray:

Thank you for your kind letter of November 5.

I will arrive at the Lexington airport via Eastern Air Line's flight 451 at 11:33 A.M. CST Friday, November 17. If you find it possible to have somebody meet me there, well and good. If not, I shall make my way in much haste to Berea, and turn up as many minutes ahead of 2:30 as I can.

I expect I should leave Saturday night.

I will do whatever you wish from Friday mid day till train time Saturday night.

My one really good speech about the South's Economic Problems has been made at Berea (in the music auditorium) about three times. Ask some old-timer if that is suitable. I would rather do it (in its 1950 version), but if you want me academic I can do that, too. The good one needs a blackboard, well lighted.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Dear Miss Murray

Thanks for your kind letter of Nov. 5.

I'll arrive at the Lexington airport via EAL's flight 451 at 11.33 A.M. CST Friday, November 17th. If you find it possible to have somebody meet me there well and good. If not, I'll make my way in much haste to Berea, and turn up as many minutes ahead of 2.30 as I can.

I expect I should leave Saturday night.

I'll do whatever you wish from Friday mid-day till train-time Saturday night.

My one really good speech about the South's Economic Problems has been made at Berea (in the music auditorium) about three times. Ask some old-timer if that it suitable. I would rather do it (in its 1950 version), but if you want me academic I can do that, too. The good one needs a blackboard, well lighted.

Sincerely,

Let her let to Sam

Box 1301 Berea College
Berea, Kentucky
November 5, 1950

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell;

I can't tell you how happy we are to have you as one of our key speakers. Our plans have really shaped up now and as soon as we hear from a few more of our resource people, we will be able to send you the final correspondence. We are enclosing a tentative program outline so that you will be able to get a picture of what the conference will consist of. As you can see, we will want you to talk on "What are the South's Economic Problems" at Friday's chapel. You can change the title in any way you see fit, but we would like for you to talk in that general area.

We would like for you to talk to Students for Democratic Action on Friday evening; you can speak on a subject of your choice and you will want to limit it to ten or fifteen minutes. Also we would like to have you talk in one or two classes on Saturday morning and participate in the luncheon meeting Saturday noon. If you could possibly remain through Sunday, we could certainly use you on the panel Sunday afternoon. We have appointed someone to be in charge of individual conferences for you on Saturday afternoon.

Again, let us say how happy we are to be able to count on you. We have reserved a room for you at Boone Tavern; please let us know as soon as possible, the exact time of your arrival and departure so that we can arrange for you to be met and also make the reservation more definite at the Tavern. Be sure to let us know if this program meets with your approval.

Sincerely,

Ellen Murray

Ellen Murray
YWCA President

TENTATIVE PROGRAM OUTLINE
CONFERENCE ON "ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH"
NOVEMBER 17-19th
BEREA COLLEGE
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Friday November 17 --
2:30 - George Mitchell - "What are the South's Economic Problems"
6:30 - meeting of Students For Democratic Action, with various conference speakers

Saturday November 18 --
7:30 - 11:30 - morning classes using various speakers
12:30 - luncheon meeting of whole conference
2:30-4:00 - individual conferences under direction of hosts and hostesses

Sunday November 19 --
8:30 - Informal coffee hour
10:45 - Church (Berea College Church of Christ Union) Reverend Leon Sanborne "Christian Economics"
2:30 - Panel discussion on different aspects of southern economic problems
7:30 - Murray Branch - "The Christian Answer to Southern Economic Problems"

Other speakers already lined up are:
Lucy Mason - CIO - Atlanta, Ga.
Ruth Warren - International Women's Garment Workers Union - Lebanon, Ky.
Roscoe Giffin - Sociology Department - Berea College
Pearly Ayer - Agriculture Department - Berea College

GSM Per

November 29, 1950

Messrs. B. H. Blackwell & Co., Ltd.
48 - 51 Broad Street
Oxford, England

Dear Sirs:

(a) I would be very grateful indeed for your kindness in reserving for me and sending on to me when available one of the colour prints of the Muirhead Bone picture of your hallowed premises.

(b) Please be kind enough to send the following and charge to my account:

Undiscovered Scotland. W. H. Murray. (Dent)
The East European Revolution. Hugh Seton-Watson. (Methuen)
New China: Three Views. Michael Lindsay, Robert Guillain and Otto van der Sprenke. (Turnstile)
Revolution in Eastern Europe. Doreen Warriner. (Turnstile Press)
Testament of Social Science. Barbara Wootton. (Allyn & Unwin)
Conditions of Freedom. John Macmurray. (Faber)
Keynes's 'General Theory'. A. C. Pigou. (Macmillan)

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

12/4/50 - Acknowledged - Said gone out of city - BR

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
DEC 3 1950
Southern Regional Counc

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
The Sociology Club

November 30, 1950

Dr. George Mitchell
Chairman, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Goergia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This little note is to thank you, once again, for the wonderful talk which you made before the Emory Sociology club and the delegation from Agnes Scott on "The Southern Regional Council and what Its Doing" and for the very enlightening discussion which you led afterwards. We enjoyed both thoroughly. We admire and appreciate the work which you and the Council are doing in the South.

Sincerely,

Guy Kay Sturgis

Guy Kay Sturgis, President
Emory University Sociology club

The President of the United States

invites

Mr. George S. Mitchell

to participate in the meetings of the

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

to be held in the City of Washington

December third to seventh

Nineteen hundred and fifty

December 11, 1950

Mrs. Edna Bowe Kuser
American Council for the Community
119 East Nineteenth Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Kuser:

The recommendations of the committee on which I served at Fontana are, in my opinion, fully and accurately presented in the report which you sent me.

I hope that ways will be found to carry out the projects recommended.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

cc: Mr. John B. Breckinridge

AMERICAN COUNCIL for the COMMUNITY

119 East Nineteenth Street - New York 3, New York
OREGON 3-3688 GRAMERCY 5-3424

HAROLD S. BUTTENHEIM
Chairman of the Board
FRANCIS CHASE ROSECRANCE
Secretary
GUSTAVE SIMONS
Treasurer
MRS. EDNA HOWE KUSER
Executive Director

Dec. 3, 1950

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed is a report of the Committee on which you served at the Fontana Conference.

Will you please forward your comments on it immediately, per instructions on the second page of the report.

Sincerely,

Edna Howe Kuser

Edna Howe Kuser
Executive Director

RECEIVED
DEC 7 1950
Southern Regional Council

23 GSM-Pers

December 13, 1950

Mr. John A. Griffin
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear John:

If you could have your secretary make a copy of the dope sheet you have about Sir Richard Livingstone and could send a copy to me, I will notify the various Rhodes Scholars in Atlanta of some at least of the details about Sir Richard in order that they may know a little bit about him when they come to see him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1950
Southern Re.

December 13, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

I want to thank you for the splendid assistance which you gave me in Washington. I received the Southern Regional Council Statement, and had planned to use a portion of it in my presentation, however, the program on the last day was so delayed that our panel was canceled, and I did not get to make the statement after all. Your kindness was, indeed, greatly appreciated.

With Seasons' Greetings, I am

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
President

RBA:wts

SRC - Exec Dir

F. S. CROCKETT, M.D., CHAIRMAN
300 MAIN STREET, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
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J. FRANK DOUGHTY, M.D.
231 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, TRACY, CALIFORNIA
J. PAUL JONES, M.D.
CAMDEN, ALABAMA
ALLEN T. STEWART, M.D.
1318 MAIN STREET, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

American Medical Association

COMMITTEE ON RURAL HEALTH

535 North Dearborn Street

CHICAGO 10

D. G. MILLER, JR., M.D.
MORGANTOWN, KENTUCKY
W. J. WEESE, M.D.
261 SOUTHWEST ELEVENTH STREET
ONTARIO, OREGON
W. A. WRIGHT, M.D.
11½ EAST BROADWAY
WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA
L. W. LARSON, M.D.
221 FIFTH STREET, BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
GEORGE F. LULL, M.D.
535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO 10
AUBREY D. GATES, FIELD DIRECTOR
1801 NORTH POLK STREET
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
ARLINE HIBBARD, SECRETARY
535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO 10

December 21, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The American Medical Association, through its Committee on Rural Health, in cooperation with the national farm organizations, cordially invites you to attend the Sixth annual meeting of the National Conference on Rural Health to be held in Memphis, Tennessee, February 23-24, 1951. All of the sessions will be held in the Peabody Hotel.

The theme for this meeting is: "WHY WAIT - LET'S DO IT OURSELVES". The program this year is built around the planning and organizing of health councils. The community council, if properly organized, with broad interests, wide popular support, and wise leadership, can supply the channel through which any community can solve its own health problems, in its own way and to its own satisfaction. It is our hope that through the presentation of actual experiences, we will provide the stimulus for wide discussion. Undoubtedly, you will be able to gain valuable information which should be of assistance in developing your rural health program. This year, instead of breaking up into small groups to study special problems, the entire program will consist of general sessions, thus everyone will be able to participate in all discussions. We look forward to your attendance and participation during this conference.

There is enclosed application form for hotel accommodations which is self-explanatory. Will you please give complete information on this form, returning it direct to the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee?

A copy of the program and return card is enclosed. Will you please fill in the information requested on the self-addressed card; also making Saturday Luncheon reservations and return to me at your earliest convenience?

I shall look forward to your participation in this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

F S Crockett

F. S. Crockett, M.D., Chairman
Committee on Rural Health

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JAN 2 1951
Regional Council

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encl. 3

PHYLON

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

REVIEW

OF

RACE & CULTURE

A Reprint

From:

Vol. XI No. 2

1950

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta 3, Georgia

While not documented, the factual information can be readily understood by the layman. For example, Charles Malik focuses attention upon the objective work of the Economic and Social Council. In particular he reports.

> In its desire to implement President Truman's *Point Four,* the U. S. Delegation has shown in the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Council a willingness to place at the disposal of the Economic and Social Council considerable funds to be used in connection with development . . . The immediate problems seem to be to determine the right balance between how much is to be utilized through international agencies and how much is to be administered directly by the U.S. and other developed nations through bilateral agreements (p.61).

One cannot overestimate the objectives and functions of the International Trusteeship System predicated upon the principle that the administration of dependent territories "is the responsibility of the international community and not a matter of exclusive concern to the administering authorities" (p. 115). Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, an expert on the affairs of the inhabitants of dependent territories, emphasizes the point that two hundred million people of the areas "are becoming increasingly aware of their strategic and commercial importance in the world. They chafe under political, economic, and social disabilities. Their demands are for greater participation in the management of their governmental affairs, for freedom from disease, malnutrition, and for opportunity to participate fully in the economic development of their countries. Many are becoming restless under foreign control. Organized nationalist forces in many of the dependent territories are today insistently demanding a greater or an independent voice in the management of their own affairs" (pp. 113-114). Dr. Bunche stresses the opinion that there can be little doubt that a world in which there would be no subject peoples would be a much better world. For, "the opportunity for these peoples to live up to their potentialities, to live with dignity, to enjoy political freedom, security, and respectable standards of living, is basic to world that wishes to live in freedom and in peace" (p. 125).

In the interest of international peace based upon co-operation, this volume is "must" reading in a world of exaggerated political denunciation, unwarranted diatribes, and petty bickering over technicalities. The areas of actual co-operation, as revealed by the authors, clearly illustrate the validity of the assumption that peace is possible since the basic needs of man — economic, educational and social — are essentially the same, regardless of political institutions.

Samuel P. Perry, Jr.

SELECT PIECES AND ODDMENTS

THE LOST TONGUES. *By Jettie Felps. Corpus Christi, Texas: Christian Triumph Press,* 1949. 146 *pp.* 50 *cents.*

A lengthening roll of names can now be called of men and women who,

out of slavery, poverty, and injustice of Southern society, have risen to outstanding strength of character and no inconsiderable fame.

Mrs. Jettie Felps of Burnet, Texas, is white. Sometime a school teacher, her mother once owned slaves, and when Mrs. Felps was young kept a carriage. Mrs. Felps has collected, out of books and out of personal recollection, the fine things that too few white people know about Negroes, mostly southern, whose careers have been rich in service to others. The standard names are there, often with some odd facts added to the usual record, and she has added others less often praised — Edward Randolph Carter, Otis O'Neil, Bones Hooks and the new crop of musicians, actors and authors. You feel a bit as though you are in an antique shop where choice, if hardworn, pieces of furniture are higgledy-piggledy with oddments stuck ashelf, whether authentic or not. There are bits about Africa which are not really history, and every now and then some lapse into Southern views that now seem quaint.

But, the little museum has been lovingly fitted out to show to any who will come in that peoples have equal capacity; and if the visitor will go on to talk in the last pages with the curator, he will find her eager and in earnest to correct injustice and to make the South equal and free.

Perhaps, some day, some one else will fit together the records of the Southern white people who rebel against what they found around them and who put their energies to persuading others. I think Mrs. Felps will deserve a place of good display in that collection.

George S. Mitchell

LAST WORD ON SOUTHERN POLITICS

SOUTHERN POLITICS. *By V. O. Key, Jr. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.*, 1949. 675 *pp.* $6.00.

Professor Key presents an exhaustive, impartial, and critical study of this important subject. The book is divided into five parts covering state by state the one-party system in the South; the one-party system in the nation; the mechanisms and procedures of the one-party system; the size and composition of the electorate; and restrictions on voting. The sources of his information include not only documentary materials and secondary works but personal interviews with 538 Southerners who share in the political life of the section. Politicians, newspaper editors and reporters, planters, small farmers, and Negro leaders as well as students of government and politics were consulted.

Key's thesis is that Southern politics and the peculiarities of its institutions in the final analysis center around the Negro. The one-party system, the rigid suffrage laws, nonparticipation in voting, and various extralegal practices have been developed for the primary purpose "to assure locally a subordination of the Negro population and, externally to block

threatened interferences from the outside with the local arrangements" (p. 665). That the Negro is at the basis of Southern politics is illustrated by the fact that the strongest support for white supremacy comes from those areas where the Negroes are in majority. It is in these black belt areas where the most rigid suffrage requirements are imposed.

In state politics the Democratic party is no party at all but a group of factions struggling for control of the government. In national politics, however, the party is solidly Democratic. This situation is a product of Reconstruction and the Populist movement in the 1890's. By supporting Democratic candidates for president, "the South has sought to defend its peculiar regional interests" (p. 345).

Since the United States Supreme Court has declared the white primary unconstitutional, Negroes have registered in increasingly large numbers. Key believes, however, that the most effective way to increase Negro participation in politics is through "the action of white men who think they need and can win Negro votes. When whites split among themselves and seek Negro support, the way may be opened for the Negro vote" (p. 651).

The author is aware of a liberal movement that is permeating Southern politics but which is held back by the one-party system. But when the Negro becomes integrated into the political life of the South, the liberal movement will be greatly strengthened. That the South will be able to rid itself of the Negro issue in the near future remains to be seen. There are a few signs or trends which may produce this result. They are: changes in public opinion; "the decline in the Negro population, the growth of cities, the rise of labor, and the dilution of an agricultural economy by the rise of industry and trade. . . ." (p. 674).

This book, without a doubt, is the last word on the subject. Students, teachers, and laymen will profit greatly from reading this work. Here we have the first detailed picture of politics in the South.

C. A. Bacote

UNITED NATIONS PILOT PROJECT

MISSION TO HAITI: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI. *By United Nations, Lake Success, N. Y.*, 1949. 327 *pp.* $2.50.

Since January 1949 much attention, not to mention criticism, has been focused upon the "Point Four Program" of President Truman. The President had envisaged the possibility of a bold new program of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries of the world. This program was predicated on the assumption that, humanitarianism apart, it was good business in terms of market for the United States to assist, with technological "know-how," these countries in raising their standards of living.

The mission to Haiti was not only a precursor to the "Point Four Pro-

gram," but represented "a new departure in United Nations activities." As early as March, 1947, a resolution passed by the Social and Economic Council provided for "teams of experts who would study specific problems and recommend appropriate practical solutions" related to economic development. The Government of Haiti requested, and in July 1948 the United Nations approved, the creation of the Mission.

Haiti, liberated from France, was proclaimed an independent nation in 1804. Though independence was maintained, mistakes were made in the internal management of the State. "Chronic instability, inefficiency in the financial administration of the country and in the organization and equipment of its economy, and the unyielding pressure of a too heavy external debt burden militated against . . . creative developments."

In an attempt to offset these conditions the Mission set as its primary objectives the task of drawing up, in the light of its examination of Haiti's problems, "a comprehensive and consistent framework, as it were, for the policy to advise the government to apply in endeavoring to promote the economic development of the country." A very careful analysis was made of the problems affecting that development . The problems studied were demographic, educational, health, production, transport, trade and finance.

The Mission has done an excellent job of "reviewing problems and conditions, formulating recommendations for policy guidance and suggesting remedial measures." If it is felt that the Mission failed to go into the details of implementation it should be pointed out that the Mission was cognizant of this fact. The Mission felt, however, that it would be more desirable if Haiti had recourse "to continued expert assistance in the minute planning and execution of specific projects undertaken in accordance with the advice proffered."

The study, then, is not only an excellent source of data on the conditions in Haiti but also points out a new departure in United Nations activities. Even though the initiative must come from the particular country it further points up the growing world concern over conditions which, if corrected, will not only benefit the nation involved but will rebound to the benefit of the family of nations and world security.

This pilot project may well be the kind of catalytic agent the United Nations needs to demonstrate its ability to handle problems of a functional nature to the end that consensus of agreement here may lead to eventual agreement in the political field.

W. M. Boyd

SPC 58m

TWUA - CIO BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE 1950

Advanced Institute

Barton, Raymond
Deal, Edward
Duke, Charles
Gover, Lewis
Johnson, Brackett
Lovick, William
Martin, Troy
McDaniel, J.C.
Overcash, Willard
Orrell, Walter
Searcy, Joe
Smith, Raymond
Thompson, W.H.
Wood, M.L.

General Institute

Group A

Ard, Herbert
Billings, Robert
Boger, Hazel
Bostian, Paul
Brown, Howard
Burgess, Fred
Cameron, James
Cates, Dorothy
Cloninger, John
Coates, Doris
Corbett, Faye
Cook, Clyde
Cooke, Wallace
Diehl, Noah
Dixon, Cuba
Earle, Marvin
Failo, Charles
Faglier, Bennett
Fisher, John
Hairston, Felix
Harold, Virgie
Harris, Raymond
Hughey, Hunters

Group B

Hughey, Theodore
Jenkins, Lizzie
Jackson, Luther
Johnson, Ike
Jones, James
Lambert, Marvin
LaPorte, Avis
Lee, Grace
Lewis, Melvin
Lowe, Jesse
Megee, Emmitte
Montgomery, James
Parker, Margaret
Pierce, Raymond
Reynolds, Russel
Robinson, Harold
Slagle, William
Standfield, Dellavinia
Swaim, Dorothy
Tew, Charles
Thornton, James
Vaughn, Reuben
Whitley, Ruth

::

Political Action	Public Speaking I	Public Speaking II	Parliamentary Law
Boger	Burgess	Johnson	Billings
Bostian	Cameron	Jones	Brown
Cloninger	Cooke, W.	LaPorte	Cates
Diehl	Corbett	Lewis	Coates
Earle	Dixon	Lowe	Cook, C.
Fisher	Faglier	McGee	Hairston
Jenkins	Failo	Pierce	Harris
Lambert	Harold	Reynolds	Lee
Montgomery	Hughey, H.	Slagle	Parker
	Hughey, T.	Tew	Robinson
	Jackson	Vaughn	Standfield
			Swaim
			Thornton
			Whitley

Speech at Evening Session,
CCS, Columbia SC, Jan. 22 1951

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

The United States began about a hundred and fifty years ago to build two different societies. An old gentleman well known in this State used to say that the nineteenth century had three dominant ideas — liberty, industry, democracy. And in the South at the beginning of that century we set our face against all three. Not liberty-- slavery; not industry, but plantation agriculture; not democracy, but a contrived system of aristocratic government. And in pursuit of those false aims we fought and lost a war, and lost also the better part of a century of progress.

We have come a long way, and we are very near, I think, to removing the last scars of that old controversy. Little now but sentiment and inertia remains of our old backwardness. Specifically —

The industry we are rapidly achieving a status as one of the world's great industrial areas. We are modernly equipped, our factories are decentralized, we can succeed with any type of industrial enterprise; is not the most advanced in the world being founded in these days within this very State?

In city amenities and services we are not greatly behind the rest of the country. We have elaborate systems of welfare, increasingly modern and equal schools, tolerable city government, high wages, and, as far as the races go, individual income much more nearly equal than we had even ten years ago. The great and still shameful lack is in housing; 40% of the dwellings in my own rich city are substandard. We shall not have achieved modernity until our streets are clear of the ramshackle, degrading, intolerable housing which is still usual in Southern cities and towns.

In agriculture we are making great strides. The fierce toll of soil erosion has been greatly reduced. Farm housing is remarkably improved. We are getting

the land into new crops and into livestock, and building up rich income from what was only fifteen years ago a poverty-stricken countryside. It is only disturbing that we do so little consciously to strengthen democratic patterns of land ownership. The family farm, which Bishop Molloy praised this morning, is the basic unit of an agricultural democracy and I hope that we can strengthen it greatly in the present period of rapid change.

Where we do hang back is in the field of government. Here is a land settled by two peoples, a land which has adopted the complex structure of industrial society, and which attempts still to exclude from the processes of government many of the people of the best-off race, and nearly all the people of the Negro race. The truth is that industrial society, or for that matter a complicated, machinery-using agricultural society, won't work unless it is founded upon belief by the plain people in its justice. And that belief comes only from full participation. If you wish an example, I cite the schools.

Here is our major public service, intimately affecting the lives and prospects of all our citizens and of our whole society. Yet, with the exception of a single State school board and of three or four city school boards, the entire system is governed by members of the white race. Generally speaking, two-thirds of the children in the Southern schools are Negro. Their parents have a right to be represented in the decisions that are taken about the school system. Even the few precedents of wider representation are recent. It ought to be one of our pressing concerns now to contrive by normal public decisions the representation of our whole population on school boards. The same principle applies throughout Federal, State, and local government. It is time now for us to make democracy come alive to those broad groups within the South who have thus far been excluded from its direct benefits.

This avenue of common citizenship seems to me the most hopeful one for the

South now to follow.

We will not achieve this, nor the other things needful in building equality of opportunity, without a great moral effort. That is the task of all churches and of all religions -- to bring to our most pressing problem the whole weight of moral teaching.

The growth of the Southern Regional Council and of the Catholic Committee of the South have been in many ways parallel, and often interlinked. We in the Council are grateful for the steady friendship we have had from the Catholic Committee of the South and for the deepening and enriching thought which CCS members have put into the Council's work.

We in the Council, as you in the Catholic Committee of the South, never doubt that the fund of good will, of intelligence, and of moral earnestness within the South is sufficient to enable to region to achieve our goal of equal opportunity for all the people.

Eaton's
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

Gen - Pers

T. M. ALEXANDER, CHAIRMAN A. T. WALDEN, VICE-CHAIRMAN W. L. CALLOWAY, SECRETARY C. R. YATES, TREASURER

THE BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
WARREN R. COCHRANE
TELEPHONE LAMAR 0246

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1951
RESEARCH
Southern Regional Council

February 9, 1951

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Memorial Building
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are very happy to announce to you that Mr. Langston Hughes, one of America's most foremost and outstanding Authors will be principal speaker at the Hungry Club on February 14 at 12:15 at the Butler Street Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Hughes is making only one appearance in Atlanta and we felt that your institution or group with which you are connected might want to hear him. Already his book, "Montage of a Dream Deferred," which is an exciting portrait of the Harlem Community in New York, is a best seller.

Please let us know by telephone at the earliest possible convenience who will be coming from your group or your institution. You may call La. 0246 for this purpose.

Sincerely,

Mozell Hill

Dr. Mozell Hill,
Moderator

hj

February 27, 1951

Mr. Philip Ogilvie
7927 A St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Ogilvie:

I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Mitchell's speech before the evening session of the Catholic Committee of the South in Columbia last month.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Rogers
Secretary to George Mitchell

Speech at Evening Session, CCS, Columbia, S.C., January 22, 1951

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

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the land into new crops and into livestock, and building up rich income from what was only fifteen years ago a poverty-stricken countryside. It is only disturbing that we do so little consciously to strengthen democratic patterns of land ownership. The family farm, which Bishop Molloy praised this morning, is the basic unit of an agricultural democracy and I hope that we can strengthen it greatly in the present period of rapid change.

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We in the Council, as you in the Catholic Committee of the South, never doubt that the fund of good will, of intelligence, and of moral earnestness within the South is sufficient to enable to region to achieve our goal of equal opportunity for all the people.

GSM - Pers

63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

March 14, 1951

Roots Motors
2711 Bridge Plaza
Long Island City, New York

Dear Sirs:

Lately when in New York City, I had occasion to consult you by telephone as to replacement of rubber bushings for a 1950 Hillman Minx's front shock absorber arm. I was told that proper replacement bushings are not supplied if the arm integral with its two bushings is the proper item to be supplied. However, you further said that the '48 model bushings "would fit." So I got myself across the Queensboro Bridge and purchased four '48 bushings.

In some remote Maryland town I stripped down the left front shock absorber to insert the new '48 bushings. I assure you, they don't fit. They are too large in diameter, and the hole through them is too small for the bolt.

It is more trouble than it is worth to return the three undamaged '48 model bushings, but I offer this letter as corrective for advice to the next poor candidate for aid.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Signed in Mr. Mitchell's absence

Mayesville, 3/12/51

J&M - Per

Dear George,

Thanks for your kind comments upon my recent article in the Presbyterian Outlook. I don't know whether you ever see the Christian Century. I have a brief article in The March 7 issue: "Play the Man." A Presbyterian preacher in Georgia commended the Outlook article. In acknowledging his letter, I referred him to the SRC. So, by one means or another, perhaps the work will go on. Kindest regards.

Dalls.

GSM - Pers

March 26, 1951

Mrs. William C. White
Methodist Church
Okeechobee, Florida

Dear Mrs. White:

I went to the funeral early and took a seat in the main part of the of the church.

Has Mr. Gibbs begun to answer letters?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Methodist Church Okeechobee, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Mitchell,

Really I must be aging rapidly not to recognize you in that white section but - consolation - the same thing must apply to you! [rotation] //// white people. How I wished each could use Rose x Mrs. I'm sorry I really wanted to track you down. Florida public school system.

Sincerely
Mrs. White

g SM - Personal

✓ (change of address) E.J.

March 27, 1951

Dr. Kenneth L. Little
Dept. of Social Anthropology
Mathematical Institute
Chambers Street
Edinburgh 1, Scotland

Dear Ken:

Very nice indeed to hear from you. I remember, though I did not acknowledge, Christmas greetings from Edinburgh, and the excellent article in the Colonial Review. By the way, I so liked the Colonial Review that I subscribed to it right away.

Various of us here in Atlanta are trying to do what we can to get started some sort of Institute of African Studies. We would like to interest the Coca Cola people for purposes of retributive justice.

All I can tell you about Palm Beach, Florida, is that eighteen months ago there was a proposal there that a home town self-survey be made. It was intended to be undertaken in April, 1950. The woman who showed most interest was a Mrs. Stafford Beach, then chairman of the Interracial Committee of the Florida chapter of the United Council of Church Women. Another interested lady was Mrs. Roscoe Anthony, a long-time member of this SRC. I do not think the survey has been made, but I am sure that an interview with Mrs. Beach would turn up many interesting leads.

How you are to be envied for living in Edinburgh. Simply imagine being able on the slightest whim to walk oneself down Princes' Street, or to splurge one's pounds in Romanes and Patterson's, or for a mere twenty shillings to land on the shores of Loch Maree. Keep your eyes open for some brilliant article on the raising of beef cattle in remote Highland glens. I would like to spend my old age in that occupation. Indeed, if I were rich I would buy up some fifty glens and deed them to cooperatives and advertise

all over the western world for MacGillivrays and MacDonalds to come back to their own glens and settle.

In order that you may be warned, as I was not, as to what this teen-age business is all about, I tell you now it is no more than that period in which your children come up with a strong aversion to their parents' manners, furniture, friends, jobs, dress, taste, books, and anything else. My two have slept in solid mahogany beds their lives long, but they both came in the other day with pictures torn out of the Sunday paper advertising glued up pine Hollywood beds and chests of drawers for ninety odd bucks, and said, "Mommie, can't we throw out this old brown furniture we have and get some of these nice new ones?"

Our very best to Birte and Yo and the honorable Squiggles.

Down in my memory some good Edinburgh beer.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

P.S. I heard today from Charles Johnson. I am to roost again in Nashville for the Institute in mid-July. Hottest place in thirteen States, and you four well know.

GSM:er

From Dr. Kenneth L. Little,
Head of Department.

Telephone: BYPass 4722.

Department of Social Anthropology,
Mathematical Institute,
Chambers Street,
Edinburgh, I.

BY AIR MAIL

8th March, 1951.

George S. Mitchell, Esq.,
Southern Regional Council,
65 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta,
Georgia,
U.S.A.

Dear George,

I wonder if you can help me with regard to a matter in race relations. An American student who is doing some research with us is thinking of carrying out some enquiries on his return to Florida. He is thinking of working in the area of Lake Worth near Palm Beach. I am wondering if you know of any material relevant to this particular locality in Florida. So far as I know, no sociological enquiry has been conducted in that region but you will be in a better position to advise on this.

I do not remember whether I told you that we were moving to Edinburgh but the above address will at any rate confirm this. How are things going with you? Have you made any further plans for the girls coming over here to college? If, as you were thinking, they ~~might~~ come to St. Andrews, they would be in very close proximity to us here. Birte and the children are flourishing and we all send you our very best wishes.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

Kenneth Little.

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1951
Southern Regional Counc

SSM — Personal

The Pastor can be found in the Study of the Church from 9:00 A. M. to 1:00 P.M.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Jno. 8:32.

D. V. JEMISON, B. D., D. D.

PRESIDENT
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.
Alabama Baptist State Convention
PASTOR
Tabernacle Baptist Church
1605 Lapsley Street,
SELMA, ALABAMA

Motto:
"Be Just And Fear Not."

"Darkness Hides The Wrong, But Does Not Alter It."

March 30, 1951

RECEIVED
APR 2 1951
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:

Yours to hand and contents duly noted, in reply to the same, I wish to state the following:

I thank you for your good letter, regarding my son who is doing a good job there in Louisiana. He has been made Editor of the Louisiana Baptist paper, and making himself useful in our racial relationships. My son Theodore is a progressive kind of peracher, who likes to conduct revivals; in fact he likes to be with those who are doing something for the denomination, and progress of the world.

Thanking you again for your good letter, relative to the Reverend T. J. Jemison, our baby son, and baby child.

With best wishes and kindest regards

I am with appreciation,

D. V. Jemison

D. V. Jemison, President
National Baptist Convention
U. S. A., Inc.

DVJ/r

GSM - Pers

April 27, 1951

Mr. Leo J. Zuber
2794 North Decatur Road
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mr. Zuber:

My thanks for your kind letter about the screed in The Land.

sent 5/17/57

I got the whole thing from Earl Mayhew, now State Director of the Farmers Home Administration in Lexington, Kentucky. Earl is a man of impeccable grammar, and it was Editor Russell Lord's poetic license which put on the short note about discovering this wisdom in the head of some mountain patriarch.

Mayhew has tackled two or three valleys in the way he recommended, and it works.

I have written Russell Lord for some copies of the maggie and if they come I will send you one with pleasure.

Come to see us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

LEO J. ZUBER
2794 NORTH DECATUR ROAD
DECATUR, GEORGIA

April 25, 1951

Dear Dr. Mitchell:-

I want to acknowledge my thanks and appreciation for the very nice article which you have contributed to the current issue of the Land. "Mountain Farming Laid Out Plain" is to me, at least, one of those rare contributions to literature of rural life.

More years ago than I really care to recall I was at work for the TVA in East Tennessee; atop one of those ridges in the general vicinity of Rogersville I came across a V-shaped valley. The ridge line of the mountain had been "dropped", as it were, into the bottom of that little valley. The situation did not at all duplicate the circumstance socially which you describe in Kentucky but it had all the indications of approaching it. I have often wondered how those folks in Easter Holler were making out; they were most cordial to me.

In the event you get some re-prints of your article, would you keep me in mind for one or two of them?

Sincerely,

Leo J. Z.

RECEIVED
APR 26 1951
Southern Regional Council

Sent: Expurgated John Hay Whitney memo
Church and conscience
The churches speak
Professional associations
Race in the news
Herald trib article on race in news
Representation for all
Recommendation for action
Three decisions
Race and suffrage
Old and latest Negro police
Julia Waxman bibliography
Negro in America
Economic value of Negro
Vance
Housing in the south
Machines in cotton fields
What kind of south

GSM - Pers

June 4, 1951

Mrs. C. B. Faris
Abbeville, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Faris:

Here is a memorandum that will give you most of the dope about the Council.

I send separately some pamphlets that will be useful.

The story that Claude wanted, I think, concerned the early training program for Negro ministers. A little lady in Boston who died early in this century left a million or so dollars to help the Negroes. The trustees selected to do the work were headed by Dr. James H. Dillard, then a master in Latin at a private boys' school near Norfolk. Nobody knew what to do. Years later they hit on the device of the Jeanes teacher (the little old lady was Miss Anna T. Jeanes) and most of the money went into getting the Jeanes teacher idea spread. But way back about 1906 or 1907, they thought it might be helpful to get some elementary instruction to rural Negro ministers. In those days they held their Bibles upside down and all that, but they were the only feasible leadership. So each year for several years quite a group of them was convened somewhere on the line between Alabama and Georgia. Dr. Dillard wanted to teach reading and writing and arithmetic. The ministers wanted to learn harmony of the Synoptic Gospels, church history, etc. For a couple of summers they hardly got together on the teaching program. Then for the third the three main courses were rechristened. Arithmetic became Ecclesiastical Numbers, reading became Literature of the Bible, and writing became Sacred Correspondence. All was peace.

I am going to come by, but you can understand I am waiting for watermelon time.

We are all well. Come to see us when any of you are near Atlanta.

Sincerely,

GSM:er
Dictated but not read

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

C. B. FARIS, DISTRIBUTOR -
ABBEVILLE, S. C.

5/23/51

RECEIVED
MAY 25 1951
Southern Regional Council

Dr Geo S Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta Ga

Dear Mr Mitchell -

We've been thinking you might stop in for one of your infrequent visits one of these times. Would be glad to have you anytime.

Mrs Faris is to give a talk at the church soon to a group of women on the general subject of the nationalities that go to make up our national life in this country - how the various groups fit in etc. Would you be good enough to discuss with her in a letter or send her a synopsis of the objectives of the Southern Regional Council - something of how your organization works with local groups to accomplish, as it has, much for the negro in the South? She would like also, if you can recall the story you told us at Breakfast, to get you to repeat it for her. Wasn't it something having to do with the change of a title, a study or training course?

How are Mrs Mitchell and the

C. B. FARIS, DISTRIBUTOR
ABBEVILLE, S. C.

children? We would love to
see you all -

Sincerely

Claude

GSM-Pers

June 4, 1951

Mr. Harold Eymann
7 Hope Street
St. Andrews, Scotland

Dear Mr. Eymann:

How very kind that was of you to send me such helpful bulletins from St. Andrew's. I have puzzled them out with care, and my two daughters have absorbed some inklings of what St. Andrew's would be like.

I am writing Miss McKinstry for still more information.

We will welcome you back when the D.Phil. is done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Dictated but not read

June 4, 1951

Miss Sally McKinstry
10 Logies Lane
St. Andrews, Scotland

Dear Miss McKinstry:

I wrote Mr. Harold Eymann, who is a member of our Council, and asked him for some information about St. Andrews. He most kindly sent a couple of bulletins which have been very helpful. I am interested because I have two teen-age daughters whom I design for St. Andrews. Goodness knows what their design will be when they get to the point, but I would like them to be fully informed about what they could expect.

One is fifteen and one is thirteen. I suppose they would go to college over here a year or two and then transfer to St. Andrews.

If you would be so very kind as to find the time to write them a letter on how life is thereabouts I would be extremely grateful.

Here are their names: Ellen Armstrong Mitchell and Charlotte Sinclair Mitchell. Address: 906 Lullwater Road, N.E., Atlanta 6, Georgia.

My wife and I spent a day at St. Andrews a dozen years ago, and I had myself three good years at Oxford.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Dictated but not read

April 30, 1951

RECEIVED
MAY 16 1951
Southern Regional Council

George S. Mitchell
Sec. Director
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I think the enclosed pamphlets will give the details of St. Andrews University requirements. I think most first year students are about 17, but a few are younger.

My own work has been in the divinity college and has been research for a Ph.D. so I don't know the arts college well. I am older and have not the undergraduate contacts I would otherwise have.

I know of no young woman from the U.S. now here who is taking a full course of three or four years. But I spoke to a girl from California who would be glad to give a more personal slant on undergraduate life. She lives it here. Her name and address:

Sally McKristry
10 Logies Lane
St. Andrews.

I suggest that you write to her soon.

St. Andrews is a friendly, fine town and we have had a most pleasant stay here. This winter has been damp, cold, and very long. They always have much rain and darkness. The Scottish people are superior.

Sincerely yours,
Hazel Eyrman

GSM-Pers

THE ATLANTA ART ASSOCIATION
HIGH MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF ART
1262 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 5, 1951.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Wesley Memorial Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It was most considerate of you to take time to write such a gracious note, even though it was to cancel your very nice membership. We accept your resignation very reluctantly and we thank you for your annual contributions which have been so much help and benefit to the Atlanta Art Association. You did not visit the Museum often enough to suit us but you did help to support it so that others less fortunate could do so. On Sunday afternoon, recently we had nearly 300 visitors(297) who derived much pleasure and recreation from coming in. Thank you a very great deal and our cordial good wishes for you and yours, I am

Sincerely,

Lillian M. Woodruff

Mrs. L.F.Woodruff,
Membership Secretary.

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1951
Southern Regional Council

June 4, 1951

The Atlanta Art Association
1262 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Attn.: Membership Secretary

Dear Mrs. Woodruff:

Mrs. Mitchell and I kept up our membership in the Atlanta Art Association because our small daughter benefited greatly from attending classes for two or three years.

Teen-aginess has so filled her moments that she won't go to art school. Wherefore I am sorry that Mrs. Mitchell and I will have to let our membership lapse.

But count us as well-wishing friends, anyway, of the Atlanta Art Association.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dictated but not read

ATLANTA ART ASSOCIATION

HIGH MUSEUM OF ART SCOTT MEMORIAL GALLERY

ATLANTA ART INSTITUTE

1262 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
MAY 24 1951
Southern Regional Council

Mr. & Mrs. George S. Mitchell.

DATE: May 23, 1951.

FOR MEMBERSHIP DUES " Active " TO June, 1952.

$ 10.00

Your membership means a great deal to us and we hope to keep it for a very long time; hence this reminder of your renewal, and our deep appreciation for your contributions, in the past.

Mrs. Lillian M.Woodruff, Membership Secretary.

Make Checks Payable to The Atlanta Art Association

June 6, 1951

Mr. B. D. Burhoe
National Information Bureau
205 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Burhoe:

In response to your letter of May 28, I enclose a copy of the audit of the Southern Regional Council for the year 1950, revised 1951 budget as approved by the Executive Committee March 3, 1951, our publications thus far in the years 1950 and 1951, and a current list of the officers, staff, and Board of Directors of the Council printed on the back two pages of the pamphlet <u>What Kind of South Do You Want?</u>

The Council's finances have improved a bit in the course of 1951. Two new national church bodies have made us small allocations, an additional trade union has made us a grant, and a foundation which had not hitherto helped has given us a small grant.

We are happy to supply this information to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

REVISED BUDGET FOR 1951 AS APPROVED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, MARCH 3, 1951

Salaries	$23,920
Travel	4,400
Office Supplies	1,300
Rent	1,560
Postage	1,300
Tel and Tel	800
Miscellaneous	400
Interest	325
Audit	135
Bank Charges	10
Expenses of Meetings	50
Corporate Registration Fee	1
Printing	4,500
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	$38,701

This budget contemplates continued service to our State organizations, members, and the general public; publication of New South throughout 1951; the production of a pamphlet on Southern State legislation in the field of farm land tenure; continued service to local communities wishing advice on home town self-surveys; and operation of the Fellowship of the Concerned as a volunteer group of church women observing court procedures throughout the State.

NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

INCORPORATED (1918)

205 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-8595

OFFICERS

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PAUL L. FEISS
Honorary President

VALENTINE E. MACY, JR.
President

RALPH H. BLANCHARD
RANDALL J. LEBOEUF, JR.
Vice Presidents

CRAIG R. SMITH
Secretary

ELLIS RUSSELL
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D. PAUL REED
Executive Director

B. D. BURHOE
MRS. E. R. GOODWIN
Research & Advisory

May 28, 1951

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In February 1950 you sent us material about the Southern Regional Council, which was most helpful to us in formulating our report. We would now like to revise the present report and find that we need a copy of your financial audit for the year 1950, budget for the current year, and any readily available printed material, such as annual report, and a list of the present officers and directors.

Your cooperation with us as in the past will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

B. D. Burhoe

B. D. Burhoe

BDB:hm

RECEIVED
MAY 30 1951
Southern Regional Council

Wise Giving Helps Keep Philanthropy True . . .

A Report by the
NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, Inc.
(non-profit)

GSM- Personal

June 12, 1951

Mrs. David Meeder
4412 Ambler Drive
Kensington, Maryland

Dear Charlotte:

Nice to see you and your pretty home.

I had breakfast with your father and Madge and Eleanor Saturday morning. Mighty good breakfast and mighty good company. Eleanor was off to a job for the college registrar and before long a pupil of Madge's arrived and sat herself down at the piano.

Flourish!

Sincerely,

GSM:er

GSM - Pers

June 12, 1951

Mrs. Emory Hill
Miss Ruth Hawes
3607 Seminary Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Ruth and Julia:

For food and sleep and company and kindness, very many thanks.

The chair got safely home. 'Tis much admired by the children.

Julia's rope I have in escrow and will return.

Love,

GSM:er

glm - Pers

June 12, 1951

Mr. Raymond E. Crist
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

Dear Mr. Crist:

I remember you of old as a particularly good egg. Glad to see your name the other day in the Cosmos Club. Glad you are in Washington. Once in a while somebody maybe can reach you.

I hope there will be some way for me to be in touch with you and what you do. I particularly admire the things you know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

1537 CASWELL STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1951
Southern Regional Council

GEM
Personal

July 9, 1951

Dear Clay & Alice -

Took Robin (15), Ann Lane (13) to Philadelphia for four days last week. Chris represented the Governor at the 4th of July celebration. They had a good time, saw the Zoo et al, much activity. Now they are barefoot shirts and blue jeans. Many sandwiches eaten going and coming, but we enjoyed the few meals. Ate at the

antent and rode the subway,
to the end of the line.

Must clear up, explain
untouched since week before last.

Janet.

to
la-
with
pas-
kes
or
ght-
t or
. . .
radio
ourse,
they
d are
Pacific
dmiral
outfit.
visions
Saudi
system
e, two,
all the
the air-

...ame to the Lord, remarking, "There, ...

* * * * * * *

I'M REMINDED OF A STORY

I don't mean anybody any harm—not anybody any harm at all. As I'm sure must be evident, I'm a very mild character who would never, never knowingly stir up any sort of row or commotion. I am all for Progress and Enlightenment and such as that. However, I am moved to remark that an item on the front page of Wednesday's News and Observer reminded me of a story about General Jubal A. Early that my father used to tell. This item was to the effect that a federal court had ordered the University of Virginia to admit qualified Negroes to its Law School, and that this would be done.

I have known the University of Virginia all my life. For a long time my mother's elder brother was its "Rector"—that is, the Chairman of its Board of Visitors. I am familiar with its atmosphere, which through the years has remained considerably rarified—or, as the unsympathetic might say, socially exceedingly snooty. I am also long and thoroughly familiar with the charming neighborhood of Albemarle County, Va., and with the general attitude of that county's older residents toward their beautiful and unique university. All of which being true, I am reminded by the Negro news item of the story about General Jubal A. Early when, wounded late in the War between the States, he was being carried in an ambulance to a hospital. A courier stopped the ambulance and said something to the driver which General Early couldn't hear. "What did he say?" the General asked. "He said, sir," replied the driver, "that General Lee has surrendered."

"Great God!" exclaimed General Early. "If Gabriel ever blows his horn, NOW'S THE TIME!"

* * * * * * *

EVER ...

Nancy Cheney Williams

GSM - Personal

July 11, 1951

Mr. Gordon Siefkin
Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

Dear Gordon:

Many thanks for Peace Can Be Won. I will read it with interest.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

RECEIVED
JUL 11
Southern Regional Counc

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

July 10, 1951

Dear George:

My friends at the Committee for Economic Development have sent me several copies of Mr. Paul G. Hoffman's new book "Peace Can Be Won".

I would like for you to have the copy which I am sending under separate cover. I hope you may find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon Siefkin
Dean

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

GSM-Pers

June 12, 1951

Mr. Gordon Lovejoy
2815 Bedford Avenue
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Gordon:

Many thanks for the afternoon chat.

Good luck to you both in Lexington and in Greensboro.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

GSM - Personal

July 26, 1951

The Ralph Roses
c/o American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Isabel and Ralph:

I am truly grateful for my welcome into your circle of friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

GSM-Personal

July 26, 1951

Mrs. Julia Hill
Miss Ruth Hawes
367 Seminary Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Julia and Ruth:

Again a great many thanks.

I got safely home yesterday afternoon at 3:30.

You two are my main roots in Richmond, and I appreciate you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

GSM-Personal

July 26, 1951

Dr. and Mrs. Robert McCullough
27 Ferguson St.
Port Jervis, N. Y.

Dear Johnnie and Bob:

Many thanks to you both for giving me so much comfort and company at a time when you both had a whole lot to do. And it was good to see the two boys and get a look into their lives. Tell Billy he swabbed off my windshield so thoroughly that it marvelously stayed clean for two days. And Alice was pleased with the new direction plate on the dashboard, which Duggie supervised the installation of. I like the town and the country around, and I greatly like your house.

Everybody back here all right. Much painting and grass cutting while the Mitchell teen-age taxi service had perforce to be abandoned.

Affectionately,

GSM:ec

GSM - Personal

July 26, 1951

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Heizer
1015 Lakewood Ave.
Durham, N. C.

Dear Bebee and Jimmy:

Between my high fever and my anxiety to get on home, I left that comfortable bed at 1:30 a. x. A couple of roadside naps somewhere beyond Asheboro let me make it on into Atlanta by 3:30 yesterday afternoon.

Glad to get home after so long a time. And glad to have news of all of you for Alice.

Everybody all right. Much painting and grass cutting done while I was gone.

We must get hold of Sidney and get her here as soon as we can.

Special thanks to Bebee for the lemonade.

Sincerely,

GSM:ec

GSM-Personal

July 27, 1951

Miss Mary Dozier Carter
Ashland, Va.

Dear Mary Dozier:

I made another trip back to Gum Tree. The young couple there took, I think, the wise decision to pay more money for a bigger piece of land somewhere else. They may yet change their mind and buy my piece. But if Mr. Redd needs to know what happened, this was the decision.

Floreat Hill Prince.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

house many times.

Come to Atlanta again; we will like to have you.

Sincerely,

July 27, 19[illegible] George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

GSM-Pers

Dick Bennett
c/o American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Dick:

I cherish my visit to your home and shall think of you and your wife and the pretty daughters, your neighbors, your grass, and the nice house many times.

Come to Atlanta again; we will like to have you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

GSM-Pers

July 27, 1951

Dr. and Mrs. Broadus Mitchell
313 West 20th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Louise and Broadus:

Very many thanks for kindly quarters and for the good breakfast. I got a good deal of business done in New York and later on in Philadelphia, and I think scared up $5,000 or $6,000 for us.

Love,

GSM:ec

GSM-Pers

July 27, 1951

Mr. and Mrs. Shelby A. Robert, Jr.
3380 N. Dickerson St.
Arlington, Va.

Dear Miriam and Shelby:

You were mighty kind to bed me down, give me all the news, and feed me a good breakfast. Enjoyed seeing your two sons.

When I got home I found that, as the car had been gone, the teen-age taxi service had had to be abandoned, and Alice and the teen-agers had cut all the grass and painted a whole lot of walls.

Much love,

C641

GRIFFITH OBSERVATORY

On the western slope of Mount Hollywood, in Griffith Park, Los Angeles, stands the Griffith Observatory and Planetarium. The Planetarium, a circular high domed room 75 feet in diameter shows the heavenly bodies in their relative positions.

NATURAL KODACHROME

BERKELEY CALIF. SEP 13 9 PM 1951

BERKELEY COLOR PRODUCTIONS, BERKELEY 2, CALIFORNIA

The enchanting scenery of fabulous Los Angeles seems never to end.

After an interesting if tiresome train ride, I am now safely and suitably established in Westwood Village, Los Angeles, a veritable international students community. — I am looking forward to a very useful experience, & will keep in touch.

Stephen Johnson

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Distributed by The George H. Eberhard Company, San Francisco 5, Calif.

Jan 5 1895

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Your letter made me feel so much better. I knew you would know the wisest thing to do in my difficulty.

Shall await further news.

Cordially
Chas. S. White
(Mrs. Wm. C.)

GM - Pers

Dear Dr. George -

Would you send us, please, the address of Van Meeter, the national Cerebral Palsy man.

That was a mighty short visit, & we trust you'll be back.

Sincerely,

Art

IN FLIGHT, ROUTES OF THE GREAT SILVER FLEET

EASTERN AIR LINES

POST CARD

The Dept. of Anthropology
Northwestern University
July 5.

Dear George,

I'm sorry I missed you at Fisk. I had to return yesterday (Sunday) in order to carry on with the teaching I am doing in an Institute for Contemporary Africa for Herskovits at Northwestern. Let me know if you are visiting Chicago before August 5th.

Many thanks for your article which is a really admirable effort. Regards to you all

Kile Lewis

Air Mail

Mr George Mitchell
c/o Fisk University
Race Relations Institute
Fisk University
Nashville
Tenn.

JUL 16 '51

Southern Regional Council

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

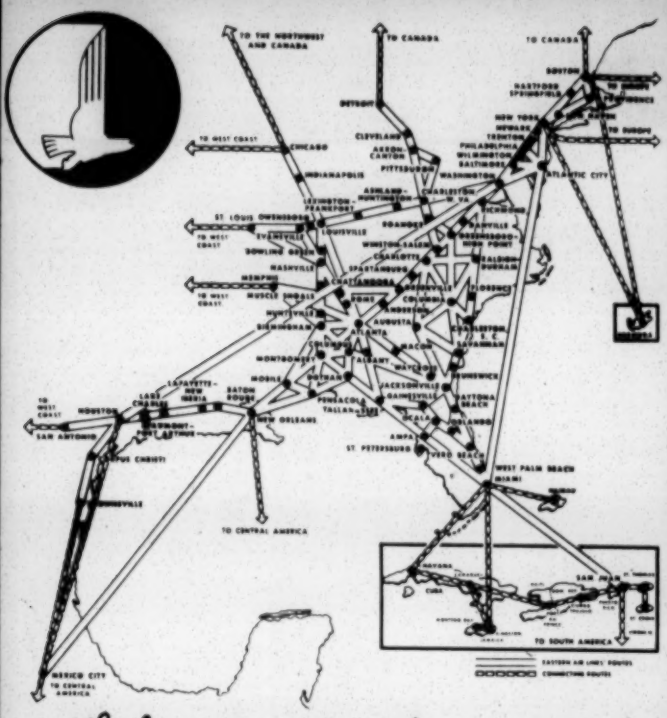
JSM
Per

The family of

Luther P. Jackson Sr.

acknowledges with grateful appreciation your kind expression of sympathy

over



The heavy line shows the course of my flight on Eastern Air Lines. This is really a wonderful way to travel... fast, comfortable and above all, dependable. Why not try Eastern on your next trip?

Many, many thanks for your good letter.

I hope it will be possible for you and Mrs. Mitchell to come to see us again this summer.

My mother joins me in good wishes.

Germany
March 8, 1948

Dear Mr. George S. Mitchell,

thanks for having sent the leaflets telling about the work of the Council. They were very interesting to me. I would like to become an associate (non-voting) member, but it is not possible to send money out off Germany to-day. Maybe soon it will change. The leaflets are very useful to me and my friends. We have less material over there; because Europe has only one race, most of the people don't care about this problems. And even yet, men are only interested on work and food.
thanks too, for your nice words spoken of Germany. It is good

in this time to know people abroad, who think high of us and believe on us. That gives us new pluck and pleasure. Thanks again. –

And don't be angry if I tell you a wish. Among the many things which want (like food, clothes and shoes) I need for the most a warm cover (rug) because I often are cold. Therefore if you will do me a favour, please send one or two (if possible in light-blue or light-green or white) and I would be very thankfull!!! I hope the price will not be too high. And as soon as it is possible I'll give you the money back, of course.

Very sincerely

Veikkind. E. Grünberger

Dear George —

I have often wondered if you heard what happened to the staff at NCNW (including me) and so knew why you had not heard from me in a business way. The staff was fired for union activity and we fought and lost. At the same time my father died a lingering death after being run down by an auto. Between the two shocks I was a demoralized person.

But now I'm going to tackle being state director for PCA in Missouri. You will hear from me.

All best — Kitty Shryver

6/19 Pos

Gratefully acknowledging
and thanking you for your kind
expression of sympathy

The resolution will be treasured.

Mrs R. L. Russell

24 - Mitchell, G.S. --
"GSM Wrote It".

See p. 74 of Phylon, 1st Quarter 1949 issue:

GSM review of The Government of Ethiopia, by Margery Perham, London, Faber and Faber, 1949.

November 5, 1951

Mrs. Elsie L. Wilson
Council of Social Agencies
715 Travis St.
Shreveport 82, La.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

We are prepared to send our new survey assistant, Miss Anna Holden, on her travels. She goes up to Kentucky the middle of this month.

If it would be suitable for her to stop in on you at Shreveport about December 4, that would fit with our present tentative plans. Our hope would be that in a couple of days' time she could get some understanding of what you are doing.

I want her also to go to Ruston, Texarkana, Lafayette, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge in the course of this Louisiana Journey.

If the suggested date is not suitable or if the whole mission is for any reason not in accordance with your plans, please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

November 5, 1951

Mr. W. B. Stubbs
John Bulow Campbell Foundation
Trust Co. of Georgia Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Stubbs:

Here is a report of a survey done in Dallas largely by people connected with the Chamber of Commerce there. They consulted us at the beginning, used our manual as to several parts of the survey, and discussed their findings with me several months before they got out this printed summary. They did not use the full technique of the self-survey--that is, they did not get the work done by the kind of large and representative committee that the Council prefers. But we think it is a notable achievement and will have a very important effect in Dallas and in other Southwestern cities.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

November 6, 1951

Mr. W. G. Krug
c/o Mrs. Helen Rosenfeld
248 Audubon Ave.
Apt. 24
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Krug:

Many thanks for your nice letter. I am so glad you stopped at St. Helena's and saw the Siceloffs. That is an interesting place, and they are particularly useful people.

Alice and I were delighted to have you for company and only wish we could have seen more of you in your brief stay in Atlanta.

I don't know when we will get to your part of the world, but we will hope to, and if we do we will come to Hamburg and appear in your office.

If you should have some opportunity to peek in on my Marburg friend and see how she gets along, I am sure it would be appreciated. She is:

Frau Reinald Hoops
16 Marburg Lahn
Uhlandstr 1
Hessen
U. S. A. Zone

Her husband, who was killed in Russia, was son to a longtime professor of English at Heidelbarg. She has a son eight or nine now. I think she must be about winding up her work for a Doctor's degree in English at Marburg. I have never met her but knew her husband and various members of his own family.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

November 8, 1951

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Rd.
Richmond, Va.

Dear Paul:

We never had any evidence here that Palmer at Kingsport did write to the Ford people. You were going to try to get him to write.

The address: 1440 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena 5, California. In your or his judgment, he should write either Hoffman or Chester C. Davis or Robert M. Hutchins. It ought to be a real letter, giving reasons.

Here, sent separately, is another copy of the request.

I have taken steps to get letters written by Charles Johnson and Rufus Clement and James L. Coker, who, if our records are right, are as yet laggard.

Again, for review, the following we know have written: A. W. Dent, president of Dillard; Alfred Mynders, editor of The Chattanooga Times; Archbishop O'Hara; Hodding Carter, editor of the Delta Democrat-Times; Carter Wesley, The Informer Newspapers, Houston, Texas; Will Alexander; Ralph McGill; Jonathan Daniels; Clarence Pickett, of the American Friends Service Committee; President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee; Edgar B. Stern, of New Orleans; Mark Ethridge, of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Howard Odum has promised also to write.

'Tis to be remembered that we instructed each person to send a copy of his letter either to you or to us. Some of these guys may have sent copies to you, in which case we might have no record of their having written.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

November 19, 1951

Mr. Paul Walter, Jr., Head
Department of Sociology
The University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, N. M.

Dear Mr. Walter:

I greatly appreciate your letter. So nice to hear from somebody with the same interest.

Emmett Murphy's address is: 6401 South Kimbark, Chicago, Illinois. He is studying at the University of Chicago.

The Institute at Northwestern was organized by Mr. M. J. Herskovits. He very kindly sent me a complete file of the mimeographed summaries issued during the Institute. I tied them together and am mailing them to you. They are emphatically a loan, and I will be most grateful if you will get them back to me in a tolerably short while. It was impressed upon me by Murphy that the summaries were not public, but I am sure I do not trespass in sending them to you.

I have been trying to find somebody in the South who would put up money for an institute in some Southern city. It is a pity that hereabouts, where a third of our population is of African descent, no one shows the faintest interest in modern African affairs. Must say, I haven't had any luck, though I am still trying.

The New York Times a couple of weeks ago carried a notice that the Rockefeller Foundation had financed at McGill University an Institute of Islamic Studies. I have written the man at McGill for information.

I have been proceeding on the assumption that the State Department would like to be underpinned by three or four university departments or institutes scattered over the country, specializing separately in various fields of African knowledge—languages, anthropology, geography, history, etc. Left alone, the State Department would, I expect, be midwife to two or three such centers exclusively in the Northeast or Northcentral States. Let's join forces, and you push for one in the Southwest and I'll push for one in the Southeast.

I've had a nibble of interest in New Orleans.

Albuquerque is one of my desired destinations, but I don't know when I will ever get there again. Meanwhile, if you reach these parts, do come to Atlanta.

Folder herewith on this Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.
Dictated but not read.

November 23, 1951

Mrs. Harriet Dryden
"The People Act"
855 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Dryden:

I have just talked with Carson Pritchard about the proposed broadcast on the Greenville, S. C., self-survey.

In our experience with the self-survey method, we have never seen it yield more effective results than it has in Greenville. The explanation, in one word, is participation. From the time the self-survey was first conceived, it had publicity of the widest kind. As a result, it had the interest of ordinary people in the community from the start. About three hundred persons had a direct part in the fact-finding. They were volunteers who responded to a newspaper call for members of the public to turn out at a mass meeting, where the survey was organized.

Thanks to the broad base from which it was launched, the survey came as close to being pure community action as any organized effort can. It was never regarded as the "project" of any particular agency or group of individuals. (The Community Council performed many of the necessary administrative tasks, but its function was wholly a coordinating one.) A glance at the membership of the Steering Committee, as listed in the enclosed pamphlet, gives some idea of the breadth of representation on the policy level; race does not appear, but about half the members are white and half Negro.

Since the survey was completed, the cooperation of a large segment of the public has been enlisted in the follow-up, through speakers, the press, radio, and civic clubs.

The Greenville survey is significant in race relations in the South because it undertook and largely accomplished a thing greatly needed. A background for better race relations is being systematically and vigorously laid by such private agencies as the NAACP, by the whole civil rights movement, and by the pressure of religious and moral forces. The result is controversy, of course, and good controversy. But there

is all too little of getting down to the brass tacks of answering day-to-day Negro grievances. Houses and schools and jobs and bus rides and parks and sanitation and newspapers and the rest need long strides now. As a matter of fact, the very heat of controversy over the general issues, we are finding, deters many people in many communities from working energetically at present injustices. The value of the Greenville example lies in the community determination to clean up a lot of things here and now. And of course (whisper it not) in doing that Greenville learned lessons in dignity and equality which will greatly speed the day when the whole principle of non-discrimination will have been accepted.

Having rendered advisory services to the Greenville self-survey, we would be especially pleased to see its example spread. As an instance of local initiative and democracy at work, it seems to us eminently suitable for a series entitled "The People Act".

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/f

bc: Carson Pritchard

November 26, 1951

Mr. Vernon S. Broyles, Jr.
808 Henry Grady Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Broyles:

I sent you Friday a packet of printed things, some of which should be quite helpful in the summary. We have another excellent review of the legal situation coming out in five or six day's time, and I will send that also. It is done by Marion A. Wright, a graduate of the University of South Carolina. He practiced law in Conway for a good many years and now lives in the North Carolina mountains. He is a judicious and clear thinker and a man of courage.

If we can help you any more, let us know. My assistant, Harold Fleming, has given a lot of close attention to these legal matters (though he isn't a lawyer) and maybe could bd quite helpful at a later stage.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

November 26, 1951

Mr. Albert L. Sturm
Department of Political Science
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Sturm:

Our Council has only two people doing research.

One is Miss Anna T. Holden, at this address. She is a sociologist. Works on encouraging small communities to do self-surveys and generally looks up facts for us.

The other is Harold C. Fleming, this address, who does our publicity but has to scratch around a good deal in history and politics and law. Harvard guy, with a keen, critical mind. Could be a reviewer for you in matters of Southern politics, the law of segregation, etc.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:sc
Dictated but not read.

November 26, 1951

Mr. Lewis W. Jones
Rural Life Council
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Lewis:

Many thanks for your various letters. We are delighted for the good notice that your and Ernest Neal's article got.

Three favors to ask of you:

1. See that Mr. Patterson sees the New York Times story. We had only two copies, and you've got one. If I had more, I would send one to Mr. Patterson directly.

2. An East Indian guy named Das is to be on my hands from the 25th till the 29th of this month. I wanted to show him around Alabama and worked out an arrangement with Julian Brown for your Tuskegee FSA man, Paris, to haul Das to Gees' Bend. Then I heard that Das goes from Atlanta to Montgomery and Tuskegee. I assume, therefore, that at Tuskegee he will be in Mr. Patterson's hands. Can you convey to Mr. Patterson my appreciation of Mr. Paris's willingness to be of assistance had I sent Das to Tuskegee November 26 or 27? What it amounts to is a suggestion that Mr. Patterson arrange for Das to meet Paris in the presumed Das visit to Tuskegee November 30 or the first couple of days of December.

3. Will you personally thank Paris for his willingness to be helpful to me?

When I have Das here, I will tell him about you and Ernest, and I assume he will be hunting for you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

November 27, 1951

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc.
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In your letter of November 14 you asked for figures mighty hard to get.

I send the one thing we have in print. It's old, as you will see. The device we used there was to accept the latest available figures from the U. S. Office of Education and up them by 59%, which was the current estimate of the American Appraisal Company on the increase of construction costs. We think that method is pretty good statistically, but I don't think it yields a net figure that is nearly as large as the actual bill would be.

In my observation, the general situation in the lower South is this. In rural areas the white schools have long since been consolidated. Negro schools are still crossroads affairs dotted over the counties. To equalize, these States would have to build bang-up, consolidated Negro schools and add on transportation.

Some people in the School of Education at Howard University make an effort to keep abreast with the figures on equalization of teachers' salaries.

Mr. Curtis Dixon, Southern Education Foundation, 811 Cypress Street, NE, Atlanta, keeps closely in touch with the superintendents of Negro education in all the Southern States. If I had to collect the figures you want, I would think him the most fruitful source.

Of course, the various State associations of Negro teachers keep up pretty well with the salary question. I will mail you in a few days a list of the names and addresses of the secretaries of the State associations.

Generally speaking, the figures you want are not to be had by correspondence. They can be got by going to the appropriate officials, State by State, and digging them out.

All of which amounts to advice that if you need them, somebody will have to dump a modest sum of research money on to Howard or somewhere else and get it done.

Alternatively, it might be possible to get the Office of Education to set up a special project to bring in the figures that are needed. The figures are a greatly needed part of the whole present controversy, and the Office of Education would do the country a good turn by digging them out.

We would like to help you in any way we can, but our staff is so tiny that we cannot make any workable plan for getting the figures in ourselves.

Sincerely and with warm regards,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

November 28, 1951

B. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
225 E. Lee St.
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Tartt:

I do hope you get down here; but in case you don't, I write, though ticklishly.

I know Charles Smith pretty well. My judgment is that he is a good man for a short-run job, but I have never known him to stick at any one thing more than a few months. He is informed. He is open-minded. He is energetic. He has a most pleasing personality. He is scrupulously honest. He has imagination and catches an idea and expands with it. He is without any racial prejudice. He has associated with ownership people and employers off and on all his life, and gets along well with them. He is a good guy to do a talk-it-up job. The only thing is that he doesn't do any one job very long. He has gone into and out of and back into the various Housing Agencies; and that, I suppose, is his home base.

He has an independent income of five or six thousand dollars a year from oil royalties. A Texas relative just happened to have an oil well on his farm. Last time I knew anything intimate about Charlie, his wife had newly divorced him. I dare say, she gets most of the six thousand.

I should think, on the whole, Charlie would make you a good man. But I wouldn't count on his sticking very long.

Emerson Smith, who now runs the Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches, 109 W. Grace St., Rm. 202, Richmond, Va., would make you a good man. I guess they pay him around three thousand a year. He is doing a lot of good where he is, though.

There is a good guy over in Columbia, South Carolina, named Howard McClain. Taught sociology, I think, at Mercer University (Baptist) for several years. Now has a job with some kind of a temperance outfit in South Carolina. He believes in temperance, but he believes in interracial justice a good deal more. The sort of fellow who would get along pretty well with employers. Adequately rooted in the South. Address: 116 S. Saluda, Columbia, S. C.

An extremely able man in Alabama is Nat Welch, who now works as advertising manager for Aubrey Williams's paper, Southern Farm and Home, at Montgomery. Energetic, accustomed in his present job to visit business offices, alert, imaginative, hard-driving, completely without racial prejudice, constructive, effective. Maybe Aubrey is paying him so much that he wouldn't quit his present job. But he is a better guy than what he is doing. His address is: 1103 Magnolia Curve, Montgomery.

It might pay you to look around in the Coker family near Hartsville, South Carolina. It has so many branches that there is almost bound to be one young fellow coming along. The name is magic in both Carolinas, and most of the family branches will have lodged modernity into the minds of their children.

The Department of Human Relations at the University of Miami is turning out a stream of graduate students who want the kind of job you've got. How many of them would be really helpful to you I don't know. I was down there the other day and was impressed with a young fellow named Thomas S. Norwalk, Box 855, University Branch, Miami 46. The head of the department is M. A. F. Ritchie, Department of Human Relations, University of Miami, Coral Gables.

In Tennessee I would expect to get good advice from H. C. Nixon at Vanderbilt University.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

November 28, 1951

Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford
Chief Minority Groups Section
U. S. Employment Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Norford:

We have undertaken to do for the 1952 edition of the Negro Year Book a round-up on progress and problems in race relations in the Southern States. One of the topics I want to discuss is "Negro Employment in the Federal Government in the Southern States." Another is "Progress (?) in Implementing the Requirement of Fairness in Employment Practices on Work Done under Contract with the Federal Government."

I haven't got the money for a special trip to Washington to go around and see you and the other people who could give me in conversation a pretty good, though only slightly statistical, account of how employment in the federal government in the South is proceeding. Is it too much to ask you to do some telephoning for me, with a view to getting the picture fairly straight? Which agencies and which regional or local offices have done best, and how well?

On the other question of contract employment, you must know of things in print or otherwise circulating that would be helpful to me.

Will you be so very kind as to send me what you can? Unofficial. Nobody would be quoted.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

November 28, 1951

Mr. George S. Oettle
Box 190
Metuchen, N. J.

Dear Mr. Oettle:

Mighty kind of you to send in your dues the other day. We are extremely grateful. I will make a note for you to be sent a reminder in February that you were hopeful in November that another seven dollars could be managed. Let us all hope for no worse inflation by February.

We have had several South African visitors lately. A man named Malga I thought not a good influence. A man named Graham Young was emphatically a good egg. And Professor and Mrs. Herbert Frankel, nowadays at Oxford, are in Atlanta now, and I spent the day with them. He tells me he worked for many years as an assistant to Hofmyer. Incidentally, I heard the other day that a portrait of Hofmyer now hangs in Rhodes House at Oxford in England. Posthumous and not good, they say.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Report of Special Projects - Jan. 1 - April 30, 1953

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1953		$ 306.28
Receipts:		
John Hay Whitney Foundation		1,500.00
		1,806.28
Disbursements:		
Salary, Mrs. Tilly	$ 100.00	
Travel, Mrs. Tilly	58.75	
Steno Services	30.00	
Bank charge	.53	189.28
Balance on hand, May 1, 1953		$ 1,617.00

NEW SOUTH APPROPRIATION

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1953		$ 500.52
Receipts:		
The Field Foundation		2,500.00
		3,000.52
Disbursements:		
Printing	352.71	
Postage	130.00	
Bank charge	.09	
		482.80
Balance on hand, May 1, 1953		$ 2,517.72

COMMISSION ON EQUAL PENALTIES

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1953		$ 1,261.59
Receipts:		
Interest earned	$ 6.25	
John Rust Foundation (May 1st)	1,000.00	
		1,006.25
Balance on hand, May 1, 1953		$ 2,267.84

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Proposed budget for period May 1 through December 31, 1953

Salaries	$ 19,999.84
Social Security	200.00
Special salaries	700.00
Rent	840.00
Travel	2,000.00
Office supplies	700.00
Postage	400.00
Telephone & telegraph	700.00
Books & subscriptions	60.00
Georgia sales tax	8.00
Bank exchange	4.00
State School volunteers (expenses)	1,800.00
Printing	400.00
Board and Membership meet.	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	100.00
	$ 28,911.84

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OPERATING FUND

RECEIPTS

Bank Balance, January 1, 1952			$ 240.61
Church Sources, (Exhibit B)		$ 4060.00	
Labor Organization Sources (Exhibit B)		2600.00	
Foundation Sources (Exhibit B)		13350.00	
Organization Sources (Exhibit B)		1653.26	
Individuals (Exhibit B)		6987.97	
Members Dues		3720.00	
Sale of Misc. Literature		1725.93	
New South Subscriptions		470.00	
Honoraria		350.76	
Sale of Office Equipment		18.00	
State Divisions:			
Alabama	$ 215.00		
Arkansas	61.50		
Florida	180.50		
Kentucky	89.50		
Louisiana	42.00		
Mississippi	124.00		
New Orleans Committee	72.50		
North Carolina	155.00		
South Carolina	260.00	1220.00	
Transfers:			
National Sharecroppers Fund	11.22	11.22	
Loans:			
Citizens Trust Co.	495.00		
Tennessee Division Funds	190.00	685.00	36852.14
			$37092.75

EXHIBIT C
Page 1

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OPERATING FUND
January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries Paid		$ 22641.62	
Travel		1724.77	
Printing		691.68	
Rent		1460.00	
Telephone & Telegraph		717.67	
Postage		405.91	
Books & Magazine Subscriptions		83.17	
Accounting Fees		75.00	
Insurance		9.00	
Office Supplies		625.75	
Expense of Meetings		24.90	
Interest Expense		125.00	
OAB Taxes		266.04	
Special Services		246.35	
Exchange		12.25	
Georgia Sales Tax		14.34	
Miscellaneous		16.00	
1951 Accounts Payable		1184.77	
Note Payable - Thomas F. Byrd		3950.00	
Withholding Taxes 1951		220.40	
State Divisions:			
Alabama	$ 179.50		
Arkansas	50.00		
Florida	167.50		
Kentucky	68.50		
Louisiana	37.50		
Mississippi	116.50		
New Orleans Committee	96.00		
North Carolina	107.50		
South Carolina	243.50	1066.50	
Transfer to Fellowship of the Concerned		300.00	
Total Disbursements			$35861.12

Recapitulation:

Total Receipts	$ 37092.75
Total Disbursements	35861.12
	$ 1231.63

Represented by:
Deposit in First National Bank $1231.63

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
SPECIAL PROJECTS

January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

Receipts

Balance,, January 1, 1952		$ 423.96
Transfer from General Budget	$ 300.00	
Miscellaneous Gifts	10.00	310.00
		$ 733.96

Disbursements

Salaries	143.00	
Travel	167.71	
Postage & Supplies	116.97	
		427.68
Balance, December 31, 1952		$ 306.28

SCHEDULE 3

NEW SOUTH APPROPRIATION

Receipts

Balance, January 1, 1952		$ 262.98
The Field Foundation, Inc.	$ 2500.00	
Sale of Race & Law Enforcement	160.00	2660.00
		2922.98

Disbursements

Stein Printing Co.	$1996.96	
Postage	325.00	
Salary, Director of Information	100.00	
Miscellaneous	.50	
		2422.46
Balance, December 31,1952		$ 500.52

SCHEDULE 4

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

Receipts	
Balance, January 1, 1952	$ 11.22
Disbursements	
Transferred to Operating Fund	11.22
	$ 00.00

SCHEDULE 5

NCCJ TRAVEL PROJECT

Receipts		
Balance, January 1, 1952		$ 421.72
Disbursements		
Travel Expense	$ 408.22	
Bank charges	.12	
		408.34
Balance, December 31, 1952		$ 13.38

SCHEDULE 6

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
SPECIAL PROJECTS

January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952

COMMISSION ON EQUAL PENALTIES

Receipts

Balance, January 1, 1952		$ 1000.00
Mr. Louis Aronstam	$ 25.00	
Mr. Morton Weiss	50.00	
Mr. Louis Regenstein, Jr.	50.00	
Mr. Armand May	50.00	
Mr. Frank Garson	25.00	
Dr. H. V. Richardson	50.00	
Interest on Savings	11.59	261.59
Balance, December 31, 1952		$ 1261.59

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Finance report - Jan. 1 - April 30, 1953

RECEIPTS

Contributions from Individuals	$ 1,235.50
Contributions from Organizations	1,141.10
(United Steelworkers - USA $1,000.)	
(Emory Univ. Brotherhood Chest - $141.10)	
Contributions from Churches	1,875.00
(Methodist - Div. of Home Missions - $250.)	
(" - Board of Education - $250.)	
(" - Ky. Conf. Womans Society of Christian Service - $25.)	
Contributions from Foundations	22,050.00
(Ford Foundation - $20,000.)	
(Sidney Hillman Fund - $1,500.)	
(Marion R. Ascoli Fund - $300.)	
(Lucius & Eva Eastman Fund - $250.)	
Members Dues	1,586.00
New South Subscriptions	230.25
Sale of literature	263.61
Honoraria	60.00
Total Receipts	$ 28,441.46

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 9,899.84	
Social Security (cost to Council)	112.49	
Travel	704.48	
Rent	420.00	
Office Supplies	259.67	
Postage	211.88	
Printing	383.40	
Telephone & Telegraph	270.07	
Insurance	40.24	
Books & subscriptions	89.32	
Georgia Sales tax	4.21	
Expense of meetings	16.19	
Bank exchange charges	2.70	
Special services	28.91	
Audit Fee	75.00	
Paid to State Divisions	668.50	
Paid on 1952 Accounts	1,926.09	
Paid in full - 1952 loan from Citizens Trust Co.	500.00	
Paid in full - 1952 loan from funds held for Tenn. Division	190.00	
Total Disbursements		$ 15,802.99

Recapitulation:

Balance, Jan. 1, 1953	894.36
Receipts	28,441.46
	29,335.82
Disbursements	15,802.99
Bal. May 1, 1953	$ 13,532.83

Atlanta Ga.
July 22,1953.

Miss Katherine Stoney,Secy-Treas.
SouthernRegional Council,
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Miss Stoney:

I am returning herewith minutes of the Annual Membership meetingwith approval of same.

The only comment which I have to make is that which I made to you over the phone viz: that while the minutes through the medium of Dr. Mitchell's report give a clear picture of the new type of our set-up and the relationship of the board to affiliated state organizations (see page 2 of the minutes)I donôt think the bylaws make this clear. I think this is largely due as I said to you over the phone, to the fact that:
(1) the purpose of the organization is nowheres set forth in the bylaws
(2) the relative responsibilities of the overall Council or board of trustees and the state organizations for the carrying out of the program.is not set forth in the bylaws.

It is true that one gets functions and Declared Purpose" from the leaflet which you sent me and which may mean that same is in the charter but I am accustomed to using bylaws that set forth same even though there is a covering charter .

It seems to me that (1) and (2) mentioned above are particularly worth thinking about in a period of reorganization when the bylaws will be the basis on which newly organized affiliates will come in and begin to operate.

Assuring you of my very deep interest in the future of the organization and hoping that you will call upon me for any help that I may be able to render ,I am

Yours cordially,
Rhoda Kaufman
Rhoda Kaufman

"A LITTLE SANCTUARY IN THE HEART OF DOWNTOWN GREENVILLE"

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
GREENVILLE, ALABAMA

FRANKLIN H. CARTER, MINISTER
118 COLLEGE STREET

February 3, 1954

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 4
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find two dollars (18) in currency, for which pleasd send me one copy of each of the pamphlets listed in your publication list, exclusive of the magazine "New South".

We appreciate your sending us so much information in response to our recent request. We made a study and presented a report and recommendations to our Butler County Ministerial Association, and their purchase of these pamphlets is indicative of the favorable and interested response. We will continue our discussion at the next meeting when definite actions will be decided upon.

We enclose, also, a copy of our report and recommendations. If there are any suggestions, or criticisms, or ramarks you would care to make upon them, we would be appreciative.

Sincerely,
Franklin H. Carter
Chairman, Inter Racial Study Group
P.O. BOX 262

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
WELFARE AND RETIREMENT FUND
907 FIFTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

PERSONAL

OFFICE OF
EXECUTIVE MEDICAL OFFICER

February 4, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

It was nice hearing from you.

As you know, the Fund is separate from the Union and we do not mix in each others affairs.

My personal suggestion, for what it may be worth, is that you explore with Mr. Mitch the matter you wish to take up with Mr. Lewis. If he goes for it he can give you the advice you need.

Next time you are in town give me a ring. I am on Extension 26, EXecutive 3-5664.

Sincerely yours,

Ken

Kenneth E. Pohlmann

KEP;arj

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURAL LIFE AND LABOR

1751 N Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C. Telephone: North 7-3979

Board of Directors

Rev. Shirley E. Greene, *Chairman*
Thomas B. Keehn, *Vice-Chairman*
George Sanchez, *Vice-Chairman*
Gertrude Folks Zimand, *Secretary*
Howard A. Dawson, *Treasurer*

Fay Bennett
Richard K. Bennett
Dorothy M. Billings
Esther Briesmeister
Ruth Muskrat Bronson
Francis J. Brown
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Gabriel Davidson
Rev. Clifford Earle
Katherine Ellickson
Rev. Ray Gibbons
Rev. William J. Gibbons, S. I
Richard J. Gray
Alfred J. Hayes
Robert W. Hudgens
Gardner Jackson
Charles S. Johnson
Lee F. Johnson
Leah Lachenbruch
Edith E. Lowry
Elizabeth Magee
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Joseph F. Moran
Rev. E. W. Mueller
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Harold A. Royer
Philip Schiff
Paul Sifton
Thelma Stevens
Maurice L. Stone
Ada Barnett Stough
Amber Arthun Warburton
Veniette C. Weil

Member Organizations

Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth
American Association of Social Workers
American Friends Service Committee
American Humane Association
American Parents Committee
Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L.
Commission on Christian Social Action, Evangelical and Reformed Church
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches
Department of Rural Education National Education Association
Division of American Missions, National Lutheran Council
Division of Home Missions, National Council of Churches
Division of Social Education and Action, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women
International Association of Machinists, A. F. of L.
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers—C.I.O.
Jewish Agricultural Society
National Agricultural Workers' Union, A. F. of L.
National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association
National Catholic Rural Life Conference
National Child Labor Committee
National Congress of American Indians
National Consumers' League
National Farmers' Union
National Housing Conference
National Jewish Welfare Board
National Sharecroppers Fund
United Auto Workers—C.I.O.
United Packing House Workers of America—C.I.O.
Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church

February 12, 1954

Elizabeth B. Herring,
Executive Secretary

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

If you read the minutes of the NCALL Board of Directors, you will have been prewarned that the Board had hopes that you would be its next chairman.

Does that idea seem at all possible to you? Before you decide that it isn't, may I tell you what our idea about it was? We know that you would not have time to attend all its meetings nor to worry about the details. But we also know that your name stands for the humane values for which NCALL exists and that a few ideas from you from time to time would be worth more to us than full time of some folks.

The second part of our idea is that Shirley Greene will become first vice-president. His new job will be with the National Farmers Union and he will be in and out of Washington, so it will be possible for him to continue to carry a good deal of responsibility.

Please do consider this. We would be so happy to have you as standard bearer.

Ever sincerely,

Elizabeth B. Herring

Elizabeth B. Herring
Executive Secretary

Under separate cover I am sending you our latest bulletin. What are your views about what is said about FHA on page 4?

ARTHUR C. JOY
190 CLIFTON STREET, S. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir

Just thought (a little belatedly) that you might be interested in the enclosed editorial in my Sunday School class paper.

Unfortunately, it is necessary to use the imagination to fill in the first letter of each line.

Sincerely yours

A C Joy

Give GOD a Chance NOW!
ATTEND CHURCH EVERY SUNDAY

TYDINGS OF JOYE

B Burke Bible Class Feb 10-1954 Kirkwood Methodist Church

OUR STANDARDS

February 14th this year marks two special "days". For the romantically inclined, it is Valentine's Day. For Protestantism in general, nd Methodism in particular, it is Race Relations Sunday. It is the atter with which we are here concerned.

Altho there are many race relations problems in the world, all of hich are important, in our own particular part of the sphere it is he attitude of the white man to the negro that is of primary importnce.

Some while ago, Dr Charles L Allen wrote, "God counts us not as eople but as persons." Applied to the present subject, that would eem to mean that a person is to be viewed as an individual, rather han as a member of a particular race.

The problem can be esaily illustrated by taking an extreme, but ot at all unusual, example. If a white man happens to be dishonest, drunkard, profane and anti-Christ, neglectful of his wife and famly perhaps, is he by virtue of his color alone to be considered as eing a more desirable person than an honest, non-drinking, reverent an (perhaps a Bishop of the Methodist Church) who is devoted to his amily but who happens to be a negro? To ask the question is to anwer it!

The prophet Micah said, "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; nd what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love ercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Before him, Moses said it, ..what doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord hy God, to walk in all His ways, and to love Him, and to serve the ord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul". When, in the eatitudes, Christ listed those who are blessed, He included no color est, nor is any to be found in the two commandments on which He said ang all the law and the prophets.

Those are God's standards. Should we try to set higher?

FAVORITE VERSE

(Selected by Albert Nix)

"Let your light so shine bepre men, that they may see your pod works, and glorify your ather which is in heaven."

--Matthew 5:16

-o-O-o-

"..the Christian needs to take is faith in God out of the trapings of piety and use it as an nstrument of great living."

--The Sanctuary

CHRISTIAN OPTIMISM

Rev. Eugene Peacock, of the St. Francis Street Methodist Church, Mobile, founded a movement known as Christian Optimists of the World. The central theme is that there is nothing wrong with man that the Spirit of Christ cannot correct and because I believe in God and the Christ and man, I repudiate all pessimism. No dues, no meetings, no organization. But a spirit of Christian optimism!

LAST SUNDAY

Members present....85
Visitors..... 2

Gen. Fund.....$44.25
Bldg. Fund..... 44.00

As usual, our singing was led by Emory Yates with Ed Lester at the piano. After a warming up with Challenge, we did right well with There Is A Name I Love to Hear, and (of course) Amazing Grace.

J B Huff made the Sick Report.

Dewey Bailey led the reading of the lesson. Uncle Charlie Smith offered prayer.

The teacher for the lesson was Herbert Squires, who had the topic What is Meant by the Bread of Life? In explaining what is meant, Herb pointed out that we must try to be like Jesus, and that this required prayer and service.

In dismissing, John Wayne led the class in The Lord's Prayer.

-o-O-o-

OUR VISITORS

Our visitors were Mr B C Bailey, brother of Dewey Bailey, from Chatanooga, and Joseph V Carey, who had visited with us the preceeding week.

-o-O-o-

NEW MEMBER

Brother Carey joined our class, after coming as a visitor. His address is 1808 Memorial Drive, S. E. Welcome him heartily! WELCOME! WELCOME!

THE SICK LIST

Brothers Fowler, G D Haynes, Torrence, Lee, and Beavers seemed to be about the same.

Grady Alliston continues to improve.

Both W N Ware and Albert Nix seemed to be a little stronger. The latter sent a favorite verse selection.

Gene Manning still can't have company but we learn that he feels perfectly ok (according to him). In fact, he wanted to run an ad for some one to come stay in his bed while he goes out. (But our rates for that kind of advertising were more than he could afford.)

Dr. M E Noel spends about two hours a day at his office. We'll be able to take him off the list soon.

Charlie Blalock is back at work, so we'll take him off the list.

C B Meek had an eye operation but was able to be with us Sunday.

Bob Smith reportedly had a bad cold, but a later check revealed that he is sicker than we thought.

Brother R L Ogden is reported to be weaker.

Brother John Denson is back from Birmingham, where he went for a check-up and some treatment. He is getting along fine, but cannot talk much.

The sick visitations were by J B Huff, Tom Hardy, and Obie Robinson.

-o-O-o-

SUPPORT OUR SCOUTS

JACK BENNY DEPT

Only one birthday this week; that of Brother John Born.

Unlike all previous birthdays, this one calls for 40 candles on the birthday cake. (Yep! It's official! Jack Benny has had his 40th birthday, so we follow suit.)

-o-O-o-

FELLOWSHIP SUPPER

A new system is being used for the fellowship suppers which are held monthly. A number of people are each taking the responsibility for filling a table. As this is written, there are more than 100 commitments to attend.

-o-O-o-

ATTENDANCE DRIVE

Altho Bob Smith, Chairman of the Attendance Committee was unable to attend because of sickness, a beginning of the campaign to build attendance was made at the business meeting last Monday night.

A list of our non-attending members was studied and arrangements made for contacting each. The results will be reported at the next meeting. Six of those on the list have not attended in 1¼ years.

Is your name on the list?

-o-O-o-

TODAY'S THOUGHT

"Without God, we cannot. Without us, God will not."

BASKET BALL

Kirkwood Methodist's basketball team is in the vanguard in the church league; having won 3 and lost none.

Coach "Hoss" Taylor promises more details later.

-o-O-o-

IN THE BARREL

At church on Sunday morning, Boy Scout Day was observed. In connection with it, both Jack Walker and Herb Squires said a few words. That night the preacher commented that he had called on Herb and that was seraping the bottom of the barrel. To this came a hearty, "Amen" --from Herb. (Most of us wouldn't even be in the barrel.)

But the point of all this is a realization that one does not kid with one he does not like. So--if a fellow finds himself in these columns --well, you know why!

-o-O-o-

YOUR ADDRESS

Some recent checking revealed that a number of addresses on our records were erroneous. Please examine your address as it appears on this paper. If it is not correct, please phone either A C Joy, at CR 2400, or J L Hill, at DE 4627. Thanks!

-o-O-o-

NEWS FLASH

Collye Wayne, our Covington "Associate" was not here Sunday.

SERVICE NEWS

Three of Kirkwood's service boys are now out of the service and back home. They are: Bill Taylor, Jr., Jimmy Gazzaway (nephew of Wilbur Mixon, Jr.) and Robert W Mixon. The latter two, of course, are grandsons of Wilbur Mixon, Sr.

If there are others, please notify either Editor Joy or Mrs Porter (DE 3476). Note to Mrs Porter: please accept this appointment as reporter.

If you know of any one who is in the service but not receiving Tydings of Joye, we'll appreciate word on it also.

-o-O-o-

ONE FOUND; TWO LOST

One of the missing wheel chairs was located. Milton Alford, now up in Virginia, read of the search and remembered about one.

Still two missing!

-o-O-o-

BEVERLY SANG

Beverly sang in the Oritorio, "King David," last Monday night at the Atlanta Division. Only our class meeting kept this writer away.

"King David" is the work in which Beverly appeared in Carnegie Hall with the Philadelphia Symphony; the first time a student ever made such an appearance.

-o-O-o-

QUESTIONNAIRE

#16: "Am I doing God's will in my vocation?"

ADVOCATE NOW

The campaign to obtain subscriptions to the Wesleyan Christian Advocate is ending. If you haven't subscribed, see Bill Porter. Last chance!

The class voted to give subscriptions to the widows of deceased members.

-o-O-o-

DON'T FORGET

Don't forget what? That fish fry on the 27th, of course!

-o-O-o-

WINDOWS BROKEN

Two broken windows are noted in our room. Wonder how it happened.

-o-O-o-

"STREET SCENES"

Uncle Jimmy Bryant, on Decatur St, eyeing two "chicks" as they light up cigarets.

Joe Huiet, in store with long list, wondering how he'll manage to bring back the change called for by his "general manager."

Rev. E M Wise, our former pastor, at the Detroit Symphony concert.

Ronald Estes, being ushered to front pew at morning service, murmuring, "Barton, couldn't you get me a little closer to the preacher?"

Will Jarrett, counting number of months and days until retirement day.

-o-O-o-

STUDY THE LESSONS

TO A LITTLE BOY

Grow healthy, and wise, and good, my boy
Where ever your feet may tread.
Be strong of heart and have no dread.
Remember----God is overhead.

If time and age demands a toll,
If life has figured out a goal,
And if things come to try the soul,
Push out your chin, and have no dread,
Remember----God is overhead.

--Mrs J P Robinson

NEW RESIDENTS

The following families have moved into our community:

Thomas Hardin
170 Wyman St, SE

L B Miller
2649 Blvd Drive, NE

Charles M Wise
2142 Pennington Rd SE

Edw. L Percival
166 Fourth Ave, SE

W Smith
236 Howard St, NE

D M Denson
174 Eleanor St, SE

C W Etheridge
2201 Boulevard Dr SE

Russell O Crowder
1974 Terry Mill Rd SE

Lester Norton
2111 Donnalee Ave SE

Marvin Sills
2690 Alston Dr SE

J R Chaney
2388 Blvd Dr NE

We have no information as to the church connections of any of these folks. Maybe it might be possible to get them in ours.

-o-O-o-

TURN OUT THE LIGHTS

Every now and then, lights are left on; windows are left open or somebody holds the door open and lets the heat escape.

Carefulness in such matters can cave our church some money. Or do we have too much?

WHAT'S IT ABOUT?

We have several more members than we did when Red Cain issued his challenge to the class, and they may be puzzled by the references to chicken supper and Red. So we'll explain.

Red challenged the class to have 100 people present two Sundays in a row; promising to give a chicken supper when it happens. Claims he keeps those chickens nice and fat, too; just waiting.

So far we've hit 100 twice---but not in a row.

But we're not giving up. Keep 'em fat, Red!

-o-O-o-

LIBRARY

The church library now has a listing of government Hobby publications. What's your hobby? Maybe there is a publication you want that is listed there.

-o-O-o-

AMERICA'S OLDEST

The oldest church in America, we learn, is The Primate Cathedral of America. It is located in the Dominican Republic, in the West Indies. Columbus, who named the island "Hispaniola", is buried in it.

-o-O-o-

HIGH ADVENTURE

"Living for Christ is the most exciting adventure on which a human soul can embark."

--Fulton Ousler

-o-O-o-

COME TO CHURCH SUNDAY

WE SALUTE

We salute Lester Hawkins, retired carpenter of Peoria, Ill, who built a chapel in his yard; dedicated it as a memorial to old settlers of the area, and as a place of meditation for any one wishing to use it.

Dr. William R Parker, of Univ. of Redlands, for instituting a course in Prayer Therapy."

-o-O-o-

AND MORE NEEDED

The churches of the US and Canada have sent out more than 15,000 missionaries.

-o-O-o-

CHAPEL ORGAN

It is reported that the organ obtained by the Martha Haygood Class was not the one that was picked out. Seems there was some mix-up somewhere. The organ has a nice tone but the keyboard is too limited.

-o-O-o-

YOUTHFUL READERS

We learn that Tom Wright's youngsters are regular readers of Tydings of Joye.

What started them was their appearance in our Street Scenes. Been looking for a repeat appearance.

-o-O-o-

BROKEN GLASSES

One member, who'll remain nameless, said he couldn't come to Sunday School because he broke his glasses. He hears with them?

AN INTRODUCTION

Folks, meet the Rev. Don Proctor
ıd his wife; Don and Mable. Altho
ɔn's work and our class activiti-
: probebly will not result in a
·equent crossing of paths, he is
:tually a very important youngman
ɔ us. For as the Church's Youth
ɔrker he will be helping to lead
ıd guide our young folks, includ-
g our children or grandchildren.
othing shall here be said about
y great-grandchildren, for few
n aged only 40 have such.)
Altho Don is a local boy (from
:catur) he went down into South
ɔrgia to find his helpmeet. It
kes only a few minutes acquaint-
ce with Mable to understand why.
Don has finished his regular
llege work at the Univ. of Ga.
d is now in his last year in the
ory School of Theology. While he
es to school, Mable helps keep
e larder filled by working as a

(cont.)
secretary for a business concern. She has joined Don in joining our choir, where both sing regularly. And altho only Don has any official job with our church, Mable was long ago found busily at work.

When he finishes his schooling, Don may go into youth work in the South Georgia Conference, where he already has an offer. But he is hoping to get to work with the Children's Home. So let's hope with him.

Don's duties with our church are to be responsible for recreational activities of the Youth Division, and to assist with the development of its spiritual fellowship. We understand that he and Mable have already found a place in the hearts of our young folks. It's easy to understand why!

/ B Burke Bible Class
irkwood Methodist Church
6 Howard Street, N E
tlanta, Georgia

E YOU IN CHURCH SEE YOU IN CHURCH SEE YOU IN CHURCH

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

Dear David Saul:

This is a belated note of support for your efforts to aid the Old Dominion find its way into a free society. We here at the Council are appreciative of the forthright moral stand which you have made in the endeavor to properly test the legality of certain actions of the State legislature.

We wish you good success in this further act on your part to bring justice and freedom to all people. We have, of course, long been grateful for your support of and participation in the Va. Council on Human Relations.

~~Please~~

I am sending a copy of this letter to Jack Marion so that he may keep us fully informed of the developments in your case on the off chance that they should escape our notice.

Again, our best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Tony & Vi

Plantation business

After talking with FL Tues, Feb 21, discussed the matter with Guy Johnson, who promised to try it on with Gordon Blackwell, and GBJ to call GSM one day later this week. Emphasized in call to GBJ that it would have to be quickish, and "would enter into the controvery this fall".

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1954
Southern Regional Council

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA
February 15, 1954

Dear George:

These points occur to me: I noticed that Paul Christopher stated that he had traveled fourteen thousand miles in the last two months for CIO. Evidently he keeps a record of his mileage which is an excellent practice.

I wondered if it would not be a very good idea for you and Mrs. Tilly to keep records of your respective mileages and lists of the points visited. On your monthly report these could be totaled, showing the points touched by you and Mrs. Tilly and the mileage covered. A tabulation of the monthly reports could be combined for the annual reports.

In the future, in dealing with foundations particularly, it may be advantageous to show the miles traveled and territory covered.

I was impressed with Mrs. Tilly's Presbyterian pamphlet which she distributed. Just for you and Harold to think about, I wonder if Anna Holden and Mrs. Tilly, together, might not go through all southern church journals or other sources and get up an article on the general ~~theme~~ "The Churches Speak", quoting the various resolutions etc, urging a proper course on the segregation issue.

I suspect that more than you and I are aware southern people are influenced by the positions taken by the churches. Probably a great many of them do not know what their churches have done on the segregation issue and we might help to enlighten them. Anyhow think it over.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. W.

M. A. Wright

MAW:raj

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1954
Southern Regional Council

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 15, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I must apologize for failing to answer your good letter of December 16. What actually happened was that I turned it over to Marcus to see what he might be able to suggest and he was stumped also. I personally have heard of nothing that would warrant need for concern. However, I have been entirely too busy with my own problems to keep up.

As you probably know, I am leaving the Department today and returning to my job in Richmond.

I suspect you miss the farm in Amelia because the highway has been changed and you no longer pass through the farm. Should you desire to see it again, if you head south you could turn down by the railroad station and go out the old road connecting with the new one about 4 miles out. There would be no additional mileage.

Trusting you and your family are well and enjoying life and with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Howard -

Howard H. Gordon
Administrator

KNOXVILLE
FEB 15
7 30 PM
1954
TENN.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS 3

Mr. George S. Mitchell
c/o Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3 Georgia

few more, I have right about Mrs. Jones - a beautiful fighter and has learned so much so many of us need to learn -

Dear George -
You probably knew about this the minute it happened but just in case: when the Southeastern AMA met, Tennessee sponsored a motion to admit negro physicians. North Carolina (Stated Ass., or whatever it's called) or medical said that if so, all their member-hotels would be closed to AMA meetings. I certainly don't know what the

Wilcox 1816 Cooke
Knoxville, Tenn.

Landis would be on this, but there must be one.
What works Buchanan calls our "Supreme Court group" (!) meets, expanded, for the third time this week. My poor eyes are popped over glorious effects in action — those wonderful decisions are going about this in a rather distressingly different way but I think we'll all pain hands soon — please come again —

J. H. W.

Mrs. J. H. Wilcox

Wm. Holmes Borders did a good piece of missionary work at Wesleyan last week; ask him about it...

Wesleyan College
Macon, Ga., 2-17-54

Dear George Mitchell:

I mailed yesterday a package of children's books long overdue to you and Mrs. Mitchell. You may be sure that our three girls enjoyed reading these books very much last summer. And we appreciate your thoughtfulness in lending them. I must apologize for their remaining with us so long; it sometimes seems that we'll never catch up on our many obligations to Atlanta friends for their kindnesses last summer. If you have seen the February motive magazine, with its survey of student summer projects for '54, you may have noticed the report on the Atlanta AFSC project, in which Margaret and I tried to appraise the experiment.

You'd be interested to know that I helped with a student seminar on segregation at Mercer U. this week, also that a faculty seminar on seg. in educ. is being held at Mercer today!--all this as part of their religious focus week.

REGARDS -- Carl D. Bennett

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
ROOM 414, 161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

J. B. WEATHERSPOON
CHAIRMAN

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1954
Southern Regional Council

February 16, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of February 9. I am glad you have written me about this matter. I have been quite concerned about how our people would receive the Supreme Court decisions on the current issue of segregation in the public schools.

My position has been that we ought to be doing more to prepare our people for what we know to be inevitable rather than spend our time fighting against the Court.

I assure you we shall keep this objective before us constantly and seek to develop it. Our present task is to get more channels open out to the people in every way we feel that we can work. We will seek to develop the parents in their responsibility to their children on this matter of grave concern to all of us.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

ACM:RC

A. C. Miller

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

February 17, 1954

Mr. David J.McDonald, President
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir and Brother:

In regard to the letter of Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., please be advised that I have worked closely with this group; I know the makeup of their committees quite well and know they are really doing a splendid job throughout the South.

I honestly feel they are worthy of our support.

Fraternally yours,

W.H.C.

W. H. Crawford
Director, District 35

WHC:N

CC: Dr. George S. Mitchell

The Members of the

National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools

invite you to participate in

A Citizens Assembly on Education

to be held at the

Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, California

in connection with

The Commission's Fifth Annual Dinner

March nineteenth and twentieth

Nineteen hundred and fifty-four

R.S.V.P. *Dinner Subscription $5.00 per person*

ADAM S. BENNION . . . *Vice President, Utah Power and Light Company*
MRS. BARRY BINGHAM . . . *Vice President, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times*
JAMES F. BROWNLEE, Treasurer . . . *General Partner, J. H. Whitney & Company*
HODDING CARTER . . . *Editor and Publisher, Delta Democrat-Times*
JOHN COWLES . . . *President, The Minneapolis Star and Tribune*
EDWARD R. EASTMAN . . . *President and Editor, American Agriculturist*
SAMUEL C. GALE, Vice Chairman . . . *Vice President, General Mills, Inc.*
GEORGE GALLUP . . . *Director, Audience Research, Inc.*
MRS. BRUCE GOULD . . . *Editor, Ladies' Home Journal*
LESTER B. GRANGER . . . *Executive Director, National Urban League*
A. J. HAYES . . . *International President, International Association of Machinists*
ROBERT HELLER . . . *President, Robert Heller & Associates, Inc.*
JOHN HERSEY . . . *Author*
FRED K. HOEHLER . . . *Executive Director, Citizens of Greater Chicago*
PRESTON HOTCHKIS . . . *Founders' Insurance Company*
PALMER HOYT . . . *Editor and Publisher, The Denver Post*
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WALTER LIPPMANN . . . *Author and Columnist*
ROBERT LITTELL . . . *Senior Editor, The Reader's Digest*
STANLEY MARCUS . . . *President, Neiman-Marcus Company*
JAMES G. K. MCCLURE . . . *President, Farmers' Federation, Inc.*
NEIL H. MCELROY . . . *President, Procter & Gamble Company*
GEORGE HOUK MEAD . . . *Honorary Chairman of the Board, The Mead Corporation*
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MRS. EUGENE MEYER . . . *The Washington Post*
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GRAHAM T. WINSLOW . . . *Chairman, Massachusetts Council for Public Schools*
P. BERNARD YOUNG, JR. . . . *Editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide*

HENRY TOY, JR. . . . *Executive Director*

Friday, March 19, 1954

MORNING SESSION

9:15—"The Commission and Its Program"

ADAM S. BENNION . . . N.C.C.P.S. *Member*—Moderator

Participants

The following members of the Commission will explain the background, development and program of the Commission:

JAMES F. BROWNLEE, MRS. SAMUEL A. LEWISOHN, HARRY SCHERMAN, LOUIS B. SELTZER and GRAHAM T. WINSLOW.

10:30—"The Better Schools Advertising Campaign"

MILO K. SWANTON . . . N.C.C.P.S. *Member*—Moderator

Participants

MISS HELEN J. CRABTREE . . . *Account Executive, The Advertising Council, Inc.*

SAMUEL C. GALE . . . *N.C.C.P.S. Vice Chairman*

LUNCHEON SESSION

12:30—"Citizen Participation in Education"

MRS. EUGENE MEYER . . . N.C.C.P.S. *Trustee*—Chairman

DR. SAMUEL M. BROWNELL . . . *U. S. Commissioner of Education* —Speaker

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:30—Workshop Conferences

Theme: "Conferences: Road to School Improvement"

State and local citizens' committee leaders will serve as keynoters and consultants at four group meetings.

FIFTH ANNUAL DINNER

of the

NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMISSION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Friday, March 19, 1954 7:00—Gold Ballroom

PROGRAM

ROY E. LARSEN . . . N.C.C.P.S. *Chairman*
HENRY TOY, JR. . . . N.C.C.P.S. *Executive Director*
BEARDSLEY RUML . . . N.C.C.P.S. *Member*—"Financing Public Education"
WALTER LIPPMANN . . . N.C.C.P.S. *Member*—"Education for Leadership"

Dress Informal Adjournment: 9:45 p.m.

Saturday, March 20, 1954

MORNING SESSION

9:15—Workshop Conferences

Theme: "Citizens' Committees—A Continuing Necessity"

FRED K. HOEHLER . . . N.C.C.P.S. *Member*—Coordinator

State and local citizens' committee leaders will serve as keynoters and consultants at four group meetings.

(continued on last page)

Saturday, March 20, 1954

LUNCHEON SESSION

12:30—"From the Educators' Viewpoint"

O. H. ROBERTS, JR. . . . N.C.C.P.S. *Trustee*—Chairman

Participants will be the following educational consultants to the Commission:

DR. FRANCIS S. CHASE . . . *Director, Midwest Administration Center, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois*

DR. WILLARD E. GOSLIN . . . *Professor of Education, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee*

DR. JOHN L. MILLER . . . *Superintendent of Schools, Great Neck, Long Island, New York*

DR. EDGAR L. MORPHET . . . *Professor of Education, The University of California, Berkeley, California*

DR. HAROLD W. STOKE . . . *Dean of the Graduate School, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington*

DR. JULIUS E. WARREN . . . *Superintendent of Schools, University City, Missouri*

Throughout the two-day meeting, Commission members, citizen school improvement leaders, educators and Commission staff members will be available for consultation. Staff members will include:

HENRY TOY, JR. . . . *Executive Director*

Assistant Directors: JAMES CASS ELEANOR COLE GLORIA DAPPER

Regional Directors

SAMUEL G. ATKINSON . . . *New England Region, Boston, Massachusetts*

MAURICE D. BEMENT . . . *Southern Region, Louisville, Kentucky*

KENNETH H. DOBELBOWER . . . *Western Region, Sacramento, California*

CECIL H. HARTUNG . . . *Midwestern Region, Minneapolis, Minnesota*

LEEDS R. LACY . . . *Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado*

CLINT PACE . . . *Southwestern Region, Dallas, Texas*

To assist the Commission staff

in planning the meetings, please indicate the sessions you hope to attend.

- ☐ Friday Morning
- ☐ Friday Afternoon
- ☐ Saturday Morning

To assist the hotel staff

in providing adequate facilities, please indicate the services you will need.

- ☐ Friday Luncheon
- ☐ Saturday Luncheon
- ☐ Friday night room reservation
- ☐ Saturday night room reservation
- ☐ Single Room ☐ Double Room

Reservations for the Friday night dinner can be made on reverse side.

ROY E. LARSEN, *Chairman*
NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMISSION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco, California

I am enclosing my check for $.....
to cover.....reservations for the FIFTH ANNUAL DINNER MEETING of the NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMISSION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, to be held at the Fairmont Hotel, Gold Ballroom, San Francisco, California on Friday, March 19th at 7:00 p.m.

Name .....
(PLEASE PRINT)
Address .....

.....

Dress informal *Dinner Subscription $5.00 per person*

Make check payable to
NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMISSION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

261 (OVER)

MR. ROY E. LARSEN, *Chairman*
NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMISSION
FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco, California

COPY

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1954
Southern Regional Council

Look in mind. June -

Ch 2710

March 29, 1954

Mrs. Richard H. Rich
27 West Andrews Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Virginia:

The item you sent me from the Atlanta Journal was precisely the sort of thing we had in mind when we encouraged the study by the Southern Regional Council of incidents of unequal penalties imposed in southern courts of law. It is by now commonplace--and has been for many years--for Negroes to be sentenced much more punitively than whites for identical offenses.

I have delayed writing to you concerning the invaluable role I thought you could perform in the study, until the project was further off the ground than it was when you were in New York. I am now in position to report that the project is soon to be launched on an extremely limited budget, with funds secured both from foundations and private individuals. I know that George Mitchell will want to avail himself of such help as you--and some of your friends in Atlanta--can give in the way of volunteer services. I have no way of determining here the nature of those services, but George (whom you know at least as well as I) would, I know, have no hesitancy in discussing them with you if you were to establish contact with him. I hope you will see him soon.

I was truly sorry to hear of Dr. Kluge's death. I know how close to him you were and how helpful to you he was.

My affectionate greetings to all of you.

Cordially,

Edwin J. Lukas

ejl/bwl
cc: George Mitchell

2171 Madison Ave., Apt. 5E
New York 37, N.Y.
March 30, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

I am sold. Dolores has been sold. We both prefer New Orleans, La. (That's Dolores' native home).

With pencil and paper, Dolores and I have figured in detail the salary would need to be a minimum of $5500.00 a year (especially the first year) in order for us to make the complete change-over. If in your respected judgement, you feel that the interested organization cannot afford to pay me more than the $5000 — then I will accept the offer as is. As you know, my work has to be dedicated to doing something worthwhile for people — if ever I am to be happy.

I started doing some accounting for the U.S. Navy Department a few weeks ago. Dolores is still with the N.Y.C. Hospital Department, and is half-way through her master's degree in English at Columbia. We will have a big job to do in getting re-settled. I have Dolores' good will in getting back into the type of work in which I will feel useful and really happy.

I have many things to tell you. The road has been rough, but "I have not winched or cried aloud." Please let me hear from you about the details of what you have in mind. Love to your family.

Your friend,

Harry

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

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April 5, 1954

RECEIVED
APR 7 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Mrs. Richard H. Rich recently wrote to Ed Lukas enclosing a clipping on the Howard Leroy Booker Case. Booker has been sentenced to die in the electric chair on the charge of assault with intent to rape. A $1.50 robbery is also involved.

Mrs. Rich is interested in the Equal Penalties Project and would like to be of help. He had suggested that she be in touch with you about this. In the event that she has not yet contacted you, I think it would be a good idea to telephone her.

Cordially yours,

Larry Bloomgarden

LB:brs

Larry Bloomgarden

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Service
~~BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS~~
Production Economics Research Branch
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 31, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Herring, Executive Secretary of the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor has asked that I send you a copy of the attached statement on the farm manpower situation in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Joe R. Motheral

Joe R. Motheral
Labor Economist

Attachment

THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

-Effects of Alternative Employment Opportunities from Industry and an Expanding Economy-1/

by Joe R. Motheral
Production Economics Research Branch
Agricultural Research Service

In order to keep this phase of the discussion within bounds, I should like, at the outset, to make a few preliminary assumptions. These are assumptions with which most of us probably can agree.

First: That the major adjustments in southern agriculture during the last two decades, about which we are concerned, represent a significant structural change in the southern economy. For purposes of these comments, this means essentially a shift from production based upon a plentiful supply of labor to a situation of relative labor scarcity.

Second: That these adjustments have meant a more effective combination of resources and therefore have strengthened the competitive position of southern agriculture.

Third: That these adjustments have raised substantially the productivity of the labor force both on farms and in industry.

Finally: That economic progress in southern agriculture and economic progress in southern industry are interrelated and interdependent; and, in turn, that the southern economy is closely keyed to the national economy.

The pattern of recent demographic and occupational changes in the South are known to most of you but a brief review of the magnitude of change might be useful. Perhaps the most significant population change has been the decline in the farm population. Between 1940 and 1950 this decline amounted to 22 percent in the South, as compared with 18 percent for the country as a whole (table 1). This was a decrease of 3,677,000 persons, or more than three-fifths of the total national decrease in farm population. Much of this migration was from farms to towns and cities within the South. However, the South lost substantial numbers of people of all residential classifications to other regions. In 1950 this interregional shift, based upon State of birth, amounted to a net of minus 4 million persons, or about 2½ million whites and 1½ million Negroes (tables 2 and 3).

Without concerning ourselves for the moment as to how much farm technology influenced this migration, and how much technology was influenced by the migration, the impact on farm employment is quite evident. Nationally, the number of workers on farms declined 21 percent between 1940 and 1952 (table 4). In the South the decrease for the same period was 27 percent, while hired farm workers decreased in number by a third. Reflecting this loss in the farm labor

1/ Comments prepared for a panel discussion, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Dallas, Texas, February 1, 1954.

Table 1.- Change in farm population, by major geographic divisions and United States, for selected periods, 1920-50

Area	Change 1920-50		Change 1920-30		Change 1930-40		Change 1940-50	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
United States	-6,916	-21.6	-1,445	-4.5	18	0.1	-5,489	-18.0
Regions								
Northeast	-440	-17.3	-250	-9.9	124	5.4	-314	-13.0
North Central	-2,153	-21.2	-575	-5.7	-234	-2.4	-1,344	-14.4
South	-4,270	-25.0	-699	-4.1	36	.2	-3,607	-22.0
West	-53	-2.4	79	3.6	92	4.0	-224	-9.4
Geographic divisions								
New England	-139	-22.0	-58	-9.2	48	8.4	-129	-20.7
Middle Atlantic	-301	-15.8	-192	-10.1	76	4.4	-185	-10.4
East North Central	-861	-17.4	-452	-9.1	137	3.0	-546	-11.8
West North Central	-1,292	-24.8	-123	-2.4	-371	-7.3	-798	-16.9
South Atlantic	-1,441	-22.2	-582	-9.0	146	2.5	-1,005	-16.6
East South Central	-942	-17.9	-146	-2.8	174	3.4	-968	-18.3
West South Central	-1,887	-35.5	31	.6	-284	-5.3	-1,634	-32.3
Mountain	-252	-21.4	-36	-3.1	-25	-2.2	-191	-17.1
Pacific	199	19.2	115	11.1	117	10.2	-33	-2.6

Agricultural Marketing Service.

force, cash farm wage rates increased about threefold between 1940 and 1953 (table 5). Between 1940 and 1952 the number of employees in nonagricultural establishments in the South increased by 68 percent, as compared with 46 percent for the non-South. Corresponding savings in farm labor inputs were impressive. For example, man-hours per unit of production for cotton dropped from 190 in 1940-44 to 131 in 1950-53; for rice, from 63 to 27; and for corn, from 80 to 34 (table 6). Labor-saving devices of many kinds, ranging from cotton harvesting equipment to rice combines, were adopted on southern farms in great numbers. Tobacco was the one important exception to this trend in adoption of labor-saving devices, but even the tobacco-growing States contributed sizable numbers to the migration away from farms.

These are a few of the changes in the distribution of manpower that may have affected the competitive position of southern agriculture. Unquestionably, the level of efficiency in farm production--by any definition--rose materially during the last 20 years. Similarly, productivity per worker increased markedly. Where does this leave the South for the immediate future and for the long pull? How stable is the new structure of agriculture and industry in the South? What are the limiting factors that bar a continuation of this progress? Other speakers on the panel have treated of the efficiency gains within southern agriculture. Suppose we take a look at the employment alternatives that have drawn workers from farms to industries located both within and outside the South.

Table 2.- Native white and nonwhite population, by region of birth and region of residence, by sex, with net gain or loss through interregional movement: 1950

(Based on 20-percent sample. Excludes native persons born outside Continental United States and persons for whom State of birth was not reported)

(In thousands)

Region	Born in the specified region: Total	Born in the specified region: Living in other regions		Born and living in the specified region	Living in the specified region: Total	Living in the specified region: Born in other regions		Net gain (+) or loss (-) through interregional movement
	Number	Number	Percent		Number	Number	Percent	Number
Native white								
United States	122,808,695	15,746,990	12.8	107,061,705	122,808,695	15,746,990	12.8	...
Northeast	33,257,620	3,347,225	10.1	29,910,395	31,432,425	1,522,030	4.8	-1,825,195
North Central	42,058,310	6,800,345	16.2	35,257,965	38,887,340	3,629,375	9.3	-3,170,970
South	37,220,170	4,818,775	12.9	32,401,395	35,708,465	3,307,070	9.3	-1,511,705
West	10,272,595	780,645	7.6	9,491,950	16,780,465	7,288,515	43.4	+6,507,870
Native nonwhite								
United States	15,263,910	2,835,105	18.6	12,428,805	15,263,910	2,835,105	18.6	...
Northeast	979,190	88,130	9.0	891,060	1,908,030	1,016,970	53.3	+928,840
North Central	1,117,625	117,535	10.5	1,000,090	2,269,135	1,269,045	55.9	+1,151,510
South	12,713,840	2,593,125	20.4	10,120,715	10,229,115	108,400	1.1	-2,484,725
West	453,255	36,315	8.0	416,940	857,630	440,690	51.4	+404,375

1950 Census of Population.

Table 3.- Population of the South, by color and urban-rural residence: 1940 and 1950

Residence	1940		1950	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Total	31,702	9,905	36,850	10,225
Urban				
New definition	--	--	18,034	4,891
Old definition	11,703	3,616	16,134	1/ 4,644
Rural-nonfarm				
New definition	--	--	10,071	2,238
Old definition	8,142	1,867	11,962	1/ 2,551
Rural-farm				
New definition	--	--	8,745	3,096
Old definition	11,857	4,422	8,753	1/ 3,153

1/ Nonwhite population.

1950 Census of Population.

Of all the crops produced in the South, none has been more bountiful than the crop of people. It is estimated that, in the absence of movement away to cities or to other nonfarm areas, the southern white farm population would double in about 35 years. Under the same conditions, the Negro farm population of the South would double in less than 22 years. 2/ More than 2 million Negroes left southern farms between 1940 and 1950 (tables 7 and 8). While economies in labor consumption presumably were firming up the position of southern agriculture, the productivity of workers who transferred from farm to nonfarm employment likewise rose sharply, to the benefit of the entire economy.

The human energy and skills thus released flowed into industries in the South and in other regions. The kind of agriculture that makes this possible is, I presume, the kind of agriculture best fitted to compete with the agriculture of other regions and with other countries that produce competing commodities. In the world market, especially, it is inconceivable that the South can meet competition with a low-cost, low-production labor force. The most advanced technology, or a relatively high ratio of investment to labor input, appears to offer the only long-range prospect of assuring a strong competitive position for southern agriculture. If farm wage rates continue to rise in the South and continue to narrow the differential that exists between the South and other farm regions there are two likely explanations. First, it means that the southern

2/ These estimates are based on an assumed continuation of the net reproduction rates that prevailed between 1940 and 1950. Beale, Calvin L., "Demographic Characteristics of the Rural Negro Population of the South," a paper delivered at the Annual Professional Agricultural Workers Conference, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, January 24-27, 1954.

Table 4.- Changes in farm employment, United States and major regions, annual averages, 1940, 1945, 1950, and 1953

Area	Number				Percentage change		
	1940	1945	1950	1953	1940 to 1952	1940 to 1945	1945 to 1953
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States							
All farm workers	10,979	10,000	9,324	8,580	-21.0	-8.9	-14.2
Hired farm workers	2,679	2,119	2,090	1,935	-28.3	-20.9	-8.7
Northeast							
All farm workers	914	851	764	718	-21.9	-6.9	-15.6
Hired farm workers	282	239	229	212	-25.2	-15.2	-11.3
North Central							
All farm workers	3,408	3,215	3,105	2,894	-14.3	-5.7	-9.9
Hired farm workers	634	455	467	407	-34.4	-28.2	-10.5
South							
All farm workers	5,552	4,822	4,438	3,977	-27.2	-13.1	-17.5
Hired farm workers	1,289	949	944	881	-33.4	-26.4	-7.2
West							
All farm workers	1,105	1,112	1,035	991	-10.0	+.6	-10.9
Hired farm workers	474	476	450	435	-8.0	+.4	-8.6

Agricultural Marketing Service, revised October 6, 1953.

farm operator must pay well for his labor because workers have attractive employment alternatives outside of agriculture; but, second, it means that the southern farmer can afford to pay relatively high wages. This in turn suggests continued improvements in the per-capita income situation of the South.

The South has an exceptionally high stake in continued agricultural prosperity, and not only because of the direct benefits of favorable farm incomes. When one looks at the composition of southern industrial growth there is evidence to indicate that a substantial share of this too is a derivative of high farm incomes over the last 10 years or so. The South also has a big stake in the general health of the economy. Its industries appear to be somewhat more vulnerable to economic recession than industries of other regions; and if the escape valve represented by interregional migration should be closed or narrowed, the resultant effect on the man-land ratio would be detrimental to southern farm and factory alike. No economy, regional or national, can benefit from reduced productivity, whether it results from unemployment, underemployment, or both.

Table 5.- Farm wage rates, United States and major geographic divisions, 1930, 1940, 1945, 1952, and 1953

Geographic division	Composite cash farm wage rate in cents per hour					Percentage increase 1940 to 1953
	1930	1940	1945	1952	1953	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent
United States	22.7	17.1	47.6	66.1	67.2	293.0
New England	34.8	26.5	58.9	80.2	82.9	212.8
Middle Atlantic	29.2	22.3	43.4	73.4	75.8	239.9
East North Central	22.7	19.3	46.9	72.6	74.7	297.0
West North Central	22.6	18.1	53.5	77.7	79.1	337.0
South Atlantic	15.8	12.6	30.1	50.9	52.4	315.9
East South Central	15.2	11.8	30.6	45.7	45.6	286.4
West South Central	17.4	13.4	42.4	60.8	60.2	349.2
Mountain	24.4	20.2	48.4	78.1	78.1	286.2
Pacific	38.2	31.8	89.0	102.9	104.8	229.6

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 6.- Man-hours per unit of production for designated crops, United States, indicated periods, 1910-53 1/

Period	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Soybeans
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1910 - 1914	135	53	106	154	277	44	—
1915 - 1919	132	46	98	133	299	44	—
1920 - 1924	119	44	90	119	297	46	—
1925 - 1929	114	40	74	87	268	48	126
1930 - 1934	127	41	70	70	252	47	90
1935 - 1939	112	35	67	64	210	47	64
1940 - 1944	80	29	43	63	190	44	58
1945 - 1949	54	22	33	42	161	42	41
1950 - 1953	34	18	26	27	131	42	27

1/ Man-hours per acre harvested and include preharvest work on abandoned acreage. Units of production are: 100 bushels for corn, oats, wheat, rice, and soybeans; 100 pounds for tobacco; and 1 bale for cotton.

Agricultural Research Service, Production Economics Research Branch.

What are the prospects for a continuation of recent trends? Apart from farm technology itself it is well to examine the industrial growth that has occurred simultaneously with reductions in farm labor requirements. As previously indicated, nonagricultural industries in the South, measured by the number of employees, increased 68 percent between 1940 and 1952, as compared

with a 46-percent increase for the non-South. Of the different types of industry, contract construction grew the fastest, followed in order by finance, insurance, and real estate establishments; wholesale and retail trade; and government (table 9). The smallest gains were made in mining, transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing industries. Indeed, the widely heralded manufacturing industries of the South increased only 58 percent, compared with 49 percent for the non-South. If one uses 1939 as a benchmark, there is virtually no difference in the growth of southern and non-southern industries in terms of production workers employed. 3/ In 1952, manufacturing industries comprised 28 percent of all nonagricultural activity in the South, and 36 percent in the non-South. The mainstays of southern industrial payrolls, in addition to manufacturing, are the wholesale and retail trades, government, and service and miscellaneous industries, in that order.

It is hard to appraise the vulnerability of these different industries to economic recession, should it come, but since World War II the rate of business failures in the South has been higher each year than for the United States as a whole and it has been higher than for New England where so many factories have closed down. 4/ Writing in the January issue of the Atlantic, Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts warns that the textile industries that moved

3/ Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1953, table 946, p. 804.
4/ "State Estimates of the Business Population," Survey of Current Business, January 1952, p. 12.

Table 7.- Natural increase in the nonwhite population by State of birth, 1940 to 1950, and increase in the nonwhite population born in but living outside the South, 1940 to 1950

State of birth	Natural increase in nonwhite population born in State, 1940-1950	Increase in nonwhite population born in State but living outside the South, 1940-1950	Increase in nonwhite population born in State but living outside the South, as a percentage of the natural increase
	Number	Number	Percent
SOUTH	1,137,755	1,001,133	88.0
Virginia	57,477	17,421	30.3
North Carolina	173,332	69,335	40.0
South Carolina	102,446	88,333	86.2
Georgia	99,348	114,650	115.4
Florida	92,946	32,632	35.1
Kentucky	-4,565	9,507	(natural decrease)
Tennessee	46,478	49,614	106.7
Alabama	121,657	123,613	101.6
Mississippi	109,597	167,037	152.4
Arkansas	62,577	92,860	148.4
Louisiana	136,553	106,189	77.8
Oklahoma	14,797	29,440	199.0
Texas	125,112	100,502	80.3

1950 Census of Population.

from New England to the South were migratory when they left New England and are perfectly capable of migrating again (as some have already done, to Puerto Rico), should the advantages of cheap labor, tax write-offs, and government aids diminish. 5/

It has been pointed out that government expenditures were the biggest single contributing factor to the increased income of the South during the war years 6/. This stimulus also may be something less than permanent in nature. Some of the other major gains in nonagricultural growth, notably wholesale and retail trades and the smaller service industries, perhaps owe a larger measure of their success to higher agricultural incomes than to complementary industrial development.

In the event that recent high rates of industrial growth are not maintained in the South, what about the migration of population to other regions? This, too, appears to be a fickle phenomenon. In the 1950 census, data were collected on interstate migration for the period April 1949 to April 1950. A mild recession occurred during that period and national unemployment figures reached 4½ million for the first time since 1941. The result was that Oklahoma gained more people from California than she contributed, and more Negroes left the northeastern States and moved back to the South than left the South for the Northeast in that year. This offers some proof that, if the general economy falters, interregional migration may be reversed very rapidly.

There are other reasons for being cautious in forecasting trends about the immediate future of the South. One of the strongest attractions to industry has been the existence of a cheap power supply in the form of natural gas, particularly along the Gulf Coast. The laying of thousands of miles of interstate pipe lines for transporting gas to virtually all parts of the country substantially reduces this factor as a magnet to industry. Diminishing water supplies likewise may handicap efforts to attract certain kinds of industries to the South. 7/

If nonfarm employment opportunities should decline, farm as well as city people will be adversely affected. In 1949 nearly two-fifths of all the white and more than a fourth of the Negro farm households in the South received most of their income from nonfarm employment (table 10). A lessening of economic activity, like economic growth, tends to be self-feeding. McLaughlin and Robock report that expanding southern markets were the most important factor in attracting industrial plants to the South in the first 3 years after World War II. 8/ In the present situation, if both farm and nonfarm incomes decrease -- or indeed if the rate of gain alone slows down perceptibly -- the incentive for industries to move South in search of markets is certain to be dulled.

5/ Kennedy, John F., "New England and the South," The Atlantic, January 1954.

6/ Hoover, Calvin B., and Ratchford, B. U., Economic Resources and Policies of the South, The MacMillan Company, 1951, p. 60.

7/ This problem has been documented in many places. For a recent study in a southern State in which water supplies have become critical, see "Water Supply and the Texas Economy," an appraisal of the Texas Water Problem prepared by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Senate Document No. 57, 83rd. Congress, 1st Session, 1953.

8/ Hoover and Ratchford, op. cit., p. 371.

Table 8.- Percent of the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm population of the States of the South that was nonwhite: 1950, 1940, and 1920

States	Rural-farm			Rural-nonfarm			
				1950			
	1950	1940	1920	New definition	Old definition	1940	1920
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Virginia	24.5	26.6	29.1	21.5	20.2	21.2	30.0
North Carolina	1/ 30.3	1/ 29.0	1/ 31.2	1/ 20.4	19.7	1/ 21.5	1/ 24.8
South Carolina	52.8	53.7	59.6	34.1	30.9	29.4	34.3
Georgia	34.4	37.3	44.9	26.2	24.3	28.7	36.6
Florida	24.2	26.3	31.4	21.0	18.1	26.9	36.4
Kentucky	2.6	3.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	7.5	11.9
Tennessee	12.2	12.8	16.0	8.1	7.6	10.4	17.1
Alabama	33.2	35.7	38.6	27.5	28.8	29.7	37.4
Mississippi	54.2	55.3	56.9	34.2	34.0	34.9	40.8
Arkansas	24.6	26.8	29.2	17.6	18.1	19.7	20.5
Louisiana	41.4	44.7	46.1	31.5	30.5	29.0	38.5
Oklahoma	1/ 5.3	1/ 6.4	1/ 7.7	1/ 5.6	8.7	1/ 5.7	1/ 5.0
Texas	14.6	16.5	18.3	11.4	12.2	11.1	11.7

1/ Negroes only.

1950 Census of Population.

Table 9.- Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by type of industry, South and non-South, 1940, 1945, 1950, and 1952

Type of industry	Annual average								Percentage increase 1940-1952	
	1940		1945		1950		1952			
	South	Non-South	South	Non-South	South	Non-South	South	Non-South	South	Non-South
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands			
Total	6,062	25,940	7,858	31,887	9,133	35,332	10,179	37,760	67.9	45.6
Mining	271	641	267	563	314	590	329	568	21.2	-11.4
Contract construction	330	937	292	849	583	1,727	734	1,856	122.8	98.1
Manufacturing	1,767	9,024	2,534	12,705	2,560	12,383	2,799	13,414	58.4	48.6
Transportation and public utilities	607	2,406	806	2,971	862	3,149	924	3,300	52.2	37.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,320	5,608	1,547	5,868	2,121	7,539	2,361	7,867	78.9	40.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	176	1,243	193	1,194	296	1,504	334	1,604	89.6	29.0
Service and miscellaneous	663	2,817	780	3,209	974	3,887	1,075	4,092	62.3	45.3
Government	928	3,264	1,439	4,528	1,423	4,553	1,623	5,059	74.9	55.0

"Employment and Payrolls," U. S. Department of Labor, April 1953.

Table 10.- Degree of dependence on agriculture of population 14 years old and over living in farm-operator households, by color, for the South, 1950

Degree of dependence on agriculture	White population			Nonwhite population		
	Number	Percentage of total population	Percentage of subtotal population	Number	Percentage of total population	Percentage of subtotal population
		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
Total	5,960,147	100.0		1,775,349	100.0	
Household without nonfarm income in 1949	1,927,408	32.3		804,132	45.3	
Household with nonfarm income in 1949	3,816,116	64.1	100.0	904,941	51.0	100.0
Farm income greater than nonfarm . . .	1,512,892	25.4	39.6	498,371	28.1	55.1
Farm income less than nonfarm . . .	2,303,224	38.7	60.4	406,570	22.9	44.9
Household with no member doing off-farm work in 1949	2,688,748	45.1	100.0	898,596	50.6	100.0
Without nonfarm income in 1949	1,927,408	32.3	71.7	804,132	45.3	89.5
With nonfarm income in 1949	761,340	12.8	28.3	94,464	5.3	10.5
Household with farm operator or other member doing off-farm work in 1949	3,054,776	51.3	100.0	810,477	45.7	100.0
Farm income greater than nonfarm	1,121,396	18.8	36.7	455,981	25.7	56.3
Farm income less than nonfarm	1,933,380	32.5	63.3	354,496	20.0	43.7
Household with farm operator doing off-farm work in 1949	2,402,615	40.3	100.0	633,553	35.7	100.0
Farm operator worked 1-49 days off-farm in 1949	560,134	9.4	23.3	224,602	12.7	35.5
Farm operator worked 50-199 days off-farm in 1949	720,254	12.1	30.0	243,538	13.7	38.4
Farm operator worked 200 or more days off-farm in 1949	1,122,227	18.8	46.7	165,413	9.3	26.1
All other and unknown . . .	216,623	3.6		66,276	3.7	

Unpublished data of Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of the Census.

This is not an altogether promising outlook, but perhaps this is the time to be realistic as well as hopeful. The gist of it is that southern industrial development may not be as stable as that of other regions and that agriculture still represents a substantial part of the foundation of prosperity in the South. It follows that agricultural policy is tremendously important to all segments of the southern economy.

Other government policies also deserve careful study and consideration. For example, it is currently the policy of the Federal Government to concentrate government contracts and projects in areas of unemployment. This raises the age-old question, What is unemployment? In extent of unemployment the technical definition that is generally accepted puts the South near the bottom among the regions. But what about underemployment or partial employment and seasonal unemployment? Should these be taken into account in the implementation of this policy? Several studies made by the former Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Bureau of Employment Security, and various land-grant colleges indicate that unemployment by the accepted definition does not tell the whole story of the utilization of rural manpower in the South. 9/ These findings indicate that some areas of the South still have serious underemployment, others have high rates of seasonal unemployment.

In a recent study of small farms in the Southern Piedmont, Bishop and Sutherland 10/ found that about 7 of the 24 million man-hours of labor in the labor force on part-time farms in the area studied, and 17 of the 34 million on small commercial farms, were underemployed in 1950. In this study a method of determining the actual employment status of southern farm families is described. Similar methods might be applied to the entire farm population of the South, particularly if government expenditures are to be based upon substantive as opposed to "definitional" unemployment.

Looking back at the assumptions proposed at the beginning of these remarks, certain conclusions are in order.

First: High levels of labor productivity lie close to the heart of the competitive position of southern agriculture. It is axiomatic that the South cannot compete successfully with other agricultural regions -- and with the world -- on a low labor-productivity basis.

Second: The progress already achieved in raising the productivity of southern manpower has three bold features. These are: (1) Technology on farms, (2) expanding opportunities for nonfarm employment and incomes in southern industry, and (3) continued relief of the burgeoning population of southern rural areas through outmigration to other regions--in short, a healthy national economy.

Finally: The southern economy can move forward only through the media of high farm incomes, a realistic regional distribution of government participation in industrial development, and expansive national employment conditions.

9/ See Ducoff, Louis J., and Motheral, Joe R., "The Manpower Situation in Southern Agriculture," Journal of Farm Economics, February 1954.

10/ Bishop, C. E., and Sutherland, J. G., Resource Use and Incomes of Families on Small Farms, Southern Piedmont Area, North Carolina, N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta., AE Infor. Ser. 30, February 1953. (Bur. Agr. Econ. cooperating.)

CABLE ADDRESS: FORDFOUND

F for R file

THE FORD FOUNDATION
655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

CHESTER C. DAVIS

Room 609
Citizens Bank Building
16 North Marengo Avenue
Pasadena 1, California

May 6, 1954

Mr. Marion A. Wright, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

My delayed reply to your good letter of April 13 cannot be attributed to delay on the part of my daughter-in-law, who forwarded it promptly. Since I discontinued active work with the Ford Foundation I call on stenographic help only occasionally, so your letter has remained with others on top of my desk awaiting acknowledgement.

News that the Fund for the Republic had made a substantial grant to the Council was the best I have had for some time. It has been a deep disappointment to me that the general field of improving our democratic practices in the USA, for which the Fund for the Republic was designed to assist, has been relatively untouched by the Foundation, due to a combination of circumstances. But at least they have done this one thing and I am very happy they did.

I am afraid I do not know enough about your immediate program to offer worthwhile counsel on it. I only know that the problems with which you are organized to deal are critically important and I have confidence that you and your associates will do something about them.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Chester C. Davis

Chester C. Davis

A I R M A I L

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls,
North Carolina

Dear Marion:

Frank Loescher writes me September 8th that you should be alerted to the possibility that the Fund for the Republic's Committee on Awards may ask for a meeting with you at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, September 15th. Loescher says "The chances are that the Committee will not think it necessary, but just in case, will you post Mr. Wright on this?"

I have your card of the 8th, saying that you are to go down to Durham Monday afternoon. A telephone which would reach me at Junaluska is GLendale 6-3611. That would not be immediate, but it would reach me within a couple of hours I should think. I will be residing at something called the Junaluska Apartments, which is a motel owned and operated on the Assembly grounds by the Assembly itself.

Best thing would be for you to get word to me on Wednesday that you are coming over, either Thursday or Friday.

If they pull you up to New York, I suppose our meeting is off.

I expect to get away from Junaluska Friday evening, or at the latest, Saturday morning.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Estate of
Clarence Clyde Ottaway
MADE IN U.S.A.

NEW HOPE FARM
ROUTE 3
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

June 18, 1954

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

There is a development here at the University that may be quite significant. The Institute of Government under the direction of Albert Coates is a service agency for all state, county, and municipal officials in the state of North Carolina. The program is as varied as the services rendered by it to all governmental agencies in North Carolina. The Institute has constant contacts with everybody from the tax assessor and the constable to the judges and the prosecuting attorneys. I have been watching their work since I came to the state, and I must say their accomplishments are considerable. The program has been such that it has come about that these public officials look to the Institute for leadership in connection with all kinds of problems.

Mr. Coates has thought for a long time that these public officials and their staffs are very much in need of a better understanding of the fundamental concepts of our government, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. He had been looking for somebody who could teach "constitutional law" in such a way as to be intelligible, and relevant to the duties of the rank and file of these state and county officials down to the last constable. He had not found a man who he considered competent for this until last year when he brought on to his staff Dr. James Paul. Dr. Paul is a Princeton undergraduate, Princeton Ph.D, in political science and law graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Paul is young, but really brilliant; and he has been having a grand time this past year trying to discover how to interpret constitutional law so that it will be real to all levels of officialdom in this state.

Before the Supreme Court Decision on schools was handed down Coates had been talking with various groups of officialdom as far down as the county level, and had them looking to him for guidance. Coates at once set Jim Paul to the task of interpreting the Supreme Court Decision for these rank and file officials, and examining all of the proposals that have been made for "getting around" the Supreme Court Decision. Of course, a complete job can't be done with this until the final decree has been issued, but Paul is spending the summer doing the basic spade work and can very quickly finish the job once the decree is issued. They look on this as a major undertaking and are putting everything they have into it, and I am sure this work will have a profound effect on the discussions here in North Carolina.

NEW HOPE FARM
ROUTE 3
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

I suspect this will be a document that will be useful throughout the entire South. As I understand it they will devote an issue of their little magazine, which goes out to all the officials of the state, to the publication of this document.

Coates was out here last night, and I listened to the description of this project with interest. Two points occurred to me.

1. It might be possible for this to become the major legal document for wide use in all of the states. Certainly, if you are contemplating issueing such a document you, at least, would want to inquire as to how nearly the material which they are developing could be adapted to the larger use.

2. If you set up a legal committee of some sort, Jim Paul ought to be a member of it. He writes well. His last assignment before coming to the Institute of Government here was acting as secretary to Chief Justice Vinson, and I imagine he was on the inside during the preliminary discussions of this Decision as it was being developed. I pass this on for what it's worth. Somewhere along the line I suppose the office for publicity for all these matters would need to keep in touch with the development.

I am sure that Albert Coates would be cooperative, although his primary interest is to serve the situation in North Carolina. He would want to control any publicity connected with it with that in mind.

Blessings!

W. W. A.

Will W. Alexander

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

January 11, '55

GTH

GSM

I originally asked you to take on the position of Associate Executive Director, then provided for in the by-laws of SRC. I thought a proper salary for the position would be 8000, and offered it, and you came over for that figure.

As we filled out the staff in the later summer months there was general agreement within the staff that we should go to an arrangement with an Executive Director and several Assistant Directors. Accordingly, the November 10 meeting of the Board of SRC adopted altered by-laws, which did away with the position of Associate Executive Director, and established positions as Assistant Directors.

Meanwhile the Executive Committee, at one of its meetings, presumably July 30, 1954, established a personnel committee, to review appointments (proesssional appointments) in advance, and to review salary ranges.

This committee, meeting at about the time of the Board meeting (I believe November 9) set the salary range for the position of Assistant Director as 6500 entering salary to 7500 top salary, with promotion increments at 500. In your case the Committee specifically agreed that the salary of 8000 would continue for any period you should remain with SRC to December 31, 1954, but that thereafter if you continued further with SRC the salary would be at the top of the established grade, namely 7500.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GRACE T. HAMILTON . . .

January 3, 1955

To: GSM

From : GTH

Will you put in writing the description of the status of the position of Assistant for Program ~~Planning~~ after January 1, 1955 which you discussed with me on last Friday (Dec. 31) ?

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

March 6, 1955

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DR. HUGH A. BRIMM CHAIRMAN
DR. C. H. PARRISH, JR. FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR. SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN
J. MANSIR TYDINGS SECRETARY-TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET W. DAGEN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. IONE G. STANLEY ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DIRECTORS
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DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 342
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 9 1955

Dear George:

Enclosed is a program of the Youth Speaks Third Annual Workshop held on February 26. I know that Mansir Tydings has told and written you about this program and I thought you would like to see the one for this year. I have checked the names of participants or Trustees who are also connected with the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. I am sure we shall become one of the sponsoring organizations for Youth Speaks. Connected with this is the enclosed newspaper clipping from the 2/27 COURIER-JOURNAL.

I am also enclosing the Bonding form. I have not heard from you about others on the Executive Board being bonded.

1 | KS 3/9/55

Thank you for yours of 2/25/55 regarding the work we should try to do with the senior police officials where we work throughout the State. I shall see that this suggestion reaches all of our Consultants and we shall make every effort, as our program develops, to establish and maintain ~~a~~ good relationships with this important segment of each community.

I am activating our Publications Committee by calling a meeting for Monday, March 14 to see if we can develop a brochure which will be useful for distribution to give information about us, and also for membership-getting purposes.

Tomorrow night, March 8, I meet with a group of parents at a grade school - a kind of study group - on the problem of integration before they decide to throw it open to a whole PTA meeting. There are about eight PTA, Mothers' Club, Teacher Organizations and such programs (panels, speeches, discussions) coming up so far in March and April. As soon as full time can be devoted, much more needs to be done out in the State.

Sincerely,

Margaret Dagen

SRC

YOUTH SPEAKS, Inc.

1955

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26

BELLARMINE COLLEGE

Third Annual High School Workshop Conducted by Public, Private and Parochial Schools of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky

WITH THE COOPERATION OF

The Links
Urban League
Lincoln Foundation
Parents-on-Our-Block
Younger Woman's Club
Highland Mothers Club
Louisville Kiwanis Club
Louisville Chamber of Commerce
National Conference of Christians and Jews
Louisville Council of Colored Parents-Teachers
Louisville Council Parent-Teacher Association
League of Catholic Parent-Teacher Associations

YOUTH SPEAKS, Inc.

STUDENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Officers	School
Mary Cecil, Chairman	Presentation
Bonnie Handmaker, First Vice-Chairman	Atherton
Jim Gregory, Second Vice-Chairman	Country Day
Joan Lee Williams, Secretary	Eastern
Wilma Spencer, Treasurer	Central
Robert Adelberg	St. Xavier
Thomas Bennett	Flaget
Richard Blasi	Ahrens
Frances Boggs	Male and Girls
Mary Pat Casey	Loretto
Dennis Duffy	St. Xavier
Kenneth Fresh	Central
Janet Frick	Southern
Mary Ann Gary	Sacred Heart
Janie Haldeman	Collegiate
Mike Hamilton	Flaget
Bob Hesse	Shawnee
Louis Hollenbach	Holy Trinity
Doreen Huber	Holy Rosary
Carolyn Lanham	Loretto
Al Lee	Male and Girls
Elizabeth Lewis	Catholic High
Bob Lowen	Atherton
Thomas Martin	Manual
Judy Mayers	Kentucky Home
Marilyn Maxey	Valley
Janice McDevitt	Presentation
Shirley Miracle	Mercy
Curtis Moore	Eastern
Dot Myers	Shawnee
Leon Perkins	Valley
Jo Ann Phelps	Ursuline
Charles Roppel	Holy Trinity
Jim Sams	Country Day
Barbara Schank	Mercy
Greta Smith	Fern Creek
Susie Stecker	Collegiate
Helen Stephenson	Sacred Heart
Linda Stoltz	Fern Creek
Bette Ann Tague	Kentucky Home
Jim Tarr	Eastern
Ila Tatum	Manual
Dean Thompson	Ahrens
Ann Walls	Southern
Gloria White	Catholic High
Rosalie Voss	Ursuline
Rose Marie Zirnheld	Holy Rosary

Program

FIRST GENERAL SESSION 9:00-10:00 A.M. AUDITORIUM

PRESIDING ..... Mary Cecil, Student
Presentation Academy

INVOCATION ..... Very Rev. Alfred F. Horrigan, President
Bellarmine College

SALUTE TO THE FLAG ..... Audience

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER" ..... Audience
Sandra Harris, Organist
Central High School, Student

GREETINGS ..... James Tarr, Student
Eastern High School

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER ..... Kenneth Fresh, Student
Central High School

LIVING UP TO OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE ..... Mr. Victor A. Scholis, WHAS
Vice-President and Director

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES ..... Robert Adelberg, Student
St. Xavier High School

DISCUSSION GROUPS 10:10-12:00 P.M.

LUNCHEON AND GROUP SINGING (Auditorium) 12:10-1:10

LUNCHEON PRAYER ..... Rabbi Joseph Rauch
Temple Adath Israel

HOSTESSES ..... Cafeteria

Dot Myers, Shawnee High School
Barbara Schank, Mercy Academy
Greta Smith, Fern Creek
Bette Ann Tague, Kentucky Home

GROUP SINGING ..... Led by William MacMillian, Kiwanis
Samuel M. Johnson, Accompanist
Parents-On-Our-Block

SECOND GENERAL SESSION—1:15-2:15 P.M.—AUDITORIUM

PRESIDING ..... James Gregory, Student
Louisville Country Day School

I SPEAK FOR DEMOCRACY ..... Al Lee, Student
Louisville Male and Girls H. S.

EVALUATION 1954 WORKSHOP ..... Ann Walls, Student
Southern High School

INTRODUCTION OF PANEL ..... Carolyn Lanham, Student
Loretto High School

PANEL DISCUSSION ..... Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen, Moderator
Kentucky Council on Human Relation, Executive Director

Students

Dennis Duffy, St. Xavier
Bonnie Handmaker, Atherton
Elene Hurst, Louisville Collegiate
Yvonne Johnson, Central High School
Leon Perkins, Valley High School

BENEDICTION ..... Dr. Rollin S. Burhans
Crescent Hill Baptist Church

Student Ushers

Richard Blasi, Ahrens Trade School
Michael Hamilton, Flaget
Robert Lowen, Atherton
Curtis Moore, Eastern
James Sams, Country Day

Living Up To Our

GROUP I: By Creating Better Human Relations

Section A ....Adm. Student Lounge (north)
Leader: Lois West, Valley
Recorder: Janet Frick, Southern
Consultant: Mr. Bert Hagan, Catholic Parent-Teacher Assos.

Section B .....Science Room 15
Leader: Robert Collins, Flaget
Recorder: Barbara Gagel, Valley
Consultant: Mrs. Chancellor Driscoll, County Welfare Dept.

Section C .....Adm. Room 8
Leader: Pat Lundy, Male and Girls
Recorder: Mary Pat Casey, Loretto
Consultant: Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen, Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Section D .....Science Room 11
Leader: Gerry Sheridan, Loretto
Recorder: Gay Witte, Eastern
Consultant: Mrs. G. W. Phillips, Girls Scouts Council

Section E .....Science Room 104
Leader: Richard Blasi, Ahrens
Recorder: Sara McHugh, Presentation
Consultant: Mr. Les Levin, Jewish Community Center

Thanks to the human
Thanks to its tenderne
To me the meanest flow
Thoughts that do often
—V

Section F .....Auditorium (south)
Leader: LuAnn Weatherton, Presentation
Recorder: Carolyn Houston, Central
Consultant: Miss Margaret Achterman, Young Women's Christian Assos.

Section G .....Auditorium (north)
Leader: Myra Weiss, Manual
Recorder: Bobbie Jean Huggins, Central
Consultant: Mrs. Ernest L. Vogt, Civic Club and Church Leader

GROUP II: By Developing Personal Citizenship Responsibility

Section A .....Adm. Room 2
Leader: Doreen Huber, Holy Rosary
Recorder: Polly Cochran, Kentucky Home School
Consultant: Mr. Vito Brucchieri, Dean of Boys, Southern High

Section B .....Adm. Room 3
Leader: Bob Hesse, Shawnee
Recorder: Ruth Edelen, Mercy Academy
Consultant: Mrs. C. Milton Young, Jr., The Links

Section C .....Adm. Room 4
Leader: Bard Robert, Louisville Country Day
Recorder: Rose Marie Zirnheld, Holy Rosary
Consultant: Mr. David Reid, Young Men's Christian Assos.

Section D .....Adm. Room 5
Leader: Al Lee, Louisville Male and Girls
Recorder: Jane Ann Steinbock, Sacred Heart
Consultant: Mrs. Arthur Markham, Civic Club and Church Leader

Section E .....Adm. Room 6
Leader: Barbara Schank, Mercy Academy
Recorder: Beverly Brecker, Atherton
Consultant: Mrs. Robert Titzel, Health and Welfare Council

Section F ....Adm. Student Lounge (south)
Leader: Ann Walls, Southern
Recorder: James Connelly, St. Xavier
Consultant: Capt. Carl Dotson, Crime Prevention Bureau

Section G .....Adm. Library (fiction)
Leader: Joseph Craycroft, St. Xavier
Recorder: Ila Tatum, duPont Manual
Consultant: Mr. Robert Winder, Kiwanis Club

The object and purpose of this cor
adults to study, discuss and work for a p
concerns, community problems and wo
to create better human relationships, (
sponsibility, and (3) to discover, deve
values inherent in the democratic way

Foreign Student Observers from Unive

American Heritage

GROUP III: By Applying Moral and Spiritual Values

art by which we live,
, its joys, and fears,
er that blows can give
lie too deep for tears.

VILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Section A .....Science 103 (west)
Leader: Bettye Jean Foster, Central
Recorder: Sherry Keith, Eastern
Consultant: Mr. Ora Spaid, Courier-Journal

Section B .....Science 204 (west)
Leader: Virginia Caswell, Eastern
Recorder: William Barnett, Flaget
Consultant: Dr. Olaf Anderson, Harvey-Browne Presbyterian Church

Section C .....Science Lab. 112
Leader: Bennie Feese, Fern Creek
Recorder: Eddie Briscoe, Louisville Male and Girls
Consultant: Dr. Sabin Landry, Southern Baptist Seminary

Section D .....Adm. Room 9
Leader: Bonnie Anderson, Central
Recorder: Julie Chamberlin, Valley
Consultant: Mr. B. S. Alleman, Louisville Country Day School

Section E .....Adm. Game Room
Leader: Mary Burke, Sacred Heart
Recorder: David Ethridge, Louisville Country Day
Consultant: Mrs. Maurice Laney, Parents-On-Our-Block

Section F .....Adm. Staff Dining Room
Leader: Betty Nisivoccia, Valley
Recorder: Sherley Davidson, duPont Manual
Consultant: Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, Urban League

GROUP IV: By Promoting the United Nations

Section A .....Science Room 202
Leader: Nelson Joyner, Eastern
Recorder: Gretchen Emmerich, Louisville Collegiate
Consultant: Mr. Neil Dalton, Courier-Journal and Times

Section B .....Science Room 204 (east)
Leader: Curtis Moore, Eastern
Recorder: Marcia Stonecipher, Shawnee
Consultant: Mrs. Houston Baker, Lucy DuValle School

Section C .....Science Room 205
Leader: Susie Stecker, Louisville Collegiate
Recorder: Dean Thompson, Ahrens
Consultant: Dr. Samuel M. Peavey, University of Louisville

Section D .....Science Room 103
Leader: John Caldwell, Atherton
Recorder: Marlene Jones, Fern Creek
Consultant: Mr. Norbert Blume, Kentucky Federation of Labor

Section E .....Adm. Room 11
Leader: Cecelia Buckler, Ursuline Academy
Recorder: Elizabeth Lewis, Catholic High
Consultant: Mr. Edward Belcher, Louisville Public Schools

Section F .....Adm. Room 7
Leader: Tommy Martin, duPont Manual
Recorder: Adoree Alt, Ursuline Academy
Consultant: Mrs. Myrtle Crawford, Central High School

Alternates: Judy Mayers, Kentucky Home School
Mary Morris, Catholic High School
Mr. David Dobson, Jewish Vocational Service
Mrs. Bette Douglas, Central High School
Brother Medard, St. Xavier
Mrs. J. D. Pate, Louisville Council P.T.A.

oration is to activate young people and
ositive constructive approach to personal
affairs, thereby challenging them: (1)
to encourage personal citizenship re-
lop, and apply the moral and spiritual
of life. Youth Speaks, Inc. Art. III

rsity of Louisville International Center

STUDENT DELEGATES

AHRENS TRADE HIGH SCHOOL

Abell, Lottie
Berger, Anna
Blasi, Richard
Brangers, Lorine
Cattlett, William
Capito, Betty
Carpenter, Jean
Cox, Bettie Ann
Dixon, Joyce
Delph, Joyce
Ellis, Mary
Eubank, Betty
Ferrill, Frankie
Haas, Barbara
Hatfield, Shirley
Henry, Charlotte
Hosse, Barbara
Kinberger, Roy
Kopp, Susan
Lynch, Carolyn
Masden, Frances
Meredith, David
Morrison, Marilyn
Neiser, Sandra
Phillips, Lena
Scheler, Carol
Stewart, James
Sweitzer, Dorothy
Thompson, Doris
Tomerlin, Doris
Weilage, Annabelle
Wheeler, Phyllis
White, Marie
Whittaker, June
Woodson, Patsy

J. M. ATHERTON HIGH SCHOOL

Ashley, Dot
Becker, Beverly
Burhans, David
Burhans, Rollin
Caldwell, John
Caudill, Carol
Clark, Perry
Cohen, Lois
Davis, Bill
Dohrman, Betsy
Donoghoe, Jim
Grubbs, Bob
Hall, Donna
Hammer, Gretchen
Handmaker, Bonnie
Handmaker, Kenny
Heller, Clarice
Johnson, Glenn
Kokko, Juha
Levy, Elaine
Lowen, Bob
Mitchell, Molly
Petrie, Susie
Pritchett, Hugh
Shearer, Tom
Young, Dick
Young, William

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

Carter, Myrna
Cummings, Helen
David, Fay
Dodson, Elizabeth
Lewis, Elizabeth
Morris, Mary
Mozee, Ella Mae
White, Gloria

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Alston, Edward
Anderson, Bonnie
Ballard, Bruce
Beaver, Doris
Breckenridge, Phyllis
Brown, Natalie
Bryant, Ocia
Carmen, Peggy
Carpenter, Annette
Carpenter, Robert
Cooper, Jean
Drane, Alma
Foster, Bettye
Freeman, Lillian
Fresh, Kenneth
Fulton, Jewelene
Grain, Judy
Hitchcock, Jivonde
Hood, Rochelle
Horace, Tressie
Houston, Carolyn
Hubbard, Suzanne
Huggins, Bobbie
Johnson, Patricia
Johnson, Yvonne
Montgomery, Rudolph
Northington, Joyce
Offutt, Annette
Parker, Eugene
Parrish, Ursula
Payne, Peggy
Perry, Mary
Powell, Shirley
Price, Julius
Sharpe, Elizabeth
Sitgraves, Yvonne
Spencer, Wilma
Sutton, Jo Ann
Talbott, Betty
Thomas, Pauline
Quinn, Kenneth
Wheat, David
Wilson, Faith
Wright, Chester

EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL

Arrington, Vicki
Bailey, Gretchen
Caswell, Virginia
Cobb, Diane
Curry, Ronnie
Derhafer, Chris
Ford, Cordon
Forrester, Alex
Fryrear, Bennie
Hatfield, Joyce
Joyner, Nelson
Keith, Sherry
Kemp, Harcourt
Kern, Kathy
Lewis, Betty
McCurdy, Kay
McMath, Kent
Millot, Dan
Moore, Curtis
Morris, Jim
Saunders, Judy
Seaton, Carol
Smith, Floyd
Tarr, Jack
Tarr, Jim
Tichenor, Jimmy
Terrine, Diane
Williams, Joan Lee
Witte, Gay

FERN CREEK HIGH SCHOOL

Dyer, Don David
Egli, Thomas
Fesse, Bennie
Hume, David
Jones, Marlene
Nutall, Mary
Ornstein, Frances
Ruby, Janice
Smith, Greta
Stoltz, Linda
Straub, Joanne
Townes, David

FLAGET HIGH SCHOOL

Baldwin, John
Barnett, William
Bennett, Thomas
Brown, Michael
Buschermohle, Donald
Cambron, Luke
Collins, Robert
Conliffe, James
Feige, Alvin
Hamilton, Michael
Hammer, Joseph
Kanzler, Donald
Lococo, Vincent
Rich, Thomas
Snapp, Robert
Sohan, James
Stammerman, James
Walker, James
Williams, Ralph

HOLY ROSARY ACADEMY

Bauer, Mary Ellen
Dailey, Sharon
DeWitt, Carolyn
Feeney, Mary Carol
Forrest, Barbara
Huber, Doreen
Whitehouse, Linda
Zirnheld, Rose Marie

HOLY TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL

Diebold, Michael
Fortin, Roger
Hollenbach, Louis
Kincaid, Charles
Roppel, Charles
Talbott, J. Dan
Walsh, Edward
Westfall, Francis

KENTUCKY HOME SCHOOL

Cochran, Polly
Bowles, Blanche
Helm, Nancy
Humphrey, Anne
Kahn, Rita
Lussky, Lawrence
Mayers, Judy
Tague, Bette Ann

LORETTO ACADEMY

Casey, Mary Pat
Friedhof, Barbara
Holbach, Mary Pat
Lanham, Carolyn
Rohleder, Judy
Shannon, Ann Mary
Sheridan, Gerry
Tobe, Carole
Wittnauer, Carole

LOUISVILLE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Haldeman, Janie
Bonnycastle, Sally
Brooks, Peggy
Clowes, Ann
Lowe, Isa Mary
Stecker, Susie
Hurst, Elene
Emmerich, Greta

LOUISVILLE COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL

Ethridge, David
Gregory, Jim
Libby, Peter
Lorch, Don
Owen, Doug
Robert, Bard

STUDENT DELEGATES

Sams, Jim
Wood, John

LOUISVILLE MALE AND GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL

Bane, Loretta
Boggs, Frances
Briscoe, Eddie
Bryant, Farnsworth
Christiansen, Roy
Conlin, Susie
Fentress, Rita
Fisher, Pat
Hill, Gladys
Houchins, David
Huber, Betty
Lee, Al
Lundy, Pat
Presnell, David
Riggs, Thomas
Shepherd, Anna Rose
Towell, Alfred
Tuell, Carol
Tyrell, Gerald
Walker, Marilyn
Whitworth, Albin

duPONT MANUAL HIGH SCHOOL

Absher, Eula K.
Adams, Mary
Allen, William
Allgood, Julian
Bevan, Rudy
Booker, Betty
Braden, Margaret
Brown, Gloria
Bryan, Edward
Daugherty, Barbara Sue
Davidson, Shirley
Davis, Barbara
Feiock, Barbara
Gibson, Eva
Goodall, Janice
Gottesman, Maxine
Hagan, Burrell
Hemdahl, Karen
Hermes, Norberta
Holland, Alice
Kern, Yvonne
Kolter, Rogert
Lawler, Sara
Mangum, Joyce
Martin, Thomas
O'Nan, Shirley
Penick, Pat
Reeves, Carolyn
Rodman, Mimi
Rogers, Betty
Routen, Nancy
Rowland, Joan
Sayre, John
Sharber, Mary
Sparks, Betty
Stiff, Pat
Tatum, Ila
Tingle, Joyce
True, Don
Weiss, Myra
Wesley, Jean
Whipple, Grace
Witt, Sharon

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF MERCY

Bosler, Martha
Edelen, Ruth
Heckman, Carolyn
Huber, Jean
Matheis, Helen
Miracle, Sherley
Morris, Joan
Mulaney, Catherine
Rice, Dorothy
Riggs, Bernita
Schank, Barbara
Swift, Joann

PRESENTATION ACADEMY

Cecil, Mary
Conto, Judy
Hanley, Mary
Hayden, Ann
Hulsmeyer, Jo Ann
Karem, Virginia
Kasunas, Claudia
Lanning, Martha
Leamey, Barbara
Mattingly, Chris
Mullaney, Kathy
McDevitt, Jan
McHugh, Sara
Parrish, Glen Ann
Solgere, Ann
Twyman, Dianne
Weatherton, Lu Ann

SACRED HEART ACADEMY

Burke, Mary
Casey, Patricia
Gary, Mary Ann
Hettich, Marlene
Smith, Shelia
Steinbock, Jane Anne
Stephenson, Helen
Thornberry, Lolly

SHAWNEE HIGH SCHOOL

Anderson, Earlene
Bailey, David
Baker, Sue
Beck, Kristine
Boylan, Doris
Chiquelin, Gail
DeLozier, David
Ford, Jan
Green, Martha
Hesse, Bob
Hoskins, Martha
Kays, Norma
Kremer, Anna
Lich, Betty
Martin, June
Myers, Dot
Ochsenhirt, Faye
Reid, Bette
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Taylor, Dixie
Turpin, Barbara
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SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOL

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Bishop, Jerry
Board, Sharon
Borczon, Gloria
Carter, Lois
Collins, Cathie
Frick, Carolyn
Frick, Janet
Gering, Jo Anne
Kaufman, Donald
Knight, David
Hall, Betty
Hall, Pat
Lamber, Wick
Mount, Joyce
Owen, Tommy
Panke, Jean
Parks, Delores
Porter, Marcellus
Sandstom, Lynne
Skaggs, Bruce
Smallwood, Delores
Waddell, Marvina
Walls, Ann
Walp, Nancy

ST XAVIER HIGH SCHOOL

Adelberg, Robert
Boland, Richard
Bowman, William
Casey, John
Connelley, James
Craycroft, Joseph
Duffy, Dennis
Elpers, David
Hanks, Robert
Imordi, George
Long, William
Luckett, William
Mapother, William
Morton, Norman
Pauli, Jack
Rademaker, James
Raque, Russell
Reihm, Charles
Roberts, James
Schroedel, Al
Segura, Joseph
Snawder, Paul
Sullivan, Terry
Weyhing, Edward
Wine, Leo

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Alt, Adoree
Buckler, Cecelia
Carta, Bettye
Dries, Rosa Mary
Jansing, Ann
Longest, Beverly
Niemann, Betty
Phelps, Jo Ann
Pound, Mary June
Strothman, Judy
Voss, Rosalie

VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL

Allen, Jim
Carter, Gloria
Cato, Walter
Chamberlain, Julie
Franklin, Larry
Gagel, Barbara
Hudson, Darlene
Klein, Phyllis
Knott, Janice
Layton, Betty
Maxey, Marilyn
Miller, DeeDee
Milstead, Peggy
Mitchell, Pat
Nisivaccia, Betty
Rich, Kay
Perkins, Leon
Richeson, Sue Kate
Smith, Sara
West, Lois
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Adults Dispute Day Law at Student Event

Three Grownups Flare Up Briefly; 500 Teen-Agers Talk Current Events

A workshop in which 500 high-school students thrashed out current problems flared briefly yesterday into a sharp argument among three adults over Kentucky's Day Law.

The Day Law prohibits the operation of schools where Negro and white children are mixed. It was given by a P.-T.A. official as a reason for the fact that white City high schools do not schedule Central High School (for Negroes) in football and basketball.

Two Negro spokesmen—a businesswoman and a teacher—then said the Day Law was voided by last May's Supreme Court decision which declared segregated schools unconstitutional. In any event, they said, the Day Law does not apply to athletics.

(Morton Walker, president of the Louisville Board of Education, recently said the board is still bound by the State's Day Law. A June, 1954, directive from the State Board of Education said no change should be made in the operation of the schools until the Supreme Court takes further action, according to Walker.)

The debate yesterday followed a discussion of the school-desegregation issue by a panel of five students. The panel unanimously favored "immediate" compliance with the Supreme Court decision on desegregation.

Open Discussion Was Final Event

An open discussion of current topics was the final event of the third annual Youth Speaks workshop. Over 500 students from public and private schools attended the sessions at Bellarmine College on "Living Up to Our American Heritage."

A question from the floor by Annette Offutt, 15, a junior at Central High School, touched off the debate on the Day Law.

"Why don't the other schools play Central in basketball?" Annette asked.

A member of the panel, Leon Perkins, 17, a senior at Valley High School, said he was sure athletic contests could be scheduled between Central and other high schools if Central wanted them.

Then Mrs. Herbert Zimmerman, 1122 St. Michael, president of the Louisville Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, said such contests have been impossible up to the present time "because of the Day Law."

Mrs. Hortense Young, 818 S. Sixth, said: "The Day Law has now been overruled by the Supreme Court."

Lyman T. Johnson, a social-studies teacher at Central High School, added: "The Day Law has never overruled athletic contests."

At this point, the floor was turned back to the high-school students for whom the Youth Speaks program was arranged.

Later, Johnson said Central High School has "indicated" to the other City schools that it would like to be scheduled in both football and basketball. Johnson is business manager of athletics at Central.

William T. Baskett, attorney for the Louisville Board of Education, said last night it was his "impression" that the Day Law concerned only the educating of white and Negro children, and had no reference to athletic contests.

Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen, executive director of The Kentucky Council on Human Relations, was moderator of yesterday's student panel.

Panel members' comments on school desegregation:

"If we dawdle with it, pressure groups will throw snares into it. Let's get it done right now," said Dennis Duffy, 16, of St. Xavier High School.

"We've all been told how well it's worked in colleges. It should come about from the 12th grade on down," said Bonnie Handmaker, 17, a senior at J. M. Atherton High School.

"I'm for immediate desegregation. And by immediate, I mean the next year or so," said Leon Perkins.

"It will come. And the sooner the better. Let's get it over with. Let's not make it long and drawn out when it can be smooth," added Yvonne Johnson, 17, a Central High School senior.

Elene Hurst, 17, a senior at Louisville Collegiate School, said discussion of the problem at school assemblies would help relieve tensions.

Crime TV, Delinquency Talked

Other topics discussed by the panel and questioners from the floor ranged from the effect of crime TV and radio programs on juvenile delinquency to the United Nations.

As a morning speaker, Victor A. Sholis, vice-president and director of WHAS and WHAS-TV, told the high-school students that the discussion workshop was "in the finest traditions of our country."

"In the process of seeking security against the enemy, grown-ups have spread fear—fear of each other and fear of ideas," Sholis said.

"They have created a climate of fear and repression.

"We must root out subversion, but we should not confuse subversion with disagreement or dissent. Police work should be aimed at subversion, not at unorthodox ideas."

Courier-Journal Photo

YOUTH SPEAKS . . . These five high-school students handled a wide range of topics in a panel discussion at Bellarmine College yesterday. From left are Leon Perkins, 17, Gagel Avenue; Dennis Duffy, 16, 154 Chenoweth; Bonnie Handmaker, 17, of 542 Garden Drive; Elene Hurst, 17, of 2305 Raleigh Lane, and Yvonne Johnson, 17, of 2340 W. Walnut. Seated is the moderator, Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen.

68M

March 7, 1955

Dr. J. McDowell Richards
Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Dr. Richards:

Thank you for responding so promptly to my letter of March 1st regarding the adoption of the executive committee statement.

Opinions vary about what is right and useful to say during this uneasy period. We respect, of course, your request that your name not be used in connection with the statement adopted by the executive committee at its meeting on February 17th.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/rnf

GSM
~~Return to HCF~~

Columbia Theological Seminary

Decatur, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 3, 1955.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Asst. Dir.,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Your letter of March 1 has been received, together with the inclosed draft of a statement adopted by the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council at its meeting on February 17. I have read this statement with care and with interest. I regret that it was not possible for me to be present on February 17 when it was discussed.

I appreciate your consideration in consulting me about the use of my name before the statement is released to the press. As I have already indicated by return of the postal card which you provided, I shall have to request that my name not be used in connection with the statement in question.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. McDowell Richards

J. McDowell Richards.

JMR:vws

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

GSM –

Do you think it would be wise to have a talk with Richards in the interest of sharing points of view?

HCF

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National Sharecroppers Fund
United Auto Workers—CIO
United Packing House Workers of America—CIO
Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church

March 7, 1955

MAR 9 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am delighted that you are producing a pamphlet on written leases. We haven't any money to publish it but we could do something that might be just as effective.

I think you are right that the churches could do a tremendous amount on this if they wished. I have talked with some of our church people already on the subject.

On the 18th of April, the Town and Country Department, of the Division of Home Missions, of the National Council of Churches, is having an all-day meeting on low-income farmers. This meeting will bring together representatives from the major Protestant denominations. If you like the idea, I will suggest to the Reverend Don Pielstick, Town and Country Secretary, that we might ask the various denominational Town and Country men whether they would like to order a certain number of mimeographed copies in advance. We could push it also in a variety of other ways. Father Shean will be interested, of course. We might even make a little headway with the land grant colleges. I have talked with Thelma Stevens, of the Methodist Women's Division and she is interested. Of course it would be nice if we could get out a printed pamphlet. We could do it if we got enough advance orders. We could switch from a mimeographed version to a printed one if we had just a little financial security on the project. I have some estimates from the printer on two types of printed pamphlets. One costs $122.00 for 2,000 copies. Another larger one, with 12 pages, costs $235.00 for 5,000 copies.

At your leisure, let me know what you think about these ideas. I shall be glad to help promote, even though we are penniless.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth B. Herring

Elizabeth B. Herring
Executive Secretary

EBH:rf

1751 N STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • NOrth 7-3979

ELIZABETH B. HERRING
Executive Secretary

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May 3, 1955

MAY 5 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

I am returning to you herewith the final report on the equal penalties project which you sent to me.

I will have a quantity of duplicates of this report available in the next week or two. Would you let me know as soon as possible how many copies you will want?

I am awaiting the data which you indicated might be available to me.

Sincerely,

Larry

Lawrence Bloomgarden

lb/bwl
Enc.

148-2-55

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE

6/20/55
122 Maple St
Sparta, Tenn

JUN 22 1955

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga

JUN 23 1955

Dear Sir,

Please enter my membership in the S.R.C.

also send New South to the following New members who are District secretaries of Christian Social Relations in the Tenn. Conf. also Wesleyan Service Guild secretary.

Mrs. Gus. Elliott, Cedar Hill, Tenn.

Mrs. Brown Milstead 4296 Washington, Pulaski, Tenn.

Mrs. R. L. Dunn, Monterey, Tenn.

Mrs. H. H. Biffle, Hohenwald, Tenn

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Mrs. Wm T. Roberts, 1334 Mercury Dr, Nashville Tenn

Mrs. Pitkins Johnson, P.O. Box 72, Hendersonville, Tenn.

Mrs. C. A. Garvin, Clarksville, Tennessee.

Please bill to Tennessee Conference W.S.C.S., Mrs. James Sinclair, 5-29 So Margin, Franklin, Treasurer.

Very truly yours Mrs. Henry Smith, Sec. C.S.R. + S.C.G.

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

Post Office Box 67

JUL 27 1955

July 25, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have been expecting your detailed criticism of the tenancy manuscript so that revision of it could be completed.

I have just finished the study of health and medical care services and facilities in the Southern Appalachians for the Council of Southern Mountain Workers and sent it along. Plans are to publish the short summary report. What disposition is to be made of the full report, which has six appendix tables giving data on each of the 257 Southern Mountain Counties has not been decided.

I have requested leave for next year to accept a teaching assignment at UCLA and should know this week whether I get it or not. If I do, I will no doubt see you before I go West.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Lewis

Lewis W. Jones
Acting Director

s

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

August 8, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AUG 10 1955

Dear George:

I have written Mrs. Hamilton as per enclosed copy. I think she did an excellent job on her report and it was proper that I should tell her so. I said nothing about the Mammoth Cave meeting.

Our technical position with Mrs. Hamilton is entirely clear. She is not a member of the Executive Committee or the staff. She has not been invited to Mammoth Cave. That meeting would be attended normally by members of the Executive Committee, staff members and invitees. She seems not to fall within any one of those classifications.

Without reviewing the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee--which, of course, you have done--my impression is as follows: Mrs. Hamilton presented something in the nature of written impressions of our aims and methods. The concluding part of these impressions raised, without attempting to answer, several questions. At that time she had two or three more weeks of membership with pay on our staff. It seemed to me that she might wisely spend some of that time in providing the Executive Committee with rather full written answers to

the questions she had raised. I therefore requested her to do so, to which she agreed.

The very comprehensive paper which I received from her a few days ago complies completely with my request--or, rather, with the Committee's request.

Certainly, I did not have in mind, and am sure the Committee did not have in mind that, after the severance of her connection with us, she would be asked to attend any other meeting of the Executive Committee. The answers to questions to which she had propounded do not seem to me to involve personal advocacy before the Committee of the positions she has taken.

So much for our technical position.

Dr. Clement is chairman of the Executive Committee. He is in better position than I to pass upon the wisdom of inviting Mrs. Hamilton to go to Mammoth Cave. If, in his opinion it would be wise to extend such an invitation I should underwrite his judgment on that point. I should also underwrite it if his advice was not to extend the invitation. It seems to me that the sole question is whether or not the Council feels that Mrs. Hamilton's expenses to Mammoth Cave would be a reasonable price to pay in order to have her personally present the views she has put in writing.

As you know, I am a stickler for formality. I have always felt that a staff member should present his views on policy matters when requested. The framing of policy is peculiarly the function of the board. When a staff member has formally presented his views, I think he should not participate further in the discussion of those views except upon invitation. It seems to me that at this point Mrs. Hamilton has done exactly what a staff member should do--no more, no less. The question

now is whether or not we should ask her to appear and actively participate in the Board's deliberations. She is not even a staff member.

I do not thin k so. But I realize that there may be considerations of Mrs. Hamilton's reaction and her influence for good or ill which might properly influence the result.

I suggest that you discuss this letter with Dr. Clement and be governed by his final word of advice.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:EJG

P.S. Of course, all this is upon the assumption that no one in authority has already extended an invitation.

M.

August 8, 1955

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

Your analysis of our problems of function and staff came a day or so ago. I have given the careful study which it merited and hope that other members of the Executive Committee are doing likewise.

Your report reflects the most careful consideration of what should be our aims and methods. In the decisions which lie ahead of us I am sure that we will be greatly aided by your ownclear perception of the nature of the choices we must now make.

With thanks and kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:EJG

c c to George Mitchell

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
514 FEDERAL BUILDING

MEMBER
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SECRETARY:
CLAUD D. CURLIN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Little Rock, Arkansas
August 17,1955

AUG 26 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear George:

I believe my secretary sent you a letter from Mr. Folsom's assistant. After you have discussed the matter with Morris Abrams, I will be glad to know what steps you think might be taken. I wish I were prepared to discuss the technical aspects of it but I have not studied it closely enough to have any views on the subject. I would be interested, however, in helping with legislation if that should be necessary.

I will be in Washington again next month for a few days and would be glad to make further contacts for you if you wish.

Sincerely yours,

Brooks Hays

THE ASHEVILLE

Dedicated To The Upbuilding Of Western North Ca

Associated Press
AP Wirephoto

Asheville, N. C., Wednesday Morning, August 24, 1

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Rodman, Lake Differ On School Issue

Doubt Expressed That Answer Lies In Private Schools

North Carolina citizens should not assume that school segregation can be continued under some system of private schools supported by public funds, Atty. Gen. W. B. Rodman said here yesterday.

There is "grave doubt" that any such private school plan would be upheld in the federal courts, Rodman told the North Carolina Assn. of County Commissioners.

Rodman's assertions were at variance with those of Asst. Atty. Gen. I Beverly Lake before the same body here Monday.

Dr. Lake, whose resignation becomes effective Oct. 1, told a joint county commissioners - county accountants banquet that a system of private schools with grants-in-aid to students from the state would, in his opinion, stand up in any federal court.

He said the federal GI bill educational program was evidence that grants-in-aid to individuals at private colleges and schools were legal.

NO PLAN

Rodman did not refer to Lake's speech yesterday. But he said "no one" had produced a workable private school plan.

Instead, Rodman said, Gov. Hodges has "pointed the way" to the solution of problems raised by the U.S. Supreme Court's segregation decision with his proposal for "voluntary segregation in our schools."

Before Rodman addressed the association's annual convention, the county commissioners passed by unanimous vote a resolution praising Hodges for his "workable program" and his "wisdom in seeking a sound solution" to the school segregation problem.

Rodman asserted that local government units must bear a very, very large share of the burden of solution" of segregation problems.

"Local agencies can, I believe, convince the citizens of both races that maintenance of separate schools is in the best interest of each and all pupils," he declared.

LEGAL PROBLEMS

Rodman reviewed cases decided by federal courts in pointing out the legal difficulties in devising a means to continue segregation through private schools financed by public money.

"No one has presented me with any feasible plan, carefully analyzed as to all of its legal aspects, which would obtain that objective," he said.

However, since there has been no direct ruling by federal courts "I cannot state that some such plan. . .cannot be devised which would be upheld in the federal courts," he added.

The attorney general emphasized

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his believe that "a system of separate schools for the races is in the best interest of us all" and his intention "to exert every effort and means at my command to assist in maintaining the system of public schools we now have."

At the safe time, he counseled "calm and considered action" and warned that "North Carolina does not tolerate lawlessness."

"Whatever our feelings, and I want you to know mine are strong, this is no time for hasty action," he declared.

Noting an "indication" that the Ku Klux Klan is "again raising its head" in other states, Rodman reminded that he recently joined with attorneys general of other Southern states "in pledging vigorous joint action to insure that that iniquitous serpent does not come slithering across our land."

Rodman devoted his address to relations between state and local governments. He said the tendency in recent years has been "to unduly restrict the powers and reduce the responsibilities of local governments."

As an example, he cited the fact that local legislation at General Assembly sessions has run as high as seven out of every ten laws enacted.

"We need a renewed faith in the integrity, vitality, and strength of local government in North Carolina," he declared. "There are responsibilities and functions belonging on the state level and other responsibilities on the local level. Each has its own, and neither can perform all for both."

WILLIAM B. RODMAN

Commissioners yesterday also heard Dr. J. R. Norton, state health officer, and Miss Ruth Current, state home demonstration agent.

Donald B. Smith of Franklin, traveller and after-dinner speaker, addressed a joint banquet last night in the George Vanderbilt Hotel.

Today, officers will be elected in a session beginning at 9:30 a.m. In addition to officers, each of the 14 districts of the state association will nominate directors to be voted on today.

The new officers and board will meet at 11 a.m., concluding formal convention sessions.

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$3.50

New Classes Starting
ENROLL NOW

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A. F. L. TEACHERS BAN RACIAL CURBS

All Locals Must Open Their Rolls to Negroes by June 1 —Hasty Steps Defeated

By GENE CURRIVAN
Special to The New York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 19 —After long and bitter debate the convention of the American Federation of Teachers, A. F. L., voted today to suspend the charter of any of its local unions that practice segregation.

The action was at the final session of the convention, which began Monday.

Northern and southern delegates clashed sharply in their views and there were exchanges of recrimination. The final vote followed defeat of a resolution to suspend at once the charters of the locals in Birmingham, Ala., and in Fulton County on the outskirts of Atlanta.

Under the ultimate decision of the convention all locals must end any discrimination against memberships by Negroes by June 1, 1956.

Executive Council Acts

The executive council of the federation ordered a letter sent to the Birmingham local demanding that the words "white teachers only" be stricken from its constitution. The council decided also to send organizing teams into the southern states to investigate the situation in locals and help in programs for desegration.

A report said that of twenty-five locals known to have segregation problems only five had answered a questionnaire from the federation concerning the problems. These were locals in New Orleans, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham and Mobile. The Mobile local has been open to white and Negro teachers for a year.

It was found that in Atlanta, New Orleans and Chattanooga the executive boards of white and Negro locals had been working together to meet the problems, with Chattanooga locals planning to integrate before September, 1956.

The Birmingham local has no Negro members. It maintains that it has had an agreement with the national federation supporting its position as an organization for white public school teachers only, but this was denied at the convention today by Carl J. Megel, president of the federation.

New Yorkers in Dispute

Richard Parrish, a member of the New York Teachers Guild, heads the committee that studied the segregation issue. He filed the report of the committee today and found himself in conflict with Israel Kugler, a fellow New York delegate.

Mr. Kugler urged suspension of the Birmingham local's charter at once, but Mr. Parrish, who is liaison officer between the federation and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that the committee regarded such a step as too harsh and wanted the local to have more time to put its house in order.

Chattanooga delegates came to the defense of the Birmingham local and said that if action was taken against it some of the Chattanooga members might resign. The Birmingham delegation insisted that no Negroes had applied for mem-

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William P. Swan of Gary, Ind., asserted that some of the Southern locals had no Negro members because Negroes were afraid to seek membership. He charged that some Negroes had been threatened with loss of their jobs if they insisted on their right to join.

The convention adopted a resolution introduced by the New York delegation calling for the repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act, which established the current immigration policy, and revision of the Refugee Relief Act.

The resolution declared that the immigration policy was highly discriminatory and made "second class citizens" of those naturalized. It asserted that the Relief Act had failed in its purpose to admit more than 200,000 refugees from the Iron Curtain within three years.

The New York Times

Policeman studies wreckage of the first of eight parked
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uthbound at Ninety-eighth Street on the drive, and it
arted the string of collisions. All the parked cars were
ers were shaken up, but all refused to go to hospital.

...ge of Scout Leader Emerson James, assistant field director for the Greater New York Council, and his assistants, William D. Friedmann of 4144 Parsons Road, Flushing, and John J. Zucco of 1725 Purdy Street, the Bronx.

INTEGRATION PLANNED

15 of 62 Schools in Delaware to Drop Segregation in Fall

DOVER, Del., Aug. 19 (AP)—The State Board of Education reported last night that of sixty-two schools in Delaware fifteen had announced plans to integrate classes in the fall term.

In addition, nine Negro schools said they were ready for immediate integration. Seven schools did not answer the board's request for integration plans.

The remaining thirty-one, all white schools, said they were not ready for integration and gave "lack of facilities," "overcrowding" and "sociological pressures" as the main reasons.

After studying the replies, the Board of Education adopted a resolution rejecting "lack of facilities" as adequate reason for not formulating an integration plan.

Neither are "sociological pressures" adequate reason for not adopting integration, the resolution added.

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NAACP Thinking Foreign To State, Lake Declares

Asst. Attorney Gen. I. Beverly Lake labeled the NAACP "foreign to North Carolina in its thinking (and) in its organization" here last night.

Dr. Lake said if Negro citizens of the state followed "lures dangled before them by the NAACP," they would be leaving a "solid, upward road" of progress.

He addressed the State Association of County Commissioners meeting here in joint session with the Association of County Accountants of North Carolina in the George Vanderbilt Hotel.

Lake said leaders of the NAACP are urging Negro citizens to reject the road of voluntary segregation and choose the road of mixed public schools "despite overwhelming evidence" the latter cannot be accomplished.

"That being true," he said, "can there be any doubt but that we must begin now to consider the grave danger that the NAACP will make it impossible for us to operate public schools, and begin now to plan how we shall educate our children when and if that happens?"

He laid down "four fundamental propositions" upon which, he said, the state will solve the problem of school segregation:

1. "We shall preserve the white and Negro races as separate, indentifiable groups and shall maintain no system of schools so organized as to encourage the merging of the two into a hybrid race.

2. "We shall preserve the peace of our communities and shall maintain no system of schools so organized as to endanger it.

3. "We shall educate all the children of the state in the best schools maintainable pursuant to the first two propositions.

4. "We shall be just in our dealings with our Negro people."

Lake said he spoke with "no authority. . .to state the policy to be followed" by the state, but maintained his four propositions

—Turn To Page 11

Lake Says Friends Urging Him To Run For Governor

By DOUG REED

Asst. Attorney Gen. I. Beverly Lake who Oct. 1 will be Private Citizen I. Beverly Lake is pondering whether he should attempt to become Gov. I. Beverly Lake.

Lake was in Asheville yesterday to address a joint banquet of the State Assn. of County Commissioners and the Assn. of County Accountants of North Carolina assembled here for their 48th annual convention.

In an interview here yesterday, Dr. Lake, former Wake Forest College professor, said many of his friends were urging him to seek public office again.

Asked if that included the governorship, Lake said "some of my friends have been kind enough to suggest I might run for that post, yes."

Asked if this was linked to his prominence as the state's chief spokesman on the school segregation issue, Dr. Lake said, "Yes, I suppose you would have to connect the two."

Beginning Oct. 1, Dr. Lake will enter private law practice in Raleigh with A. J. Fletcher.

Dr. Lake said, "For the immediate future, I intend to practice law." After that, he said, "Well, we'll just have to wait and see."

He came under fire from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People after a speech before the Asheboro Lions Club July 12 for his "private citizen" statements on segregation.

Dr. Lake said he felt he was the first state official to become a target for the NAACP, "because I was the first to speak publicly on the subject."

He pointed out that after Gov. Hodges spoke on a state-wide radio hookup, declaring the administration's policy on segregation, the governor, too, had been attacked.

Dr. Lake said his July 12 statements had subsequently become known as the "doctrine of voluntary segregation," phraseology largely associated with Gov. Hodges' speech.

Dr. Lake said he had not made up is mind whether to serve or seek to serve in a public post again. He has been an assistant attorney general for the past four years.

Responding to repeated questions, Dr. Lake said he intends first to practice law, does not rule out the possibility of public office in the future, including the governorship, and intends to "maintain my keen interest and be of any assistance I can in the segregation problem."

(For picture and story on the meeting of the State Assn. of County Commissioners and Assn. of County Accountants see Page 1, second section.)

N. C. Group Files Charter

'Patriots' Organized For Racial Purposes

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22 (AP)—Patriots of North Carolina Inc., an organization to promote "the value of educating the different races in separate schools," today filed a 234-page charter in the office of Secretary of State Thad Eure.

The bulky document listed 356 incorporators from 59 of the state's 100 counties. It gave Greensboro as the principal office for the non-stock, non-profit corporation.

Eure, whose office issues charters for new corporations, said the charter set a record for length and number of incorporators. He said the charter was filed by C. L. Shuping, Greensboro attorney.

Objects and purposes of the corporation were listed on the first two pages. The remainder was given to names of incorporators and their notarized signatures.

The charter did not give names of officers and members of the board of directors. It said these would be elected in accordance with by-laws.

Objectives of the organization listed as the promotion of:

1. "The purity and culture of the white race and Anglo-Saxon institutions."

2. "The peace, domestic tranquility and the best interests and general welfare of all citizens."

3. "Friendly racial relations and racial peace and good will."

4. "The value of maintaining the existing social structure in North Carolina in which two distinct races heretofore have lived as separate groups, and the value of educatng the different races in separate schools."

5. "Loyalty to the traditions of the state" and to appeal "to all loyal and patriotic citizens for their wholehearted support in mintaining the integrity of these traditions."

6. "The right of the state of North Carolina to regulate its own internal affairs."

7. Cooperation with "state and local civil authorities" including state and local school boards and officials "to the extend that they are favorable to the objects and purposes herein set forth."

Names of many prominent persons were carried in the list of incorporators, including several members of the Legislature, and many former members, including three former speakers of the House.

On the list was the name of John G. Dawson of Kinston, a former state Democratic chairfan and former House speaker. The other former speakers were W. F. Taylor of Goldsboro and John G. Kerr Jr., of Warrenton, a member of the Senate in the 1955 Legislature.

John W. Clark of Greensboro, Textile industrialist and a member of the University of North Carolina board of trustees, headed the list. Clark was identified as chairman of the steering committee which organized Patriots of North Carolina Inc.

The second incorporator listed was Eugene A. Hood, also of Greensboro, textile sales manager, who is vice president of the steering committee.

Among Guilford County persons listed as incorporators are a former mayor of Greensboro, Fielding L. Fry; a member of the Guilford Board of Education, John R. Peacock; a minister, the Rev. H. T. Hilton, and several physicians and attorneys.

Among other signers were C. Wayland Spruill, Windsor, House sergeant-at-arms; E. L. Gavin of Sanford, former United States district attorney; Sam O. Worthington of Greenville, former House member and a member of the State Utilities Commission; Paul D. Hastings of the Reidsville School Board and Dr. W. C. George, University of North Carolina medical school professor and Lindsay C. Warren Jr. of Goldsboro, son of the former comptroller general of the United States.

Strauss Says U. S. Ahead In A-Power

DENVER, Aug. 22 (AP) — The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission told President Eisenhower today the outcome of the Geneva atoms-for-peace conference "indicates that the United States is clearly ahead" of Russia in development of atomic power for peaceful use.

Lewis Strauss, also told a news conference after meeting with Eisenhower, that the just concluded sessions "enormously assisted the cause of peace."

Sixty-seven nations, including the U. S. and Russia, participated at the Geneva conference, which was the outgrowth of the President's United Nations address Dec. 8, 1953. In that speech he proposed creation of an international atomic pool for peaceful purposes.

Just back from Switzerland, Strauss, who headed the American delegation, flew here to make a first-hand report to Eisenhower.

Strauss told newsmen that in his opinion the most noteworthy result of the Geneva meeting is this:

That it has "solidly lined up the scientists of the world behind the President's program" as set fourth in his 1953 proposal.

Strauss said if there were any skepticism in that connection in advance of the conference, it had been entirely dispelled by the end of the meeting.

At his news conference today, Strauss was presented to reporters by the President.

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could not be successfully contradicted.

Touching on the NAACP attack which followed his Asheboro segregation speech July 12, Lake called attention to his impending resignation, effective Oct. 1.

"Since that is true, I am sure that anyone—doctor, lawyer, Indian chief, temporary hero or educational statesman—will now be able to understand my statement that I am expressing my personal opinions."

Jibing the NAACP, Lake said "recently, the executive secretary of the NAACP left his office in New York City long enough to make a speech in Greensboro. In that speech, he said he has been disillusioned about North Carolina. If, as he indicated was the case, my own speech at Asheboro played a part in this disillusioning process, I am happy that I was able to contribute to the clarification of his thinking.. .the mail and telephone calls I have received. . . indicate the disillusionment of the NAACP and its fellow travelers in North Carolina is just beginning. . . If I can continue that process, I shall be very glad."

Only three roads are open to the state, Lake said: voluntary segregation, mixed schools, or no public schools.

Lake urged Negroes to choose the path of voluntary segregation, and quoted St. Paul: "All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient."

Lake said it would be "cruel and dishonorable" to lead Negroes to believe they may choose between mixed public schools and Negro schools, when, in truth, we have no intention of supporting mixed public schools." Lake said no coercion was involved in telling Negroes that if they choose the path of mixed public schools, the result will be no public schools at all, but privately organized schools.

He said it is not evil and unChristian to preserve "the integrity of our races." He said it was not necessary to have mixed schools to be "good, law-abiding citizens." He said mixed schools cannot be operated successfully in the state and quoted results of a questionnaire to show most law enforcement officials thought violence would result from attempts to integrate races in public schools.

Lake said the present segregated system is not unjust to Negroes. Negro children in the state have a far better opportunity for advancement, education and employment than in states such as New York, he said.

Furthermore, he concluded, if voluntary segregation fails, private enterprise will educate both white and Negro students in separate schools by abandonment of the public schools system. The substitute, he said, will be a program under which each individual student is guaranteed an education by the state at a private school, leaving admission regulations in the hands of the private school officials.

Lake, himself, is one of the incorporators of a Wake Forest organization to carry out a private school education program.

Lake's snior, Attorney Gen. William B. Rodman, will speak to county commissioners today at 2 p.m. At 10 a.m., a panel discussion will feature 1955 Legislative highlights affecting local county units.

d Events

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

AUG 26 1955

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

August 24, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

1. Unless we are already doing so, do you not think it would be a good idea to remind our friends of FFR of the weight of official and non-official forces linedup in the South in support of segregation? The official position is reflected by statements, speeches, etc. of governors and other public officials, legislation and resolutions of official bodies. The non-official opposition is to be found in the increasing number of off-spring of the KKK. This is now a fairly impressive list and seems to be growing.

It seems to me that it would be wise if we occasionally called to the attention of our contacts on the Fund developments along those lines --not all at once, but at intervals.

The point is that they made us a grant for a certain period of time. We ought to be getting over to them the idea that what can be accomplished within that time and within that budget is largely controlled by the strength of the opposition. On the surface, at least, the opposition may be much stronger than had been in our contemplation or in the contemplation of the Fund at the time the grant was made.

I would not tie in any of these reports on the strength of the opposition with any requests for funds. The object would be to make the naked facts speak for themselves. Then, if, in the future we should ask for larger or subsequent grants, their minds might be receptive.

2. At the last one or two meetings of the Executive Committee the idea has been advanced that we should have certain criteria by which we are able to measure the effectiveness of our state organizations. That the idea is a good one no one will dispute. That it is difficult to put into practice will also not be disputed. If all of the states had identical resources, personnel and objectives the task would be much simpler. There are two organizations of my acquaintance which do establish and maintain accurate criteria as to the effectiveness of individual units. They are the Public Health Service and the Hospital Section of the Duke Endowment.

Every county health officer has to make periodic reports to the state office on a form prescribed by that office which gives a pretty fair insight into what the county officer is doing as compared with the least efficient, the most efficient and the average.

For several years I was chairman of the board of a hospital receiving Duke aid. Monthly we filed a voluminous report showing number of patients admitted, number discharged, births, deaths, costs for food, laundry, fuel, electricity, repairs, etc.; number of operations for various causes; number of deaths following operations, etc.

Every hospital filed a monthly report on the identical form. They all went in to Charlotte, where they were analysed. Within a very short time the local hospital received a complete report showing how it compared with every hospital of its classification which received Duke aid.

I am quite sure that we will not be able to work out anything as complete as either the Public Health Service or the Duke Endowment. But I suggest that if you could secure the forms of reports required by both of those sources, they might prove valuable as indicating what we could do along parallel lines. I don't believe that we should throw up our hands and say that we can do nothing by way of setting up standards. The sentiment of the board seems to be that we should go as far as we can in that direction. The experience of others may help us with our own problem.

3. Would it not be well to distribute a few days in advance of meetings of the Executive Committee or of the Board of Directors all documents which the staff will present for consideration at such meetings? Too often, I am sure, the paper work which represents many hours of labor by the staff receives scant consideration and lack of appreciation by the Executive Committee or the entire board because of lack of opportunity to digest the documents.

For example, at Mammoth Cave there were handed to each member of the Executive Committee budgetary figures, salary schedules, job descriptions, Mrs. Tilly's "Gleanings", expressions from the Atlanta conference and perhaps other papers which I do not now recall. Our preoccupation with the meetings themselves and proper diversions precluded our giving to any of these papers the attention they deserved.

In addition, the highly important letter to the Fund for the Republic was not in typewritten form or complete when we met. On account of a deadline we were to act upon that letter without ever actually seeing a copy in final form. It is greatly against my principles to sign a document of that importance without at least reading it before signing.

We all agreed on the necessity for securing as full participation as possible by board members in the Council's work. The member finds it difficult to participate fully when his judgment on a document, or a set of figures has to be given without full opportunity and knowledge of the facts and reflection upon them. He is aware of the fact that the staff has had such opportunity and the inevitable tendency is for him to accept the staff's conclusions in toto.

I believe that the board members would feel better satisfied and would be able to be of greater help to us if all documents and other information were in their hands prior to the meetings.

4. I am sure Harold will be interested to know that the Winston-Salem Journal and Asheville Citizen last Sunday carried substantial parts of the Faulkner letter which appeared in New South. I happened to see those two papers.

5. Today I wired Judge Waring as follows:

"If young girl appearing on 64,000 Question show attends integrated school or playground, believe it would have great value if next program would show movies or pictures of her and associates.

"Will you please handle with TV people?"

I don't know what may come of this but believe it is worth trying.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:EJG

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.
60 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-1250

August 24, 1955

Mr. Marion A. Wright, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wright:

This will acknowledge, with thanks, the letter of application, under date of August 19, by the Southern Regional Council. The Officers and Board of the Fund will give the request very careful consideration, and we will be in touch with your organization shortly after September 15 as to the decision reached by this Fund. Meanwhile, may I extend my own personal congratulations to you and the other Officers of the Council on the excellent work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

David F. Freeman

David F. Freeman
Secretary

DFF:tk

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

August 24, 1955

GSM--

Mr. Charles Houston (the Constitution typographer, associated with Labor's Daily) came by seeking your advice. He would like to attend, at his own expense if necessary, the next AFL school, this summer or next, of the sort you have been teaching at. The Georgia Federation doesn't play, and he thought you might advise him how to arrange it.

I told him you would call him. He lives at 1251 East Sagewood Drive (outside city) and is reached by ~~xxxxx~~ dialing 43-5919.

He is leaving town Saturday, back Tuesday.

HCF

Sat 2 be out of town
Left word to call Houston when
back
GSM

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Nominating Committee
Fred Reich

Program Planning
Cassandra (& John S) at
Adv. Meeting

Finance - poor showing

Staff
Sec. Treas.
Exec Asst
Program officer
Women work
Research
& training program

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Report

All States going

Last Summer
Georgia
Louisiana

Last Fall
Alabama
Kentucky
NC
SC.
Texas

Early '55
Mississippi

This Spring
Arkansas

This Summer
Tenn
Virginia
Florida

Travel
Ann Arbor
Labor
Nashville
Tuskegee
They pay
home. 2000+

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

State Money

Have done

Georgia
Texas

Safe Louisiana
S. C.
Alabama

Lagging N. C.
Ky
Tenn
Arkansas

~~Utah, Ne~~
Unpredictable

Va
Fla.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Associates

Full time
Mississippi
Arkansas
Florida ?
South Carolina ?
Half-time
Virginia

Consultants - OK
Kentucky
Tennessee

Not yet slapped
Ala (The Pears)
N.C.
Ga.
Louisiana
Texas

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Space
too crowded

Funds

Labor
Churches - grows, & should

Loucher's visit
New South / Subs 3000 + Automatic engine
South & States
Fish Comp.
State Money
Tax Exemption

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

---

establish a follow-up
on letters for other
to reply to, - or
bring up in staff

To our States
Prod - John Hope
adm - H. L. Wright
Space

7000
1300
1700

Raise Salary of
Sec - Treas.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

○ Paul ✓

? Dent ✓

○ MAW ✓

~~McN~~

○ Shean ✓

○ Jos. W.

○ John Q.

Cassandra ✓ Wa 0690

? Wesley

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Irene O.

2nd or 3rd week
in October

Mon 10 - Thru Fri 14
Mon 17 " " 21

MEMORANDUM

From Reed Sarratt

To Dr. Mitchell

Date

24 Aug 1955

AUG 26 1955

THE REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS CO., DAYTON, OHIO LITHO IN U.S.A.

WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL

EDITORIAL PAGE STAFF: A. REED SARRATT, JR., DIRECTOR, H. CLAY FERREE, JAMES B. L. RUSH, FRANCIS L. CHURCH, ROBERT F. CAMPBELL, FRANCES B. GRIFFIN

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1955

The Choice Before Us

ORGANIZATION of some such group as Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., probably was inevitable. Nonetheless its formation further discourages the hope that this state would make a peaceful, reasonable adjustment, generally satisfactory to its white and Negro residents, to the Supreme Court decision declaring compulsory segregation of the races in the public schools unconstitutional.

For a time it appeared that North Carolina, under the leadership of Governor Hodges, would avoid the extremism that has marked the reactions of Deep South states to the court's opinion. The General Assembly of 1955, meeting between the court's decisions of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, left the public school system intact. The legislators did, it is true, adopt a resolution declaring that "the mixing of the races in the public schools of the state cannot be accomplished." But it also divested the state of all responsibility for the assignment of pupils to schools and to buses and transferred this authority to city and county boards of education.

Presumably each local board could use this new power as it saw fit. The law seemed to offer a flexibility under which some boards might attempt to preserve absolute segregation in the schools despite the court's decision, while others would be free to experiment in various means of dealing with the decision through approaches, however limited, toward desegregation.

Some boards of education already have made initial, if tentative, moves in the direction of desegregation. The Asheville Board of Education adopted a resolution of intent to "make an honest effort to comply with the court's order." The Wake County Board of Education has adopted a statement of policy which says that, beginning in September, 1956, "no child shall be assigned to any school in Wake County on the basis of race or color."

Move Toward Rigidity

If permitted, these and other cities and counties undoubtedly would be able to work out methods of meeting the Supreme Court's decision which would fulfill the legal requirements and which would not do violence to deep-rooted social customs and patterns of life. But state policy, as enunciated recently by the Governor, appears to be moving into a new rigidity which will not permit any deviation anywhere from absolute segregation of the races in the schools.

The Governor has strongly urged the Negro people of the state to maintain segregation in the schools voluntarily. In his speech and at a subsequent press conference, Mr. Hodges indicated that he believes the choice is between completely segregated schools and no public schools at all.

This most certainly is the view of Dr. I. Beverly Lake, a former assistant attorney general, who has suggested that communities in the state form corporations to operate private schools, if necessary. Clearly he thinks this would become necessary were any Negroes to force themselves into previously all-white schools. Dr. Lake has acted upon his own advice by joining others in the formation of such a corporation at Wake Forest.

So, too, is this the view of Patriots of North Carolina, Inc. At the head of the list of its purposes, as outlined in its charter, is "to maintain the purity and culture of the white race and of Anglo-Saxon institutions." Another specified purpose is "to promote . . . the value of educating the different races in separate schools."

Governor Hodges and Dr. Lake have emphasized their desire to preserve the public schools. The Patriots' list of purposes, perhaps significantly, does not include this aim.

The tragedy of these developments is that they move North Carolina closer to the decision which Governor Hodges foresaw in his speech of a few weeks ago. That decision is between complete segregation on a voluntary basis and abolition of the public schools. That may be the choice that North Carolina must make. But it is difficult to see how anyone who sincerely wants to preserve the public schools can admit it.

Denial of Middle Ground

To say that North Carolina has only these two choices is to deny that there can be any middle ground between completely segregated schools and no public schools. It is almost to say that North Carolina must abolish its public schools, because it is utterly unrealistic to think that complete segregation can be maintained.

The course of voluntary segregation which the Governor has advocated could work, if it were flexible enough to permit experimentation with desegregation. But any policy which is based on a determination to maintain absolute segregation is doomed to failure. It is doomed, first, because it will be unacceptable to all the Negro people of the state; witness the suits which already have been filed by Negroes seeking to force their way into previously all-white schools. It is doomed, too, because it probably cannot pass the Supreme Court's muster.

The members of Patriots, Inc., have every right to organize and to take their case to the people of North Carolina. Among its members are people of some substance and reputation. Yet they represent as extreme a view on their side as do those individuals and organizations on the side of complete and immediate integration of the races.

The answer for North Carolina in this time of crisis cannot lie with either of these extremes. It lies somewhere between them. The people of this state have the good sense and the courage to find satisfactory answers to the problems that stem from the Supreme Court's school decision and they will find them if permitted to do so. The extremists on either end can only intensify the difficulties that they say they seek to avoid.

August 29, 1955

Mr. Newman S. Cryer, Jr.
Editor
The Pastor
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cryer:

Know Your Neighbors by Rachel Dubois and Mew-soong Li appears not to have arrived as yet at this office. You wrote me August 19th and I said I would review it, by October 6th. You may have sent it and we may have misplaced it, but I would appreciate your running a check on it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

The Pastor

DEDICATED TO THE MINISTER'S WORKSHOP

NEWMAN S. CRYER, JR.
EDITOR

810 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE 2, TENN.

August 19, 1955

Doctor George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

I wonder if you could find the time to evaluate for THE PASTOR, Know Your Neighbors: A Handbook for Group Conversation Leaders (A Stimulating New Method in the Field of Inter-Group Relations), by Rachel DuBois and Mew-soong Li. I would suggest a length of three hundred words or less for your manuscript and we would need it by October 6.

The kind of review we want is one in which you and this booklet come to grips with each other somehow. It might be in mutual admiration or disgust, respect or pity, understanding or irritation, or something else. We would want you to give the reasons for your reaction, whatever it is, and to indicate in some way the significance of this booklet for pastors.

Of course we would want you to be fair to the purposes of the authors.

Would you let me know if we may count on you for this assignment. We can send a copy of the booklet immediately upon hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Newman S. Cryer Jr.

Newman S. Cryer, Jr.

NSC:eg
Enclosure

Send I wonder GM.

Since 1789

A PUBLICATION OF THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE • Pierce and Washabaugh, AGENTS

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

August 29, 1955
(Dictated August 19)

GSM:

At the Executive Committee meeting August 18th, Dent said that if some important salary (as for instance that of Program Director) began actually to be incurred late in the fiscal year, but was obligated to run for twelve months, it could -- at the end of a fiscal year -- be set up on the books as accrued salary and thus held.

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

August 29, 1955

GSM:

The Alcoa and Greenville, Tennessee locals of the CIO are good for contributions, says Paul Christopher. So are some others.

Ask Joe Curran of the United Maritime Union for $500. Ask CIO for $5,000 next year. Ask Jim Carey, International Union of Electrical Workers for contribution.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

August 30, 1955

SEP 1 1955

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George,

I've been meaning to answer your letter. I'm not sure whether it would be a good idea for you to be away from the school on Friday, but I think this really depends on your work.

I have been wondering what we can do to give the guys a chance to blow off steam during the week, and I would like to know what you think about perhaps asking a question for general discussion toward the end of each class period and giving them 10 or 15 minutes to talk about it. I'd also like to get into discussion of the school integration issue earlier in the week -- maybe by Wednesday. That way we would have more time for informal discussions with them, and this issue wouldn't be the whole focus of the Friday evaluation session.

I plan to be at the school for a good part of the time, but don't know yet just when. Please say hello to your wife for me. I've been wondering whether your kids got caught in the Pennsylvania floods.

Sincerely,

George

George Guernsey, Associate Director
IN Charge of Education

Bring some copies of the New South, July - August to the school.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES

Upper South CIO Leadership
Training School
September 11-17, 1955

WHERE? Junaluska Apartments, Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, about 27 miles west of Asheville, North Carolina.

HOW TO GET THERE:

BY BUS: From Asheville, North Carolina, by Smokey Mountain Trailways. Buses leave Asheville at 8 A.M., 1 P.M. and 5:15 P.M. on Sundays. The trip takes about an hour.

Ask the driver to let you off at the West End Conference Grounds (Junaluska Apartments).

BY CAR: Take U. S. #19 west from Asheville to Lake Junaluska.

WHEN? Plan to arrive at Junaluska by 4 P.M. on Sunday, Sept. 11, for registration, distribution of school materials and meeting other delegates.
Dinner will be at 6 P.M. The opening meeting will be Sunday evening.

WHAT TO BRING: A CIO School is informal and camp-like. You should bring comfortable clothing that you can relax in; walking shoes (flat-heeled) are recommended. Women may wear slacks or shorts, if they like. Evenings are always cool, so you will want warm clothing.

Bring a copy of your union contract and your local union paper, if you publish one. And bring information on any program or activity of your local that you think would interest other union members.

WHAT IS THE CAMP? Lake Junaluska is a Methodist Assembly area. It is a semi-private conference grounds where all CIO has been welcome for a number of years. This year, as last, we will be living in motel accomodations at the west end of the conference grounds. Meals will be eaten at the Tea House on the Lake.

MAIL ADDRESS: CIO School
Junaluska Apartments
Lake Junaluska, North Carolina

TELEPHONE: Glendale 6-5171
Lake Junaluska, North Carolina

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Write to George T. Guernsey
CIO Department of Education and Research
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C. Executive 3-5581

Mrs. Arnold Strauss 7438 Flicker Point Algonquin Park Norfolk, Va.

Sept. 7 (1955)

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks so much for letter of Aug. 29 with early news of your being in Hampton in November. I hope to see you then. Don't forget we have a guest room, usually empty, if you ever need one in Norfolk. Sincerely, Marjorie Strauss

MRS. CHARLES MANTINBAND
808 MAMIE STREET
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

HATTIESBURG
SEP 12
9 AM
1955
MISS.

SEP 13 1955

Dr. George Mitchell

לשנה טובה תכתבו

A Happy New Year

LANDSCAPE IN GALILEE

Best wishes for a happy and peaceful New Year

from
Charles + Anna
Mantinband

לשנה טובה ומבורכת שנת שלום והצלחה שנת בריאות ורוב אשר

October 18, 1955

there was a great deal of concern about him and the rumor had become rather widespread.

It is reported that sometime cars park for long periods in front of his house and again rocks may be thrown at the house. Once it was reported in the paper that someone shot through a window.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby S. Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

P.S. I did not have the Cox facts this morning. When I called Msgr. he thought Mr. Cox had been by the office to inform me.

PAGE (s) MISSING

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

OCT 27 1955

1508 LADY STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Oct. 26, 1955

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mrs. Greene tells me she gave you the name of Dr. Chester C. Travelstead, 920 Beltline Blvd., Columbia, S. C. She says you would like some information from us about him.

Dr. Travelstead has been at the University of South Carolina for the past two years. He is the Dean of the School of Education, having taken the place of Dr. Orin Crowe. I do not know anything about Dr. Travelstead's educational experiences and general back ground, other than that he is a native Kentuckian. Since he has been in Columbia he has been outstanding in the contribution which he has made to citizens' organizations. I do not know of anyone on the University staff who has appeared before more local and state-wide groups as a speaker.

In July Dr. Travelstead received a salary increase. On August 2 he delivered an address before the Summer School students and faculty, There were a few citizens of Columbia in attendance also, as the meeting had been given publicity in which an invitation was extended to the interested public. In my opinion Dr. Travelstead's address was excellent. It is difficult to interpret it as anything other than a scholarly and objective analysis of the current situation on responses to segregation in South Carolina and possible out come. However, there were one or two statements which we understand exception has been taken to by the politicians who serve by virtue of their chairmanship of the committee on education in both the House and Senate, as members of the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the U. of S. C. About three weeks after the address was made Dr. Travelstead received a letter from the secretary of the executive committee of the Board saying that in the best interest of the University his services would not be needed after the school year 1955-1956. There has been nothing definite worked out since that time. Dr. Travelstead spent last weekend at Michigan State, where he has been offered a position

for next year, I have heard. Since Sunday we have learned the U. of S. C. has received a grant from the Kellog Foundation for special work in the School of Education. It was received through the efforts of Dr. Travelstead, we believe. It is possible this may make some difference in the arrangement.

We shall keep you posted, as things develop. The above is confidential.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

State

Southern Baptist Affiliates Admit Negro Churches

10-14-55

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13 (AP) — Baptist officials said today four Negro churches have been admitted in recent weeks to membership in white organizations affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention.

Two churches in Austin, Tex., were admitted last night to the Austin Baptist Assn., following a day of heated debate, by a vote of 99 to 25. They are the Ebenezer and 19th Street Baptist churches.

The Southern Baptist Convention, with headquarters here, said two Negro churches in New Mexico were admitted several weeks ago to membership in associations affiliated with the Southern group.

They are St. John Baptist Church, Las Cruces, N.M., and New Hope Church, Albuquerque, N.M.

Dr. Porter Routh, executive secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention's Executive Committee, said the organization's constitution makes no race restrictions on messengers from affiliated church associations.

However, the Southern Baptist Convention until recently has been composed of white membership.

Delaine's Wife Believed In Columbia

State 10-14-55

The wife of a Negro Lake City minister being sought in connection with a shooting near his church and parsonage late Monday night was reportedly with relatives in Columbia yesterday, but efforts to locate her here were unsuccessful.

Florence County Deputy H. S. Myers said Mrs. J. A. DeLaine, wife of the man being sought on a charge of assault and battery with a deadly weapon, was known to be in Columbia yesterday.

The deputy said, "I know she is in Columbia, but I don't know where." He said he talked with her the day following the shooting and she left that afternoon with her brother to come to Columbia.

Asked if officers had talked with her, he answered, "I don't know." He also replied that he did not know, when asked, if officers had contacted the minister's wife or if she had contacted officers.

He also said, "I know she is there, but I can't divulge my source of information. I know she was there today."

In reference to a report that Rev. DeLaine had been offered jobs in New York and Washington, the deputy said, "the Bishop of his church gave that statement but I have no confirmation of it."

Columbia Detective Captain G. L. Lackey said last night he had not heard of DeLaine's wife being located here. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division had no comment on the report.

Meanwhile the search was continuing for DeLaine after two white men were hit by pieces of shot after the automobile in which they and two more men were riding was fired upon about 11:30 Monday night.

Lake City Police Chief M. A. Hinds said last night officers had not been able to locate DeLaine and as far as he knew DeLaine had not contacted officers.

Deputy Myers said previously the four white men said they had left a service station about a block from DeLaine's church and were on their way home when the automobile was fired upon. Two shots were fired at the automobile with one bullet hitting the vehicle. The shot shattered when it hit the metal of the automobile and the flying particles hit two men in the ve-

(Please turn to page 2-A, col. 4)

hicle, according to the officer. He said the men were painfully but not seriously hurt and were not hospitalized.

He said there were eyewitnesses to the shooting who verified the men were driving along the highway at the time.

DeLaine was reported to have left Lake City Tuesday morning driving a dark green 1953 Mercury. A report at the Columbia police department said he had a "rifle and pistol in the car."

Bishop Says Delaine's Appointment 'Experiment'

State 10-14-55

SUMTER, Oct. 13—The missing Rev. J. A. DeLaine was slated for immediate re-assignment to an out-of-state church before a Lake City shooting incident, his presiding bishop said last night.

Bishop Frank Madison Reid said the African Methodist Episcopal minister's re-appointment to Lake City was only "temporary" and "experimental."

Meanwhile officers were still seeking the Negro minister, who touched off the South Carolina suit which led to the Supreme Court's decree against public school segregation.

Delaine is charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon. Officers said an automobile occupied by four white men was fired upon in the vicinity of Delaine's Lake City home late Monday night. Two men were injured when one bullet shattered metal on the car. James Leroy Moore, service station operator and owner of the car, swore out the warrant for Delaine.

Bishop Reid, in Sumter at an AME meeting, told The State in a telephone interview:

"His appointment was only temporary. He, of course, asked to go back in order that he could get himself ready to move." He was sent back, the bishop added, "since we were hoping to give the impression that communities in South Carolina were law abiding." "He was to meet me here," the bishop added, to discuss the new assignment.

Delaine has been missing since Tuesday morning.

"Since that time," the bishop continued, "an attack has been made against him and he has had to go. . .His life was in danger and he had to run for his life."

The new assignment, Bishop Reid added, "would doubtless not be in the State of South Carolina. We wouldn't want to continue any feeling in this state." Bishop Reid said he had hoped for "sanity and understanding."

Asked if Delaine would be sent to a Southern assignment, Bishop Reid replied: "That I would not know. I would have to confer with bishops in other areas. We would try to provide for him."

"We regret the situation and

(Please turn to page 8-C, col. 3)

the incidents connected thereto. It has always been our hope that we would be able to say that we would not destroy churches . . . We wouldn't want to imitate Russian Communism that burns down churches.

"I am hoping that sanity and peace will be resumed particularly in that community . . .

"I still have full hope and confidence that Mr. Delaine would not resort to any firearms unless somebody had attacked him, unless he felt he is in danger.

"I have that confidence in Mr. Delaine's character. I feel he just wouldn't do it unless somebody tried to do him bodily injury.

"I think if he's gone it's for the safety of him and his family."

Bishop Reid added: "I did not force him back there (to Lake City). I asked him three times."

Bishop Reid, who assigned Delaine Sunday at an AME conference at Charleston, added that at that time Delaine told him the situation at Lake City was "not as bitter as it was."

"I sent him back as an experiment," the bishop added, believing "the law enforcement officers would give him" adequate protection.

The minister, a leader in the anti segregation school fight, took a leading role in the celebrated Summerton school case before he went to Lake City. At Lake City, he has reported receiving threats and having his house stoned.

which led to the Supreme Court's decree against public school segregation.

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Bishop Reid added: "I did not force him back there (to Lake City). I asked him three times."

Bishop Reid, who assigned Delaine Sunday at an AME conference at Charleston, added that at that time Delaine told him the situation at Lake City was "not as bitter as it was."

"I sent him back as an experiment," the bishop added, believing "the law enforcement officers would give him" adequate protection.

The minister, a leader in the anti segregation school fight, took a leading role in the celebrated Summerton school case before he went to Lake City. At Lake City, he has reported receiving threats and having his house stoned.

State insurance officials investigated the possibility of arson in connection with a fire that gutted his AME church building, October 5.

Florence County Deputy Sheriff Heyward Myers said the injured men were Harry Gause and Donald Graham. They were painfully but not seriously hurt by the shattered bullet, he said. They were not hospitalized.

Gause is an employe of Moore's at the service station near Delaine's house. Myers said he was told that Moore, Gause, Graham, and Synond Tanner left the station for their homes and were driving along the road when two shots were fired at the car.

Eyewitnesses verified that the car was proceeding along the road at the time, Myers said. He added the men told him they were not armed.

Delaine's wife, who has also been missing, is a Lake City school teacher.

Car production in Britain recently has risen to one car every nine seconds of the working day.

President Bacoats Says Faulkner Right in His Recent Analysis

To the Editor of The State:

I am enclosing an open letter in regard to an editorial entitled "Judgement From Rome," which appeared in The State October 8, 1955. This letter does not express the points of view of an official organization but the personal points of view of the writer. As the editorial was widely circulated, we hope that this letter in regard to the editorial may be so circulated.

J. A. Bacoats, President
Benedict College.

Dear Mr. Editor:

We are writing you in regard to the editorial entitled, "Judgement From Rome," which appeared in The State of October 8. The editorial quoted from the article of William Faulkner of Mississippi in which Mr. Faulkner says, "If we Americans are to survive it will have to be because we choose and elect and defend to be first of all Americans to present to the world one homogeneous and unbroken front, whether of white Americans or black ones or purple or blue or green. Perhaps we will find out now whether we are to survive or not. Perhaps the purpose of this sorry and tragic error committed in my native Mississippi by two white adults on an afflicted Negro child is to prove to us whether or not we deserve to survive. Because if we in America have reached that point in our desperate culture when we must murder children, no matter for what reason or what color, we don't deserve to survive, and probably won't."

After having quoted from Mr. Faulkner's article, you make the following comment in your editorial, "We beg to submit that to imply, as Faulkner seems to do, that the acts of two obscure Mississippians, whose status might be veriously labeled anywhere from humble citizens to riff-raff or poor white trash, are representative of the entire white population of the United States can be described only as ludicrous. The comments we have heard and seen on the incident have been unanimous in denunciation and regret. Mr. Faulkner has taken an isolated and generally condemned incident and blown it up into a generality of generic import."

We must disagree with the logic and reasoning that lead you in your editorial to conclude that the brutal and primitive sadistic murder of little Emmett Till was the act of two obscure Mississippians. Our disagreement with your conclusion is based upon the following facts and developments that preceded the brutal murder in Mississippi:

1. The bold and repeated declarations and acts of several high officials in State governments in which these officials have attempted to villify and to defy the law as interpreted by the highest court of the land. A member of our group chanced to be motoring through the State of Mississippi when the present governor of the state was campaigning for election. The greater part of the candidate's speech as heard over the radio was inflamatory with denunciations of the law of the land, with promises to maintain at any cost the "Mississippi status quo" in human relations, and with threats of violence to any person who might seek relief through the Federal Courts.

2. The news releases and the editorials of practically all of the newspapers of the State of Mississippi and of several of the Southern states, have been inflamatory for the most part, in regard to the Negro's desire and legitimate effort to achieve for himself first class citizenship. In like manner have the news releases and editorials, in a large way, attempted to villify, to discredit and to defy the highest court of the land. And what has been true with the newspapers has been true with the radio and other news media of several Southern States. These acts of high officials and of the publishers of news media have not only been bad examples of respect for and obedience to the law but have given encouragement to extra legal acts and procedures to accomplish what can not be accomplished by law.

3. One of the basic rights of an American citizen as given by the constitution of the United States and the "Bill of Rights" is the right, "To petition the government for the redress of grievances." Certain organizations composed of some of the best and some of the highest citizens, have organized for the expressed or implied purpose of applying economic pressure and imposing other reprisals upon Negro citizens who seek relief from grievances by exercising the basic constitutional right to petition the courts of the land. Though a number of persons who make up the above organizations would not go to certain extremes themselves and do not desire others to go to the extreme of violence, yet the very presence and activities of these organizations contribute to an atmosphere and climate that are conducive to overt acts of violence by those who are not sufficiently self restrained.

4. The mock trial of Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, is in a large way responsible for the innumerable similar murders that have transpired in Mississippi in the past and the trial did nothing to prevent future repetitions of the brutal and primitive sadistic murder. Some of the notable characteristics of the trial were:

a. The attitude on the part of the defendants throughout the trial of complete assurance of not being punished. This was dramatized by the defendants entering court and sitting throughout the court "puffing cigars."

b. The acquitting of the defendants in the face of and in the light of evidence which if the case had been reversed with the murdered being a white person and the defendants Negroes, the verdict would have been unmistakably, "Guilty with the penalty of death."

c. The reported $10,000 defense fund raised by the citizens of Mississippi and possibly other sympathetic citizens of other states.

5. The "Babylonian captivity" of the Christian church and of the ministers of the churches is a challenge to the survival of our culture. According to news releases any church organizations in certain states that make any pronouncements not in accord with certain sectional traditions and practices are villified and threatened with reprisals, and any minister of the gospel who dares to make any expression of a Christian point of view which is not in full agreement with certain political and sectional practices is forthwith censured and most often removed from his pulpit. Of all of the social and spiritual calamities and of all the disturbing danger signals of our day and time, the "Babylonian captivity" of the Christian church and the ministry is the most disturbing and alarming. This state of affairs is a violation of one of the basic rights of the American citizen and is that dangerous state affairs that has preceded the fall and collapse of a number of once fine and great civilizations. Things indeed are coming into a sorry and critical state whenever the church or whatever the established spiritual organization, is proscribed to keeping step with whatever the social order may be. Things indeed have come into an impending alarming and calamitous state whenever God's prophet cannot boldly and freely declare, "Thus saith the Lord," as is revealed to him through the spirit and as it dictated by a Christian conviction after a season of study of the word of God and after a season of prayer. One of the best guarantees of the moral rectification of the people and of the welfare and survival of our civilization is that the preacher, the prophet of God, after he has studied God's word, after he has prayed for light and guidance, and after he has communed with his God, be free to come forth rightly dividing the word of truth and declaring the truth as it is revealed. Even if the preacher is sometimes mistaken in his vision, he must be free to declare his vision.

There are a number of ministers who possibly fully subscribe to present practices. And then certainly there are a few ministers who can not reconcile the principles of democracy and the Christian ethic to present practices. The principles of democracy and the well being of our civilization demand that these few be free to declare their visions.

These things, enumerated above, have all gone to create and provide an atmosphere and climate that were favorable to lawlessness and to the brutal and sadistic murder of little Emmett Till, an afflicted child. The South has been fortunate that there has only been the Emmett Till tragedy. The brutal crime in Mississippi was not the act alone of the two obscure Mississippians but was the act of all of those who contributed to creating and developing an atmosphere and climate that were favorable and conducive to committing such a crime. The two obscure Mississippians were two persons who perhaps were less self restrained and who expressed in overt acts of violence the predominant sentiments of an area. Thus it may be well that rather than labeling Faulkner's article as ludicrous and rather than dismissing with the wave of the hand the question in regard to the right of our culture to survive, that the leaders and those who are responsible for the survival of our culture re-examine their policies and positions and then set themselves to the task of correcting glaring inconsistencies between ideals and practices and set themselves to the task of making to the best of their ability, with the help of God, a culture that will fit into a progressive age of social change, that will survive and that will be an example and a blessing to the world.

Let all of us as Americans—white and black, brown and yellow, or what have you—pitch in, in one united effort in order that we may undergird the high and noble ideals of our democracy and that we may guarantee the survival of our Western civilization.

J. A. BACOATS.

African Culture BackgroundTopic Of Benedict Talk

Dr. Robert G. Armstrong will deliver a lecture on the background of African culture in the reading room of Benedict College library at 7:15 Wednesday evening.

Doctor Armstrong holds the Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago and is a member of the faculty of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. In preparation of his thesis for the doctor's degree, he spent a year and a half in Africa studying early African culture.

The lecture will be open to the public.

UPHOLD SEGREGATION

Elloree Area Methodists Hit Conference Blast at Councils

ELLOREE, Oct. 24—(Special)—The official board of the Elloree-Jerusalem Methodist Charge has adopted a resolution upholding segregation in churches in opposition to a resolution by the South Carolina Methodist Conference.

The conference in session at Florence on August 27 adopted a resolution condemning the organization and aims of "Citizens' Councils" aimed at preserving segregation.

Dr. Pierce Cook, district superintendent of the Orangeburg District, presided at the Charge meeting. The vote on the resolution was unanimous.

The resolution noted that the Conference resolution condemned the councils "which have been and are being organized for the purpose of protecting and fighting racial integration in our public schools," and said that resolution "does not express the views of the members of the Elloree-Jerusalem Methodist Charge."

"Be it resolved that the official board of Elloree-Jerusalem Methodist Charge hereby goes on record as condemning the action of the South Carolina Methodist Conference in adopting the said resolution and respectfully requests that the action of the said Conference be rescinded as soon as possible."

The group also resolved that the board "strenuously opposes any form of commingling of the white and colored races in any of its churches, colleges and assemblies."

Signers were Olin Watson, Jr., H. S. Felder, Sr., C. M. Wactor, H. L. Bowling, J. Morgan Sprott, C. R. Felkel, H. L. Felkel, Thomas A. Huffman, P. H. Felkel, T. T. McEachern, Jr., R. T. Berry, James E. Jourdan, A. D. Montgomery, Jr., C. R. Hightower, L. T. Hayden, A. D. Wactor, H. G. Shuler, Leroy Falin, C. E. Heartly, Nathaniel Quick, Alton H. Felder, Harold L. Felder, W. D. Evans and Charles P. Livingston.

OCT 27 1955

Our Concern: Unity in the Community

The Rev. J. Claude Evans, chairman of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, announces an open meeting of the Council on Friday, Nov. 11, 1955, at the Arsenal Hill Presbyterian Church, 1103 Laurel St., Columbia, S. C. Registration begins at 10 a. m. and the meeting will open promptly at 10:30 o'clock. The Council is an affiliate conference of The South Carolina Conference of Social Work which will hold its forty-sixth annual conference, on Nov. 9, 10, 11, in Columbia. S. C.

You are cordially invited to attend this meeting and to bring interested persons with you.

The program, "Our Concern: Unity in the Community," will bring concrete suggestions which have grown out of experiences at the community level in South Carolina. Time will be allowed for discussion, questions, and answers.

At a time when South Carolina is making unprecedented progress in the development of its natural resources, it is important that attention be given to the development of our human resources.

At a time when progress is being made toward world peace, it is necessary that we strengthen our community life so that it may contribute to the same end.

You and like-minded friends will not want to miss this opportunity for an experience which will help you to better your community.

NOV 14 1955

Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

November 11, 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of October 28 in which you present a request to the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in connection with a project of the Southern Regional Council in the field of educational desegregation. We have reviewed the matter with interest, and I am sorry that it is not possible at this point to send you an encouraging reply.

The Fund's programs for 1955 and 1956 have crystallized to the point where very little leeway remains available. On the other hand, even though the chances of our being able to respond affirmatively are slim, we would be glad to discuss this proposal with you further. For the reasons pointed out above, I would suggest that you do not make a special trip to New York as you have suggested, but rather that you let us know when you are in the city on other business so that we may talk further. From our viewpoint on a scheduling basis, there is no hurry as there would be little prospect of bringing this request up for Board consideration before next year.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Montgomery S. Bradley

Montgomery S. Bradley

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 1, 1955

DEC 2 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am just getting an opportunity to give attention to your letter of November 10, concerning your request to the Whitney Foundation for funds for the support of Mrs. Tilly's work.

As you probably know, Bob Weaver is on leave from the Foundation and serving as Deputy Commissioner of Housing for New York State. I have discussed your request informally with some of the Board members and the matter will come up again at the Board meeting on December 6th. Most of the funds available annually for Foundation grants are committed on projects that are being operated by the Foundation. The special grant for the Southern Regional Council has come from a very limited category of the Foundation's program and on at least one occasion, when no funds were available in this category, from Mr. and Mrs. Whitney personally. While I believe it will be possible to get a small grant this year, I doubt if it can be as large as the $4,000 requested. There is a great deal of respect for Mrs. Tilly's work.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

CSJ:aef

Donald Davidson, Chairman
Jack Kershaw, Vice Chairman
L. V. DuBose, Vice Chairman

Robert F. Lee, Secretary
Dudley Gale, Treasurer
Assistant Secretary, Lambeth Mayes

Bursar, Ward Allen
Chief of Legal Staff,
Paul F. Bumpus
Director of Publicity,
P. T. Manchester

TENNESSEE FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT
Box 122
Nashville, Tennessee

December 9, 1955

Mr. James P. Williams
1117 Larchmont Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Williams:

I am sorry that my answer to your inquiry of December 1 has been delayed somewhat. You will receive from our office a prospectus and other material that will give you some idea of the nature, aims, and accomplishments (thus far) of our organization. If you have questions, after going through this material, I will be glad to do what I can toward answering them.

Your communication is the first I have received that would indicate a beginning in Kentucky of organized resistance to the mandate of the Supreme Court, and naturally we are most interested to hear from you. Your situation in Kentucky is somewhat like that in Tennessee, but I believe you have a more difficult fight, since there has already been so much outright yielding, especially in Louisville. Still, if you can get started on a firm basis, even in relatively small groups at first, you will find that you can achieve results, provided you combine good strategy with courage.

We have been alarmed in Tennessee that there has seemed to be no organization in Kentucky similar to the now numerous state organizations that are steadily gaining strength over the South. Naturally we would be interested in helping you if we can.

I am enclosing a kind of "Who's Who" list of our officers. Could you give me similar information about yourself and your own group?

Faithfully yours,

Donald Davidson

WALNUT 0690

CASSANDRA E. MAXWELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
864 HUNTER ST., S. W.
ROOM E
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 15, 1955

RECEIVED DEC 16 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of December 14. Please be assured that I will be happy to have you pay us a visit at any time.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,

Very truly yours,

Cassandra Maxwell Birnie

Cassandra Maxwell Birnie

CMB/eam

La 5001

HAAS, WHITE & DOUGLAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 601 HAAS-HOWELL BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LEONARD HAAS
EDWARD S. WHITE
HAMILTON DOUGLAS, JR.
GEORGE A. HAAS
LAIRD W. SHULL
RICHARD G. WILKINS

TELEPHONE
WALNUT 1151

Return to Gay

December 20, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

RECEIVED DEC 22 1955

Dear George:

I have yours of December 19th notifying me of my election as a member of the Board of S.R.C. I thank you for your continued confidence in me.

If it is understood by all that my ability to attend meetings of the Board is extremely limited, I will accept the election. Otherwise, you had best name some one else in my place.

As to your selection of some one to succeed me as counsel, I have some one in mind who will fill the bill admirably. I would like to talk to you about it at your convenience.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Leonard Haas

Leonard Haas.

LH:LPM

RECEIVED DEC 23 1955

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE
STILLWATER

December 20, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

We had Jimmy Stewart up to the College on the night of December 6, to talk to our Sociology Club. I did not get to talk with him very much in a personal capacity, but I got the idea that he had accepted his election to the Council as a matter of course. I could be wrong about it, but my impression was that he intended to go along. I'll admit that he did not seem excited about it.

Jimmy is a very earnest fellow, well informed, and quite busy. He is manager of the East Side Branch Office of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company in a district of Oklahoma City which serves almost the entire Negro population of that city. Then, he is active in the NAACP, and I imagine that he has his hands about full.

Perhaps he is just running behind on his correspondence. Anyway, I believe I would check with him again, if I were you. If he were to turn you down, I suppose the correct procedure would be for the executive committee to select some other person in his place.

I found out from Jimmy that Roscoe Dunjee, Editor of the Black Dispatch in Oklahoma City, has had to slow down on account of his heart. Dunjee has a nephew, John, I believe it is, who helps with the paper, but I do not know him at all. I had a telephone conversation with him, but that was all. I do not know if you could interest Mrs. Cernoria Johnson of the Urban League in Oklahoma City. She is a highly self-sufficient person, and the Urban League, as you know, is more or less jealous of any other agency, unless it is the NAACP.

Still, I think Stewart will accept, although that is a deduction based as much upon what he did not say as upon what he said. I have twice told him I would be gald to talk over the Council's position with him, once in a letter and once in person, but he did not become excited in either case. My feeling is that he had his mind on something else.

There is another angle. He told our group that there are two organizations at work on race relations, the NAACP, which is an action agency, and the SRC, which is a research agency. That was the way he described them. Then, he proceeded to discuss the NAACP, but said no more about the SRC, except to say "I believe one of your staff members has been on the SRC for quite some time." So, I got the impression that the NAACP's action program may be his "first love."

May I wish you and all your group a merry Christmas.

Sincerely yours,

O. D. Duncan, Head
Department of Sociology and Rural Life

ODD/jwc

SOCIAL ORDER 3908 WESTMINSTER PLACE ST. LOUIS 8, MO.

RECEIVED FEB 2 1956

January 31, 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I hope the enclosed material will be of interest and possible use to you.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

Raymond Bernard SJ

(Rev.) Raymond Bernard, S.J.
Mng. Ed.

Encl.
RB:as

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

February 9, 1956

Mr. M. A. Wright, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 7 dealing with the attacks on the Southern Regional Council by the Hearst newspapers and Fulton Lewis, Jr. We will be glad to take up with our Board the question you raise in your letter, and will be in touch with you as to the attitude of our Board the end of next week.

Sincerely yours,

David F. Freeman

David F. Freeman
Secretary

DFF:tk

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1. H.C.F. ✓
2. F.R. ✓

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 13, 1956

RECEIVED FEB 14 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

A few days ago you sent me two reports which were worked out by Harold Flemming and Fred Routh, respectively. I have read the statements very carefully and I feel that they should be revised and printed in the New South in keeping with your plans in this respect. They contain a vital message which I feel will help those who are interested in pushing our integration efforts.

We enjoyed having Routh speak at Morehouse College last week. We are looking forward with pleasure to having you with us during Wednesday Morning of this week.

With every kind wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

Brazeal

B. R. Brazeal
Dean

BRB:J

Feb. 16, 1956

Note to GSM:

Re Rockefeller Brothers Fund application 1955-56.
Mitchell visited Dunaway February 13 at Little Rock.

In your excellent talk today you used the pronunciation "heighth".

There is no such word in the English language.

The American Parents Committee, Inc.

A child welfare organization working for more and better schools, and for adequate health and social welfare services for the nation's 56 million children

Kindly reply to office checked:
☐ WASHINGTON OFFICE: 132 Third St., S. E. – Telephone: LI 6-4526 ☒ NATIONAL OFFICE: 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y. – Telephone: MU 5-4400

February 20, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You are, as you will remember, a member of the APC National Council.

There is something you can do right now to help us -- namely, to write a letter to Senator Richard B. Russell, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., urging him to support an increase of $2½ million in the appropriation for Maternal and Child Health Services, the money to be used for more and better health services for school-age children. Senator Russell of Georgia is a member of the subcommittee in charge of this appropriation.

Enclosed is complete data about the situation.

Please don't tell Senator Russell that I have asked you to write; don't mention your association with the APC; and don't send him the enclosed blue memorandum. It would be best if you put your letter in your own words, and please send me a carbon copy of what you write.

Won't you please do this right away, because the hearings will be held very soon, and now is the time when a letter to Senator Russell will do the most good.

Many thanks for your assistance, and all good wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE J. HECHT
Chairman

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR THE APC'S OFFICERS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AND NATIONAL COUNCIL

Board of Directors and National Council of the American Parents Committee, Inc.

The officers, directors and National Council members of the American Parents Committee, Inc. may not personally endorse (nor are the organizations with which they are associated in any way committed to) each piece of legislation favored by the APC. The APC's position on each piece of Federal legislation for children in which it interests itself is determined by its Board of Directors, which gives its approval only if a majority of its members concur.

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Executive Director

ADA BARNETT STOUGH—in Washington Office

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BASIL O'CONNOR, President, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; former President, American National Red Cross

LEO PERLIS, National Director, National CIO Community Services Committee

BEEKMAN POOL, Director, Legislative Information Bureau, State Charities Aid Assn., New York

JOSEPH H. REID, Executive Director, Child Welfare League of America

HAROLD RIEGELMAN, Partner of Nordlinger, Riegelman, Benetar & Charney, New York law firm; Counsel for New York Citizens Budget Commission

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DR. EDWARD GREENWOOD, Chairman, National Advisory Council on State and Local Action for Children and Youth; Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas

MRS. TOM GRIER, Executive Secretary, North Carolina Conference for Social Service

DR. WILLIAM G. HARDY, Director, Hearing and Speech Center, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

DR. DALE B. HARRIS, Director, Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota

DR. HAROLD C. HAVIGHURST, Dean, School of Law, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT L. JOHNSON, President, Temple University, Philadelphia, Penna.

MERRILL KRUGHOFF, Director, Health and Welfare Planning, Community Chests and Councils of America

ROBERT C. LAPPEN, Member, Iowa Board of Control of State Institutions

DR. WILLIAM G. LENNOX, Director, The Neurological Institute of The Children's Medical Center, Boston, Mass.

KATHERINE F. LENROOT, Former Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau

LEONARD MAYO, Director, Assn. for the Aid of Crippled Children

MRS. JINX FALKENBURG McCRARY, Radio commentator

ARTHUR P. MILES, Director, School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin

ADELE J. MINAHAN, Executive Secretary, South Carolina Conference of Social Work

DR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. RALPH H. OJEMANN, Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, University of Iowa

MELVIN C. PIERCE, Chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Department of Michigan, The American Legion

S. DOUGLAS POLHEMUS, Executive Manager, The United Fund of Greater Springfield, Mass.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

DR. ROBERT R. SEARS, Executive Head, Dept. of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

STEWART C. SMITH, Delinquency Consultant, State Youth Development Council, Austin, Texas

MRS. ROLLA A. SOUTHWORTH, Executive Secretary, Florida Conference of Social Welfare

MRS. FREDERICK SPIEGEL, Board Member, Infant Welfare Society of Chicago, Ill.

DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK, Professor of Child Development, University of Pittsburgh Medical School

JAMES H. STONE, President, Stone Oil Company, Cincinnati, Ohio

WALTER L. STONE, Professor of Sociology, Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.

MRS. DE FOREST VAN SLYCK, Washington, D. C.

DR. HENRY H. WELCH, Executive Director, Welfare Council of Delaware

D. HENRY WERBLOW, Shaftsbury, Vt.

ELIZABETH WICKENDEN, Former Washington Representative of the American Public Welfare Assn.

PHILIP H. WILLKIE, Member of Indiana House of Representatives

ELLEN WINSTON, Commissioner, North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare

THE NATION IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY ALARMED ABOUT

THE POOR HEALTH OF ITS CHILDREN AND THE PHYSICAL FITNESS OF ITS YOUTH

A Statement by the American Parents Committee explaining why, as a next step in correcting this condition, the Federal Grants-in-Aid for Maternal and Child Health Services should be increased

The Federal Government appropriates annually many, many millions to help farmers to find the best way to grow crops--and the best techniques for raising healthy cows. It also appropriates many, many other millions on projects and demonstrations in many other fields. Now is the time to spend at least $2½ million to find out how we may best preserve the health of American children of school age.

There is much public concern, in fact considerable alarm, about the poor health of many school children and the lack of physical fitness of American youth. During World War II approximately 40% of the young men examined under Selective Service were rejected for physical and mental reasons. U.S. health authorities point out that:

8 million U.S. children need eye care!
75% of them need dental care!
1/3 million have hearing defects!
A million have crippling heart conditions, orthopedic or plastic handicaps, or active tuberculosis!

Hundreds of thousands of American children are growing to adulthood with physical and mental defects that might have been corrected during their school years.

NEEDED - BETTER HEALTH SERVICES FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

If physical defects and mental and emotional disturbances of children can be discovered when they are in school, and adequate correction or treatment obtained, such children can develop into useful, productive, self-supporting adults. How such health services can best be provided, is a question which must be answered.

Thorough physical examinations by school doctors or private physicians are necessary. Much money is now being spent on mass physical examinations of students in many schools; yet, much of it is routine and ineffective, because of lack of funds, lack of trained personnel, and uncertainty as to the best methods of conducting such examinations. In other schools little or no school health work is being done because of lack of funds. Equipment and techniques for multiple screening for hearing and sight defects are used effectively in certain school systems. However, uncovering of physical defects is of little value unless the school follows up the case to see that the defects are treated or corrected. Available information indicates that this is the weak link in existing school health services. Schools have not found the effective way to inform the parent of his child's health needs or to convince him of the importance of obtaining proper correction. Parents' indifference and lack of ability to pay for treatment are given by school health authorities as the two major reasons why defects go uncorrected. Some better methods must be devised for educating parents and awakening them to their responsibilities.

Many communities lack the public health clinics and medical facilities needed to provide treatment for children who cannot obtain private services. In other communities there is little coordination between the existing public health services and the schools.

The country needs to know how children can best be helped to grow into healthy adulthood. We need to know what are the best techniques for discovering physical defects, the best method of securing treatment and correction, the best way to get the most value from each dollar spent on school health services.

THE NEED FOR MORE FEDERAL AID FOR CHILD HEALTH

The Federal Government now gives the states nearly $3 billion a year in some 50 Federal Grant-in-Aid programs. The Federal Government is appropriating billions to help the states improve the highways. Yet it spends merely a pittance on the health of children. Federal aid to the states for the promotion of maternal and child health was started in 1921 with the enactment of the Sheppard-Towner Act, and when the Social Security Act was passed in 1935, annual appropriations for maternal and child health were provided for under the Act and have been appropriated by Congress each year since. The Act requires that these Federal grants must be matched in part by state funds. Only a small part of the current year's $11,927,700 appropriation for Federal Grants-in-Aid for Maternal and Child Health Services is now being used by the states in providing health services to school-age children. Most of it now goes for maternal and baby health clinics, which indeed is equally vital work.

The American Parents Committee believes that the Congress should now promptly increase the Maternal and Child Health appropriation by $2,500,000 - to enable the Children's Bureau to help states finance demonstrations and projects to improve health services for the school-age child.

President Eisenhower's 1956 health message to Congress recommends a huge Federal health program (a substantial increase over last year), most of this money to be devoted to research. Research is important, but it is also important to learn how to put to the best use the health knowledge that is already available. The Children's Bureau throughout its history has helped states to test health theories in the laboratories of practice. Through the project and demonstration method it has brought about a marked decrease in the infant mortality rate; it has found improved methods for treating cleft palate and congenital heart conditions; it has put into practice knowledge of how to save children from the damages of rheumatic fever. The Children's Bureau can help point the way to more effective health services for school-age children -- but the funds must be made available. Unfortunately, the President's Budget recommends no increase in the appropriation for Maternal and Child Health Services.

THE AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE ASKS THAT IT BE INCREASED FROM APPROXIMATELY $12 MILLION TO $14,500,000 FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR!

Although the Social Security Act currently authorizes $16,500,000 for Maternal and Child Health Services, this full amount has never been appropriated. In spite of the fact that the number of children in the U.S. has increased materially, in recent years the appropriations for Maternal and Child Health Services have been decreased not only in dollars, but very materially in dollars per child as the following table shows:

Fiscal Year	Appropriations for Maternal & Child Health	U. S. Child Population (under 18)	Appropriation per child
1951	$13,200,000	47,853,000	27.6¢
1952	12,524,000	49,444,000	25.3¢
1953	12,746,579	51,154,000	24.9¢
1954	11,927,700	52,842,000	22.6¢
1955	11,927,700	56,441,000	21.1¢
1956	11,927,700	57,569,000 **	20.7¢
1957	11,927,700 *	58,983,000 **	20.2¢

* As recommended in the Budget **Bureau of the Census projection

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

We urge interested individuals and particularly organizations of all kinds to write to their own Senators and Representatives in Congress, and particularly to the following members of the Appropriations Subcommittees dealing with this appropriation.

House

John E. Fogarty, of Rhode Island, Chairman
Antonio M. Fernandez, of New Mexico
Henderson Lanham, of Georgia
Winfield K. Denton, of Indiana
John Taber, of New York
T. Millet Hand, of New Jersey
Ben F. Jensen, of Iowa

Senate

Lister Hill, of Alabama, Chairman
Richard B. Russell, of Georgia
Dennis Chavez, of New Mexico
Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia
Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington
John Stennis, of Mississippi
Edward J. Thye, of Minnesota
Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota
Margaret Chase Smith, of Maine
Henry C. Dworshak, of Idaho
Charles E. Potter, of Michigan

Congressmen should be addressed c/o the House of Representatives Office Building, Washington, D.C., and Senators should be addressed c/o the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

THE AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE, INC.

Chairman:
George J. Hecht, Publisher
Parents' Magazine
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Executive Director:
Mrs. Ada B. Stough
American Parents Committee
132 Third Street, S.E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
G. W. Renneisen, *Treasurer*

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Department of Social Education and Action

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C. STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON 2, D.C.
LINCOLN 3-7176
"On Capitol Hill"

February 21, 1956

RECEIVED FEB 24 1956

Professor Guy Johnson
Department of Sociology
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Johnson:

On March 9 and 10, in South Carolina (probably Charleston) there will be a conference of Presbyterian, U.S.A. pastors and laymen, one from each church, dealing with the role of the local church (particularly the Negro Presbyterian Church in South Carolina) relative to the Supreme Court decision. George Mitchell, of the Southern Regional Council, will be a resource person the second day of the conference. He has recommended you very highly as someone who can provide necessary resource leadership the first day of the conference during his absence.

This conference is sponsored by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. as the first of a series of study conferences in the South on the question of the local church and Supreme Court decision.

Your role would not be that of a speech-maker, but rather that of an informal guide and monitor to help answer any questions of fact or judgment that might come up.

The content of the two-day program is as yet uncrystallized and it will be played pretty much by ear, on the basis of suggestions from pastors and laymen themselves as to problems they would like to have dealt with. There will be 50 or 60 people at the conference, we believe. We can pay all expenses incidental to your participation.

I am very hopeful that you will be free to lend your experience and wisdom at that time.

Sincerely yours,

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:atb

CC: Mr. George Mitchell ✓

LYNCHBURG COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG 6, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

February 21, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter. I do appreciate the help you are giving regarding Mr. Harry M. Wilson.

I will write to Dr. Oscar Lee and I feel he will do all that he can to help Mr. Wilson.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Cordially yours,

Allen B. Stanger

Allen B. Stanger

ABS:rj

RECEIVED FEB 29 1956

Montag BROS., INC.
FASHIONABLE WRITING PAPERS
245 NORTH HIGHLAND AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA

February 28, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 20 together with a note from Mr. Alexander about the Friday, March 16, meeting.

While I could attend the meeting without too much difficulty, it is impossible for me within the next sixty days to do any work on your fund raising committee. As mentioned previously, I am one of the general chairmen of our Atlanta Jewish Welfare Fund, which has a project of raising over $600,000. This is taking every free moment of my time and will continue until about May 15.

I have received a letter from Mr. Wells with a few names of people he has in mind. I will contact him directly on these and will be willing to solicit a few of the ones I know by letter. Beyond this, I am afraid that I will be unable to do anything further at the present time.

I wish you much success on this drive.

Sincerely,

MONTAG BROTHERS, INC.

Bud Weiss

President

MLW:mc

BROADUS MITCHELL
49 BARROW STREET
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
The State University of New Jersey
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Nov 28/56

Dear George:

I am afraid your troubles are multiplying. You have what I send from N.Y. papers & more. At this distance, the White Councils seem most threatening. Would a bi-racial conference, issuing a statement, be a help? Maybe Stevenson's proposal of consulting the Presidents

prestige has value, as affording a corrective of ignorant passion & a guide to future conduct.

However vexed the situation becomes, there is comfort in the reflection that a hundred years ago the Sup Ct (Dred Scott) said the Negro did not have the rights of a citizen, & now that judgment has been emphatically reversed.

Love to you all.

Rwanders

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
2-6780

March 2, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 3 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

It would make me very happy to be able to specifically direct you to various organizations, as requested in your letter of February 24th, with a reasonable feeling of confidence that no time or effort would be wasted.

First, by all means follow through and see President Meany about the $5000 donation you have requested of AFL-CIO. You should renew your request of UAW (former CIO) and the United Rubber Workers.

There are serious doubts that you could get the top AFL-CIO officers to write a general letter to the southern Industrial Union Councils and Central Labor Bodies, and/or the State Federations of Labor and State Industrial Union Councils in the south. However, it seems to me no harm would be done if such were suggested when you see President Meany; you might tell him of the previous experience in CIO, when Allen Haywood wrote a letter to all the Industrial Union Councils (State and Local) in the south.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America would help, in my opinion, if the request could be presented to President Potofsky at a time when it would have his undivided attention. Perhaps Jack Kroll, if asked by you, would undertake to get his attention. Although its financial position is hardly favorable now, I am confident President O. A. (Jack) Knight of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union would sympathetically receive a request for a $1000 contribution. 1640 Eaton St Denver, Colo.

We can talk in more detail the next time we get together. For the time being this is about all I can suggest.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Christopher

Paul R. Christopher

PRC:llr
liu 1695 afl-cio

INTEGRATION SERVICE BULLETIN

749 Walker Avenue
Vol. II. No. 4

Memphis 6, Tennessee
April 23, 1956

Opportunity! - Scholarships!

To What? Twelfth Annual Institute of Race Relations.

Where? Nashville, Tennessee.

When? July 2-14, 1956.

For Whom? One full scholarship each to a Negro and a white person from West Tennessee interested in studying how to improve race relations in his or her home community.

What is the Institute? A galaxy of stars! Top notch lectures, leaders, and consultants on aspects of race relations in housing, education, employment, press, civic life, and the like---white, Indian, and Negro, Christian and Jewish, various language groups, exchanging information and understanding about intergroup relations through lectures, discussions, work-shops, and informal experiences together, living on the Fisk University Campus.

Who should go? Mature persons, preferably college graduates, ready to apply what they learn when they return home.

What are the scholarships worth? Full scholarships, $80.00each, covering room, tuition, and board. Part scholarships offer tuition only.

Is it worth going? Yes. People come repeatedly from as far as California, Texas, Massachusetts, Florida, Minnesota, and Louisiana. Our Executive Secretary has participated repeatedly and last year we sent a young church social worker, Miss Doris Neal, of Memphis. Both can testify to its values in inspiration, contacts, broadened understanding, and practical ideas to bring home.

How do we get a scholarship? Apply to Integration Service before May 31. State age, sex, race, education, Church affiliation (Protestants, Catholics and Jews are equally eligible), present position and the nature of your interest in and connection with inter-racial or inter-faith work. Applications may still be received up to June 11, but late applicants risk the Board's already having made its award. No applications will be received after June 11.

Can we get credit? Yes, graduate or undergraduate. Usually some school teachers and some graduate students wish this. It can be arranged, after your acceptance, through correspondence with the Director.

Are any strings attached? Two. First, a conference with our Board before you go and a report to the Board on your experiences when you return. Second, a sincere readiness to make some use for the community benefit of what you have learned.

Memphis State

Memphis State College will again be offering a seminar similar to that offered last year in Current Issues in Education. It will be open to qualified graduate students. The particular topics and other details will differ somewhat from last year but will definitely include some aspects of intergroup relations; watch for the announcements or inquire at the graduate school office.

Our Executive Secretary attended last year and reported to the board. We heartily recommend this course to our readers.

Immediate

On May 5, LeMoyne College will be holding an invitational conference on local race relations.

Attendance is limited to 100 to 150 participants; so please don't feel hurt if you weren't invited. The sponsors generously included some of our readers who are directly concerned with inter-group relations or with educational desegregation and integration.

Key note speaker will be Dr. George Mitchell of Southern Regional Council. Discussion sessions will be focussed on the local community in the fields of Education, Economics, and the Church.

If there should be another such conference next year, would you like to be invited? Let us hear!

Special for you

See the NAIRO Reporter enclosed? We bought it especially for you. See the list in it of summer workshops, institutes and clinics all over the nation? We hope you will choose one, go, get a lot out of it, and let us hear.

NAIRO Reporter

Vol. VI No. 7 April, 1956

Events and Trends in Intergroup Relations

Published monthly except August and September by the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

P.O. Box 246, Madison Sq. Sta., New York 10, N.Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 5-1606

Administration's Civil Rights Program

After many postponements, the Administration on April 9 submitted its civil rights program to Congress.

It proposed bills that would

¶Establish a six-man bipartisan commission on civil rights to be appointed by the President subject to the Senate's confirmation. This commission would have subpoena power to investigate denial of the right to vote or "unwarranted economic pressures" for color, race, religion or national origin.

¶Set up a special civil rights division within the Department of Justice in the charge of an assistant attorney general devoting his full time to the task.

¶Allow Federal prosecution of private persons, as well as state and local officials, for intimidating voters in any election involving Federal office.

¶Allow the Department of Justice to go into court for Federal injunctions in behalf of persons deprived of civil rights.

¶Permit any private citizen to go directly to a Federal court with a complaint of the denial of his rights rather than requiring him first to proceed through state courts.

¶Permit the Department of Justice to bring civil suits against civil rights conspiracies, such as attempted intimidation of Federal grand jury or trial jury witnesses or the wearing of hoods or masks to deprive any person or his rights.

On April 16, the Celler Omnibus Civil Rights bill, which included many of the proposals advanced by the Administration and which had previously been reported out of committee (see *NAIRO Reporter,* Vol. VI, No. 6, March 1956) was referred back to the subcommittee by a 14-13 vote of the House Judiciary Committee. The following day the subcommittee approved a revised bill which retained several provisions of the original Celler measure and added two proposals urged by the Administration.

Added were Administration proposals to create a bipartisan civil rights commission and to give the Attorney General power to act where civil rights have been threatened or violated.

The Administration's language was adopted in sections providing for creation of a special civil rights section in the Justice Department and providing additional protection for Negro voters.

Retained were Celler provisions establishing stiffer penalties for civil rights violations, prohibiting segregation in schools or transportation and establishing a joint Senate-House committee on civil rights.

Although Congressman Kenneth B.

(continued on top of page 2)

Intergroup Relations Workshops

Summer 1956

The following listing incorporates all information available to **NAIRO Reporter** at time of going to press (April 20). To the extent possible, the following data are given regarding each workshop: name and location of institution, title of workshop or course, inclusive dates, tuition, credits, where to apply for further information. Some institutions have been listed with no information appended. In these cases, it was known only that a summer workshop is being planned. All requests for further information should be addressed to the respective institutions; **NAIRO Reporter** has no information beyond that given here, and cannot engage in correspondence regarding the subject. Further information, however, will be most welcome, for publication in future issues.

Scholarships are available for many of the sessions listed. Application should be made to the institution, or to one or more of the agencies that are cooperating in many of the workshops. These cooperating agencies are designated in the listing as follows: An asterisk (*) preceding any entry signifies that the National Conference of Christians and Jews is cooperating; a dagger (†) preceding signifies the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is cooperating. These are the two most frequently cooperating agencies. Others are indicated in individual cases in parentheses at the conclusion of the entries.

Many summer workshops were over-enrolled last year. Early application is advisable in all cases.

CALIFORNIA: **Loyola University,* Los Angeles — "Workshop in Human Relations," June 25-August 3; tuition $100.00; 6 graduate or undergraduate credits, or may be taken without credit. For information, address Human Relations Workshop. (Los Angeles Police Dept., American Jewish Committee.)

†*San Diego State College,* San Diego 15—"Workshop in Community Influences on Learning and Curriculum Planning," June 25-August 3; tuition $51.00; 6 credits "applicable toward advanced degrees and as elective credit toward teaching and administrative credentials." For information, address Dean of Summer Session. (San Diego Community Relations Council.)

**San Francisco State College,* San Francisco 27—"Action Programs in Human and Group Relations," June 25-August 3; tuition $55.00; 6 graduate or undergraduate credits. Also a "Clinic for Former

(continued on page 2)

(continued from page 1)

Keating (N.Y.), ranking Republican member of the committee, urged that the bill be limited to the Administration proposals, arguing that this would greatly increase its chances of passage, Chairman Celler of the Judiciary Committee predicted flatly that the revised bill would be reported out of the full committee at its next meeting on April 24.

In an effort to prevent the bill from being pigeon-holed in the Rules Committee, Congressmen Charles Brownson (R., Ind.) and James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) introduced resolutions (H. Res. 440 and 441) which after seven days would permit the initiation of a discharge petition. Under this procedure the signatures of 218 Congressmen, a majority of the House, will discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the bill and enable it to be brought directly to the floor.

In the Senate, meanwhile, Chairman James O. Eastland of the Judiciary Committee announced that hearings will be held on the Administration's civil rights proposals as well as on the bills previously approved by the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. No date was announced for these hearings. Protracted hearings clearly would minimize the prospects for floor action in this session. Meanwhile, hearings already have been initiated on a constitutional amendment to abolish the poll-tax. The proposed amendment, introduced by Senator Spessard Holland (D., Fla.) was the only civil rights measure in the legislative program announced by Senate Majority Leader Johnson at the beginning of the session; it can reasonably be expected therefore that he will try to speed action on this as against any other proposal.

New York SCAD Budget Cut by Party-Line Vote

New York's pioneer State Commission Against Discrimination had its budget cut by the New York Legislature this year. Governor Harriman had recommended adoption of SCAD's budget request, which totaled $486,245. The legislative finance committees cut out $38,122 of this, but $14,472 was restored by the Legislature in its final action. All efforts to restore further cuts were defeated on straight party-line votes.

The same alignment turned down a proposal to give SCAD the right to initiate complaints. This right is a feature of many state anti-discrimination laws.

Charles Abrams, SCAD chairman, charged the action to a ten-year campaign to curb the effectiveness of the agency by reducing its personnel while its responsibilities were enlarged.

SUMMER WORKSHOPS

(continued from page 1)

Workshoppers and Students in Human Relations," June 18-June 22; tuition $8.50; 1 unit of credit.

**Stanford University,* Stanford — August 6-August 17; tuition $65.00; 4 graduate credits.

**University of California in Los Angeles* — "An International Workshop in Human Relations for the Pacific Area," June 20-July 31; tuition, room and board $250.00; 6 graduate credits.

COLORADO: **†University of Colorado,* Boulder—"Workshop in Human Relations and Intergroup Education," June 18-July 20; tuition $33.00 for residents of Colorado, $63.00 for non-residents; 4 semester or 6 quarter hours credit.

†*University of Denver,* Denver—June 18-June 30.

CONNECTICUT: **†Hillyer College,* Hartford — June 25-August 3; tuition $96.00; 8 graduate or undergraduate credits. (American Jewish Committee, Ameri-Jewish Congress.)

†*New Britain State Teachers College,* New Britain.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: **American University,* Washington — "Seventh Institute on Human Relations and Intergroup Understanding," June 18-July 9; tuition $48.00; 3 graduate or undergraduate credits. For information, address School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, 1901 F St., N.W. (Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.)

FLORIDA: †*Florida Southern College,* Lakeland.

**University of Miami,* Coral Gables 46 —"Human Relations Problems in Administration, Supervision and Instruction," to be offered June 19-July 7 and repeated July 9-July 25. First is designed for administrators and supervisors, second for instructors; students may take either or both. Tuition $60 each session. 3 credits each session; 6 for both. (Florida Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress.)

GEORGIA: **Mercer University,* Macon —July 25-August 18; tuition $40.00; 5 hours credit.

ILLINOIS: **National College of Education,* Evanston—August 6-August 17; tuition $36.00, plus $7.00 fees; 2 graduate or undergraduate credits.

†*Roosevelt University,* Chicago.

†*University of Chicago,* Chicago — "Workshop for Community Leaders."

KENTUCKY: **University of Kentucky,* Lexington—June 12-June 29; tuition for residents of Kentucky $22.50 if taken for graduate credit, $16.50 if taken for undergraduate credit; tuition for non-residents $42.00 for graduate credits, $31.50 for undergraduate credits; 3 graduate or undergraduate credits may be earned.

MAINE: **†University of Maine,* Orono— July 9-July 27; tuition $11.00 per credit, plus $11.00 in other fees; 3 graduate or undergraduate credits. (American Friends Service Committee.)

MASSACHUSETTS: **†Boston University,* Boston 15 — "Workshop in the Improvement of Human Relations," July 16-August 10; tuition $165.00 plus $127.00 for room and board (required). *Applications close May 1.* 6 credits. For information, address Director, Boston University Human Relations Center, 308 Bay State Road, Boston 15, Mass. (American Jewish Committee, Guttman Foundation, Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Boston.)

MICHIGAN: †*Central Michigan College,* Mt. Pleasant—July 9-July 20.

**†University of Detroit,* Detroit 21— June 25-July 20; tuition $90.00 if taken for graduate credit, $75.00 if taken for undergraduate credit or without credit; 6 graduate or undergraduate credits.

**University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor— August 6-August 17; tuition $30.00 for residents of Michigan, $35.00 for non-residents; 2 graduate credits.

†*Wayne University,* Detroit—"Human Relations Workshop," August 20-August 31.

MISSOURI: **St. Louis University,* St. Louis 3—"Fifth Annual Institute in Human Relations and Group Guidance," June 19-July 27; tuition $100.00; 6 graduate or undergraduate credits. For information, address Human Relations Center for Training and Research, 15 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo.

NEW JERSEY: *Rutgers University,* New Brunswick—

"Workshop in Community Leadership," July 15-July 21; 2 credits.

"Workshop: Modern Trends in Human Relations," July 22-July 28; 2 credits.

"Workshop in Human Relations Education," July 25-August 3; 6 credits.

Fees: $11.00 per credit hour for New Jersey residents; $14.00 for non-residents. Additional fee if credits are taken, $5.00. "Auditors" may take the shorter workshops without credit for a "workshop fee" of $20. Both, however, are "resident workshops" requiring campus residence for participation. Each runs seven days—Sunday through Saturday. For information, address Director, Summer Session. (N.J. State Dept. of Education, Division Against Discrimination.)

NEW MEXICO: **†University of New Mexico,* Albuquerque—"Intercultural Relations (Education in Human Relations)," June 18-July 13; tuition $48.00 for residents of New Mexico, $64.00 for non-residents; 4 graduate or undergraduate credits. For information, address Division of Extension, Summer Session and Community Services.

NEW YORK: **Adelphi College,* Garden City—July 1-July 13; tuition $49.00; 2 graduate credits.

Brooklyn College, Brooklyn 10 — "Workshop in Intergroup Relations," July 2-August 3; tuition and fees $63.00; 6 graduate credits. For information, address Director, Summer Session.

Columbia University Teachers College, New York 27 — Three "Summer Work Conferences":

"Improving Staff Relations," July 9-July 20

"Professional Development and In-Service Training," July 23-August 3

"Cooperative Evaluation and Action Research," August 6-August 17.

Tuition $110.00 per Work Conference or a total of $310.00 if all are taken, including all fees. 2 graduate credits for each Work Conference. *Registration closes May 1.* For information, address Three Summer Work Conferences, Box 304, Columbia Teachers College, New York 27, N.Y.

†*Long Island University,* Brooklyn — "Summer Workshop."

New York University, New York 3— Two intersession courses of two weeks each and two summer session courses (running concurrently) of six weeks, as follows:

"Introduction to Human Relations Studies," June 5-June 15; 2 to 3 credits.

"Administrative Leadership in Human Relations," June 18-June 29; 1 to 3 credits.

"Orientation and Integration in Human Relations," July 3-August 10; 3 to 8 credits.

"Human Behavior and Human Relations," July 3-August 10; 3 to 8 credits.

Additional credits, up to 3 points in each Intersession, up to 6 points in connection with each Summer Session course, may be earned through field work, independent study or thesis preparation.

Tuition is $25 per credit; additional fees total $10 per student for any part or all of the two summer sessions. For information, address Center for Human Relations Studies.

**Syracuse University,* Syracuse 10 — "Workshop in Human Relations and Intergroup Relations," July 2-August 10; tuition $25 per credit hour; 6 University credits. For information, address Division of Summer Sessions, 804 South Crouse Ave. Enrollment limited.

**†University of Buffalo,* Buffalo 14— "Workshop in Human Relations," July 2-July 20; tuition $57.75; 3 credits. For information, address Dr. Stephen Abrahamson, Director, Educational Research Center.

**Vassar College,* Poughkeepsie—"Seminar in Intergroup Relations in the Community," July 3-July 31; tuition, room and board $275.00; "arrangements for 4 points of academic credit for graduate students or for professional workers earning the B.S. or A.B. degrees may be made through the institutions in which students are already matriculated. Students must complete their plans in advance and notify the Institute . . . before the opening of the session."

NORTH DAKOTA: **†University of North Dakota,* Grand Forks — "Human Relations in Education," August 6-August 17; tuition $10.00; 2 graduate or undergraduate credits.

OHIO: **Kent State College,* Kent—July 23-August 10; tuition $24.00; credits, 3 quarter hours.

**University of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati— June 18-July 13; tuition $60.00; 4 graduate or undergraduate credits. (Cincinnati Public Schools.)

†*University of Toledo,* Toledo.

**Western Reserve University,* Cleveland—June 8-July 27; tuition $132.00; 6 credits for graduate and "qualified" undergraduate students.

OKLAHOMA: †*Langston University,* Langston—June 4-June 9.

**University of Oklahoma,* Norman— June 11-July 6; tuition $12.50 per credit hour; up to 4 graduate or undergraduate credits may be earned. (Oklahoma Curriculum Improvement Committee.)

OREGON: **University of Oregon,* Eugene—July 9-July 20; tuition $24.00; 3 graduate or undergraduate credits.

PENNSYLVANIA: †*Pennsylvania State University,* State College—"Workshop on Human Relations Education," July 2-August 11.

**University of Pittsburgh,* Pittsburgh— August 13-August 24; tuition $34.00; board and room $71.00; 2 graduate or undergraduate credits.

TENNESSEE: *Fisk University,* Nashville 8—Thirteenth annual Race Relations Institute, this year's theme being "Statesmanship in National Crisis—the Moral Challenge in Race Relations," July 2-July 14; cost $80.00, including room, board and tuition; 3 semester hour credits in Education or Sociology. Sponsored jointly by the University and the Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association Division, Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian Churches.

TEXAS: **Our Lady of the Lake College,* San Antonio—June 4-July 14; tuition $75.00; 6 graduate or undergraduate credits.

**Southern Methodist University,* Dallas 5—June 4-July 6; tuition $100.00 ($90.00 for teachers); 6 graduate credits; 6 undergraduate credits may be earned only with special approval.

**University of Texas,* Austin—July 19-August 8; tuition for Texas residents

$24.50 less $7.00 returnable, for non-residents $59.50 less $7.00 returnable; 3 semester hours credit in specified curricula.

UTAH: †*University of Utah,* Salt Lake City—August 6-August 17.

WASHINGTON: †*Central Washington College,* Ellensburg—July 9-July 19.

†*Western Washington College of Education,* Bellingham—July 23-August 3.

WISCONSIN: *†*Wisconsin State College,* Milwaukee—June 18-July 27 (a regular course); tuition $47.50, plus $5.50 student fee; 3 credits for graduate or "advanced" undergraduate students. Also June 18-July 27, a course offering 6 or 7 graduate or undergraduate credits, tuition $53.00. (Milwaukee Jewish Council.)

Foreign

MEXICO: **College of Mexico City,* Mexico City—"Workshop in Human Relations and Group Guidance," August 1-September 1; inclusive fee for tuition, board and room, and specified field trips, including transportation from San Antonio, Texas and return via American Airlines, $330.00; 6 graduate credits. Conducted under direction of St. Louis University Human Relations Center for Training and Research. For information, write to the Center, 15 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo.

In the Recent Literature:

Epstein, Benjamin R. and Forster, Arnold. *Cross Currents.* 1956. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. $4.25.—A review and expose of the operations of hate-mongers in the United States, the resurgence of Nazism in Germany, and the collaboration between pro-Arab anti-Israel propagandists and professional anti-Semites here and abroad.

Guide to Changing Neighborhoods. 1956. National Community Relations Advisory Council, 9 East 38th St., New York 16, N.Y. 72 p. 50¢.—Essentially a manual for the guidance of intergroup relations workers in dealing with the tensions that develop in neighborhoods that are changing in composition of their population. Includes background discussion of what leads to change and tensions. Contains case material, listing of agencies that may be called on for help, annotated bibliography. Separate chapter deals with special problems of Jews.

Lehman, Herbert H. *A Housing Program for Today and Tomorrow.* 1956. Reprint from the *Congressional Record,* Wednesday, March 21, 1956. Obtainable from the office of Senator Lehman, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Text of an address made by the Senator before the legislative conference of Building and Construction Trades Unions, AFL-CIO on March 5, setting out a comprehensive housing policy for the federal government.

Mabley, Jack. *Who's On First?* 1956. Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N.Y. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 233.) 28 p. 25¢.—A plea for tolerance, with illustrative anecdotes and other materials drawn from the stories of Negro baseball players and other sports figures. The author is sports columnist of the *Chicago Daily News.*

National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. *Testimony before the Housing Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, March 28, 1956.* 7 p. Mimeo. Free.—Comprehensive presentation on shortcomings of existing laws and practices and needed reforms, presented before the Subcommittee by Frances Levenson, executive director of the National Committee, which coordinates the work of 25 major civil rights, labor, religious and minority groups in the fair housing field.

Racial Desegregation and Integration; Process and Problems in Social Change. March 1956 issue of *The Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3937 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 4, Pa. $2.00.—Sixteen papers grouped under the following headings: Background, Desegregation, Case Studies in Integration, Principles for Planning. Editor of the volume is Ira De A. Reid.

The Doctrine of "Interposition." March 1956. A *Joint Memorandum* of the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., New York and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., New York. Mimeo. 4 p. Free.—Answers of Professor Wylie H. Davis of University of Texas Law School to a series of questions submitted to him by the editors of the *Southern School News* and originally published in the March 1955 issue of that paper.

The Pen is Mightier. 1956. American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y. 100 p. 25¢.—A revised catalogue of publications in the field of community relations, the fourth such catalogue to be issued by the Committee since 1950. Items listed are grouped under various subject headings and annotated. An index by title and author is provided. Illustrated.

The Story of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. 1956. The President's Committee on Government Contracts, Washington 25, D.C. 12 p. Free.—Brief statement of purposes, organization, method of operation, publications and other materials, and achievements of the President's Committee.

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THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL,
Tuesday, May 15, 1956

City School Integration Delay Seen

Neither white nor Negro citizens of Knoxville are ready for a definite plan of desegregation at this time, members of the City School Board declared in a formal statement last night.

"Further delay in inaugurating a plan will lessen the likelihood of unpleasant incidents which have occurred in some places where desegregation has been inaugurated," the board members declared.

"It would be detrimental to the schools and the overall objective if a plan of desegregation is not successful in its inception. Therefore, we feel that further time is necessary in order to provide the most favorable atmosphere among both races and for necessary orientation of parents, pupils and teachers for the acceptance of a definite plan of action."

EASE YOUTH'S WAY

"Before any definite plan of desegregation is put into operation," the members said further, "we feel that it is important that plans for school integration should be given further study and developed to the extent that children of both races will not be handicapped by this radical change in their classroom life."

In addition, the board members asserted that to provide improved facilities, no plan of desegration should be started until the present school building program is advanced.

Chairman Andrew Johnson read the statement, which he referred to as a "progress report," at end of the regular agenda.

Earlier a Negro, Frank Gordon, had asked if a elementary summer school at Park City Lowry School would be open to every applicant.

"Are you referring to race?" asked Johnson. Gordon said that he was.

"NOT OPEN TO ALL"

"~~Until there~~ is ~~a change~~ in race in the city," Johnson replied, "such applications would not be open to all."

Expenses of the summer school are not paid by the city but by the parents of children who desire special tutoring.

In its report of desegration, the board statement said despite

Integration Delay Seen

heavy demands on their time, the superintendent and staff had held periodic meetings to explore and discuss all of the available literature on the subject, including experiences of other school systems, and of further identifying the problems involved in desegregation and their solutions.

"After careful consideration of the many problems involved," the members said, "the inauguration of any plan that may be selected for the desegregation, and that may be acceptable to the general public, it is our sincere belief that we have not reached the point where any plan . . . during 1956 . . . would succeed to the degree that would maintain the excellent race relations which have existed in Knoxville for many years and which we earnestly hope will continue."

The report was signed by all members of the board.

Ralph Martin, Negro, who said he represented parents in the Beardsley area, protested that things were in a 'vaccum stage"

recommendation to gradually abandon Mynders School. The proposal was to move the fourth and fifth grades to Brownlow, McCallie and Oakwood schools this fall.

It also:

Approved resignations of five teachers and a clerk in the day schools, denied until further investigation the request of Howard M. Johnson, speech correctionist, for a leave of absence, but granted one to Mrs. Barbara Fox, clerk.

Hired Glenn S. Gallien, Mrs. Cassandra Ellis Henson, Mary Leonard Mercer and Mrs. Ruth Tyrrell as day school teachers, Mrs. Mildred Ailor and Mrs. Mildred Ailor as clerks.

Approved teachers for Senior High Summer School and Mary Jo Ragan, Ruth E. Tyrrell, Mrs. Clara Roberison and Mrs. Vernon Williams as homebound instructors.

Approved accoustical tile for Rule High School and $961.40 improvements to the music room.

Approved $3101.57 for additional foundation work at Fair Garden addition, after Member E. C. Wood had questioned the practice of contractors always coming back for more money.

Delayed for 30 days request of "Youth for Christ" sponsors to use the East High School auditorium.

Approved recommendation of H. T. Ballard for nursery schools to again participate in the United Fund and asked an increase for the nursery school budget from $7700 to $8300.

Approved $25 salary advances for Andy Smith, engineer, and C. D. Kirkpatrick, storekeeper, who were left out of pay increases earlier in the year.

Called for bids on grading at East High, Baumont and Claxton schools.

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Ralph Martin, Negro, who said he represented parents in the Beardsley area, protested that things were in a 'vaccum stage" because the lay had not been invited to participate with the school staff in working out a desegration plan. He urged that they be allowed to supply a list of names to serve on a committee.

"After all," commented Johnson, "if 100 or 200 people met to discuss desegregation there would probably be 100 to 200 different plans. It is my personal opinion, any such committee would end up without any definite achievement."

He pointed out further that any committee would be merely advisory and it will be the five members of the board who will decide on a definite plan.

Johnson declined to go into detail into any of the specific plans under consideration.

"When the board makes its decision," he said, 'it will attempt to act in a way that everyone will be satisfied and we will do are best to make it as satisfactory as possible to all of the people of Knoxville."

The board, in other action, delayed for 30 days acting on recommendation to gradually abandon Mynders School. The proposal was to move the fourth and fifth grades to Brownlow, McCallie and Oakwood schools this fall.

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FBR — Return to Him

TeCOHR

Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

420 Jackson Building Chattanooga 2, Tennessee Telephone 7-9761

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENN.

15 May 1956

RECEIVED MAY 17 1956

Dear George

I regret to say that the Knoxville City School board has failed to take action —

Until end of March I believed they would take favorable action, — but they got scared by Ala. incidents — and the talk about interposition —

I feel we have failed too, (we in Knoxville)

Greetings —

Sincerely,
Woods

RECEIVED MAY 21 1956

NATIONAL Farmers Union

ROOM 700 • 1404 NEW YORK AVE. N.W. • WASHINGTON 5, D.C. • NATIONAL 8-9774

May 18, 1956

TO: Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell

FROM: John A. Baker, Assistant to the President

SUBJECT: Hearings on International Food and Raw Materials Reserve (World Food Bank)
Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee

Dear Friend:

Senate Resolutions 85 and 86 will be the subject of a hearing May 28 and 29, 1956, scheduled by a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The Resolutions provide for negotiations between the United States and other free and democratic nations through the United Nations and other appropriate international bodies, the purpose being to make possible a specific plan and agreement on the creation of an International Food and Raw Material Reserve or (World Food Bank). The plan and agreement developed shall be presented to the United States Senate for approval.

Senate Resolution 85 was introduced by Senators Murray (D-Mont.) and Scott (D-N.C.).

Senate Resolution 86 was introduced by Senator Murray and 22 co-sponsors.

Members of the Subcommittee are as follows: Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Chairman; J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.); John Sparkman (D-Ala.); George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) and Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.).

The hearing is scheduled to be held in Room 318 of the Senate Office Bldg.

National Farmers Union supports the establishment of an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve (or World Food Bank) which the Resolutions would make possible. Our basic interest in such a proposal is twofold. First, we believe the use of our abundant food in connection with some kind of an international reserve would greatly strengthen the United States position among people in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and even Latin America, who are trying to climb out of hopeless poverty and dependence to the kind of security and freedom we enjoy under the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights. We see our abundant food as as instrument to be used for the building toward permanent world peace through the expansion of democratic liberties and rights and national self-determination of the type enshrined in the U. S. Declaration of Independence and Constitution. This requires elimination of colonialism and more rapid economic expansion.

Second, we see the International Food and Raw Material Reserve as a means of alleviating, at least partially, the extreme ups and downs in prices of raw materials and, ss a result, extreme ups and downs in the income of raw material producers. Prices and incomes received by United States farmers have been dropping and are predicted to drop still further. As bad as our own farm depression has become, farmers in the lesser developed nations are absorbing this depression by a still further reduction in their already pitifully low living standards.

We in National Farmers Union are encouraged by the current support for an International Food and Raw Material Reserve (World Food Bank) from both sides of the aisle in Congress. We are concerned, however, that every organization or person desiring to testify will not be notified in time to appear before the Subcommittee or in time to file a statement. If you have received word from another source, this letter will serve as a reminder that the time is short.

We invite your active support of Senate Resolution 85 and Senate Resolution 86. We shall be happy to discuss the proposals with you or matters relative to them. Our telephone number is NAtional 8-9774.

If you haven't informed Senator Humphrey of your interest and support of Senate Resolutions 85 and 86, may we suggest that you do so today.

Additional Information on Senate Resolutions 85 and 86

Both Resolutions are designed to make it possible for the President and his representatives to enter into international negotiations for the purpose of preparing a plan and a proposed international agreement or agreements on the creation of an International Food and Raw Material Reserve or World Food Bank. Senate Resolutions 85 and 86 differ in only one major respect; the term "International Food and Raw Material Reserve" is used in the latter and "World Food Bank" is used in the first named.

Before going into effect, the plan and agreement or agreements developed in carrying out the Resolution together with full supporting material and information on operating methods would have to be presented to the Senate of the United States for approval.

Comments of Senator Humphrey

In announcing the hearing, Chairman Humphrey said: "The proposals to establish an international food bank and agricultural commodity reserve have aroused considerable interest in the Congress. They represent an attempt to convert farm surpluses from a problem into an asset in our foreign relations. The subcommittee is going to examine these and similar proposals very carefully. I am convinced that more can be done than is being done to distribute agricultural surpluses to areas elsewhere in the world where there is hunger and need.

"I am convinced that it can be done without antagonizing friendly nations if we approach the problem from an international standpoint, and consider together objectives of economic stability and wiser use of resources and productive ability to meet human needs.

"If nations of the world can work together in seeking to improve conditions for all people everywhere, they will soon be on common ground in seeking to avoid the horrors of war."

NFU Statements Before Congressional Committees

National Farmers Union has presented on a number of occasions testimony before Congressional committees on the International Food and Raw Material Reserve. Most recently we have presented our views to the Subcommittee on Foreign Policy of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report and to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with our testimony on the Mutual Security Bill. For whatever use it may be in your consideration of Senate Resolutions 85 and 86, we are enclosing a copy.

International Food and Raw Materials Reserve

Probably the most persistent, most ~~distrubing and~~ most perplexing of modern economic problems is the human suffering and relative stagnation enforced upon producers of raw materials by the extreme ups and downs in the prices of raw materials and consequently in their realized and expected incomes. The problem is serious in all the more highly developed nations. It is even more seriously present and damaging in the lesser developed nations.

Wide swings in raw material prices present prospective investors in raw material development, whether persons, firms or states, with a very large range of variation in expectations as to returns that can be earned by opening up and developing an augmented raw material supply. This condition is one of great risks where at any moment not only might part of the investment be rendered valueless but earnable returns may even fail to cover day to day operating costs and the entire enterprise will have to be shut down with attendant loss of income and human suffering.

Faced with such great uncertainty in expectations both states and individuals are hesitant to open up or expand enterprises that are currently profitable but which may at any time dip drastically below the break-even line through no fault of the enterprise management itself. The multiplication of this kind of situation throughout farming and all other raw materials industries puts a very severe damper upon the rate of economic development in these industries.

This slowing down of the rate of expansion in raw material industries not only reduces the supply of such materials to meet human needs and to fuel manufacturing and other secondary industries, it also holds down the purchasing power of persons and firms on the raw materials sector and thus cuts down on sales, scale of operation, and consequently of income and purchasing power of the industrial and service segments of the economy. Consequently, the entire economy idles along at a lower rate of production and expansion than should or needs to be the case. In the more highly industrialized nations the symptoms are seen in chronically depressed industries like farming and coal mining in the United States. Among the lesser industrialized nations, a drop in raw material prices can bring an entire nation dangerously close to bankruptcy and can directly cause a widespread drop in personal income and standards of living of the entire population.

It is only natural that the economic segments and nations involved in these debilitating circumstances would take evasion and protective action just as an intelligent bomber pilot takes evasive action from destructive anti-aircraft fire.

Such protective or evasive action when taken unilaterally by different nations help to solve the problems caused by fluctuating raw material prices only at the cost of reducing the magnitude of international exchange of commodities and thus results in the loss by each and all nations of the advantages of specialization. Everybody in all nations has less real income and a lower standard of living than they might otherwise be able to attain.

Through the administrative machinery of an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve, the stabilized prices of each different raw material that enters importantly into international trade would be negotiated and agreed upon. The Reserve would thereafter stand ready at all times to buy any raw material commodity offered it at the agreed upon stabilized price and would stand ready to sell such commodities at the agreed upon stabilized price.

~~The industry of advanced nations is chewing~~ up basic resources at a tremendous and rising rate. For example, the United States which has 7 percent of the world's population and 30 percent of the world's natural resources account for 70 percent of the world's manufactured goods. The U. S. is using up its resources base at a very rapid rate and very much faster than the rest of the world. To be secure in our rising living standards and to retain the resource base for an expanding economy, we must assure ourselves a stabilized source of supply of the raw materials for our manufacturing industry. The same situation is true in other industrial nations such as the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan. The thought-provoking details for different commodities were thoroughly considered in the Paley Report of several years ago.

Highly industrialized nations could depend entirely upon private industrial concerns to make long term contracts with raw material producers in other lands. And, this should be done. But, it can only be successfully and securely accomplished under the protection and encouragement by governments and international economic accords.

These latter conceivably could be done exclusively through bilateral arrangements between the United States and foreign nations; one nation at a time, one commodity at a time. However, no supplier, private enterprise of state, wants to become dependent exclusively on one buyer; nor does any importing nation or industrialist want to become dependent upon only one seller.

Through the International Food and Raw Materials Reserve, exporting nations can obtain assured long-term stabilized markets and importing nations can obtain an assured long-term ample supply at stabilized prices of imports on terms that will not injure domestic producers who must sell their commodities in competition with imports.

The International Food and Raw Materials Reserve would operate in coordination with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Many of the national restrictions we now have that hold down greater international exchange of commodities is the desire of nations to preserve their monetary position in different currencies particularly dollars and pounds sterling. The International Food and Raw Materials Reserve would completely eliminate this problem by operating in terms of all currencies on the basis of internationally agreed upon official exchange rates.

The International Food and Raw Materials Resolution has been before Congress for three years. The concepts involved in the Resolution have their roots in the still-unsolved problems of extreme human need, starvation, economic stagnation, and poverty throughout the world in the midst of surpluses of raw materials that cannot be sold at prices that will return an adequate stable income to producers.

The genesis of the ideas are found in the efforts of National Farmers Union of the United States to work out a solution to the farmer's income problem. Recommendations presented nearly 10 years ago to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers by National Farmers Union representatives were fully considered and favorably acted upon by this international private farm organization, among whose members are all the national farm organizations of the United States.

The International Food and Raw Materials Resolution does not itself establish an international agency. The Resolution merely calls upon the President to undertake negotiations with other nations to that end. Any agreements reached would, of course, be subject to review and ratification by the Senate of the United States and appropriation of any needed capital and other funds would have to be fully considered by both Houses.

The International Food and Raw Materials Reserve will help solve many of our Nation's most difficult problems of both domestic and foreign policy. It will make a major contribution toward permanent peace by facilitating a more rapid rate of economic expansion. Its operation will stabilize world raw material markets. It will put abundant production to work.

RECEIVED MAY 28 1956

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

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May 25, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I, too, was distressed to learn that Emil Bergen's plans to come to Atlanta had to be cancelled because of a last minute shift in arrangements.

I do hope, however, that this is not interpreted by you as any diminution of interest on our part in your fund-raising problems. Nor was it my intention to indicate that Fred Routh necessarily misinterpreted my offer to be helpful in the fashion that he related to you -- as described in your most recent letter to me. I do believe that our own people can be helpful in some of the Southern states, but I wanted the Joint Defense Appeal crowd to give you some ideas as to how to mobilize additional support in the same states. That feature of the plan probably has to be slightly delayed.

But I hope to have some word for you soon on the aspect of the problem I discussed with Fred.

As always, my warm regards.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwin J. Lukas

EJL:ig

TRUMAN B. DOUGLASS, *Executive Vice President*

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THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION

Philip M. Widenhouse, *General Secretary*

May 28th 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED MAY 31 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of May 11th.

I am happy to know that you have been pleased with the services of Dr. John Hope. I am sending your letter to Dr. Herman Long at Nashville, Tennessee with the suggestion that Mr. Hope's services be continued through June, 1956 until we can have a discussion on June 20th about future relations. I will let you have some definite word by the first of July.

Sincerely yours,

Philip M. Widenhouse

Philip M. Widenhouse.

PMW gw

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO MAKING THE AMERICAN WAY WORK EVERYWHERE, EVERYTIME, FOR EVERYBODY

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DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
Phone CL 3-7072

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July 25, 1956

RECEIVED JUL 27 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We were happy to receive your letter today about the application for tax exemption, and are enclosing a copy of our application. We previously submitted this to Fred and he had your legal eagles look it over, then asked us to hold off pending further developments.

Thus we are happy to at last draw near submitting date. We will await your answer, of course.

Sincerely,

Wm K Williams

Wm. K. Williams, Exec. Dir.

WKW/ck

FBR - for commenting + advice

Form 1023
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
(Revised April 1953)

EXEMPTION APPLICATION

FOR USE OF RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, OR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CLAIMING EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX UNDER SECTION 101(6) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

(To be made only by a principal officer of the organization claiming the exemption)

_____ (Date)

I, William K. Williams (Name of declarant), declare under the penalties of perjury that I am the Executive Director (Title of declarant—as president, secretary, etc.) of the Florida Council For Human Relations (Full name of organization), located at 324 South Beach Street, Daytona Beach, Florida (Complete address, including street and number—post office box, etc.), and that the following answers and statements, including all statements attached hereto, are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. Is the organization incorporated? Yes (Yes or no) If so, under the laws of what State? Florida (Name of State) When? March, 1955 (Date of incorporation) If not incorporated, state the manner of organization and the date thereof _____

2. Is the organization the outgrowth or continuation of any form of predecessor? Yes (Yes or no) If so, state the name of such predecessor, the period during which it was in existence and submit copies of all papers by which the transfer of assets, if any, was effected. Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council

3. Has the organization filed Federal income tax returns? No (Yes or no) If so, state return form number and year or years. _____

4. State briefly the specific purposes for which the organization was formed. (Do not quote from, or make reference to, the articles of incorporation or bylaws for this purpose.) To serve as an educational agency; to gather, compile, analyze and disseminate factual information about economic, civic and racial conditions in and about the state of Florida; to serve, by providing such service, as an influence to maintain law and order and counteract appeals to prejudice, hate and lawlessness.

10-18137-8

W. & S. Institute answer on Memorandum of May 18

5. Is the organization authorized to issue capital stock? No (Yes or no) If so, state (1) the class or classes of such stock, (2) the number and par value of shares of each class outstanding, and (3) the consideration paid for outstanding shares

6. If capital stock is outstanding, state whether any dividends or interest has been or may be paid thereon (Yes or no) If so, give facts in detail

7. If any distribution of corporate property of any character has ever been made to shareholders or members, attach hereto a separate statement containing full details thereof, including (1) amounts or value, (2) source of funds or property distributed, and (3) basis of and authority for distribution.

8. State all sources from which the organization's income is derived Grants from Southern Regional Council, individual contributions and memberships.

9. Does any part of the receipts represent payment for services of any character rendered by the organization? No (Yes or no) If so, explain in detail

10. State all the activities in which the organization is presently engaged. (Explain in detail, each fund-raising activity and each business enterprise engaged in, accompanied by copies of all agreements, if any, with other parties for the conduct of that business. Attach additional sheets as required.—See footnote.)

Sheet attached

11. What, if any, specific activities of the organization have been discontinued? (Explain fully, giving dates of commencement and termination and the reason for discontinuance.) None

12. Is the organization now, or has it ever been, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise either advocating or opposing pending or proposed legislation? No (Yes or no) If so, furnish a detailed explanation of such activities, and furnish copies of literature, if any, distributed by the organization. (Use additional sheets as required—See footnote.) _____

13. (*a*) For what purposes, other than in payment for services rendered or supplies furnished, are the organization's funds expended? None

(*b*) If any payments are made to members or shareholders for services rendered the organization, attach a separate statement showing the amounts so paid and the character of the services rendered.

14. Does any part of the net income of the organization inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual? No

15. If the organization is a hospital, attach a separate statement showing the number of days of treatment of (1) full-pay patients, (2) part-pay patients, and (3) charity patients (admitted as such) during the last complete year of operation.

16. In the event of the dissolution of the organization, what disposition would be made of its property? That portion of property purchased with funds from the individual members would revert to the individual members.

17. After July 1, 1950, did—

The creator of your organization, or
A contributor to your organization, or
A brother or sister (whole or half blood), spouse, ancestor, or lineal descendant of such creator or contributor, or
A corporation owned (50 percent or more of voting stock or 50 percent or more of value of all stock) directly or indirectly by such creator or contributor

(*a*) Borrow any part of your income or corpus? . . . . . No (Yes or no)

(*b*) Receive any compensation for personal services from you? . . . . . No (Yes or no)

(*c*) Have any part of your services made available to him? . . . . . No (Yes or no)

(*d*) Purchase any securities or other property from you? . . . . . No (Yes or no)

(*e*) Sell any securities or other property to you? . . . . . No (Yes or no)

(*f*) Have any part of your income or corpus diverted to him by any transaction? . . . . . No (Yes or no)

If answer to any question is "yes," attach detailed statement.

18. Attach to this application:

(1) A classified statement of receipts and expenditures during the last complete year of operation;

(2) A complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of the last complete year of operation;

(3) If incorporated, a copy of your articles of incorporation, or

If not incorporated, a copy of your constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document setting forth your aims and purposes;

(4) A copy of your bylaws or other similar code of regulations;

(5) A copy of each lease, if any, in which you are the lessee or lessor of property (real, personal, gas, oil, or mineral) or in which you own an interest under such lease, together with copies of all agreements with other parties for development of the property.

19. If exemption is claimed as an exclusively educational organization and a regular curriculum and faculty are not normally maintained and a regularly organized body of pupils or students is not normally in attendance at the place where the educational activities are regularly carried on, there should be attached specimen copies of any books, pamphlets, leaflets, or other printed matter issued or distributed during the latest complete year of operations.

(Signature of officer making declaration)

(If the space provided for the insertion of information or data under any of the above questions is inadequate for the purposes, additional sheets may be used which should be properly identified and securely attached hereto.)

IMPORTANT

A mere claim or contention by an organization that it is exempt from income tax under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts will not relieve the organization from filing income tax returns and paying the tax. Unless the Commissioner has determined that an organization is exempt, it must prepare and file a complete income tax return for each taxable year of its existence. Accordingly, every organization that claims to be exempt should furnish the information and data specified herein, together with any other facts deemed material to the question, with the least possible delay, in order that the Commissioner can determine whether or not it is exempt. As soon as practicable after the information and data are received, the organization will be advised of the Commissioner's determination, and, the annual returns which will be required.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—16137-8

QUESTION 10. state all the activities in which the organization is presently engaged. (Explain in detail, each fund-raising activity and each business enterprise engaged in, accompanied by copies of all agreements, if any, with other parties for the conduct of that business. Attach additional sheets as required.

ANSWER: Activities in which presently engaged:

1. Compiling and distributing factual information about civic, economic, and racial concerns.

2. Counseling and consulting with public officials and private individuals in matters related to the tensions between groups and individuals, striving to ease such tensions.

3. To sponsor and hold workshops in Intercultural Education for key school and community people.

4. Providing guidance and resources for the formation of local interracial councils on human relations.

5. Our fund-raising activity is in conjunction with:

a. Memberships in the organization, both group and individual, as described in the charter. These memberships are received through the mail, and through the Board members and Directors. (There is no fund-raising campaign)

b. Contributions in excess of membership dues, received occasionally from individuals and groups.

c. Aid received from Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

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MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

FRED - GSM says RUSH
Beth

July 27, 1956

RECEIVED JUL 30 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

When the LCHR was first organized, I obtained the forms for tax exemption. At that time I was told to hold off. As I told you at Fisk a couple of weeks ago, I am still holding off, but as you indicate in your letter of July 23, it would be a wise move to obtain tax exemption.

Therefore, I will secure another set of forms (the old forms can't be found at present) and as soon as we have the forms completed we will forward them to you.

I presume this is a bit premature; and that you will send out a memorandum to all the states, but I would like to know the status of the state organizations in regards to finances. More specifically, I would like to know if we do raise our minimum quota of $3,500 by September 30, will we continue to receive funds for my salary and for the salary of our administrative secretary.

Perhaps I misunderstood what you and Fred Routh had said at Fisk, but it is my understanding that because we do not have an Associate Director certain funds will not be allocated to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations for the Director's and/or the secretary's salary for the coming year.

To reiterate what I have said before, it is my belief that in all fairness we should give ample notice to our administrative people if we will not be able to retain them for the next year. Therefore, I would appreciate very much if you will let me know by September 1, 1956 if the salary will be set aside for our secretary and for myself after September 30 (naturally provided we raise the $3,500 minimum quota).

Hoping to hear from you very soon, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

Rec'd
2/27/56

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We were happy to receive your letter today about the application for tax exemption, and are enclosing a copy of our application. We previously submitted this to Fred and he had your legal eagles look it over, then asked us to hold off pending further developments.

Thus we are happy to at last draw near submitting date. We will await your answer, of course.

Sincerely,

Wm. K. Williams, Exec. Dir.

WKW/ck

Thank you for the boquet about the news letter -- additional copies are on the way, and the other state groups are on our regular mailing list.

WKW

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21 August 1956

RECEIVED AUG 22 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In reply to your letter of August 15th, may I say that I believe there is a reasonable chance of getting through the Whitney Foundation, the $1,000.00 to assist Mrs. Tilly's program with the church women. We will let you know when the Board next convenes, some time in September or October.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

CSJ:vlr

file answer

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

This is the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, August 30 and 31, 1956.

Persons present on August 30 were Mrs. James S. Crate, President, Mrs. C. H. Christian, Reverend Kilpatrick, Mr. Carnahan, Reverend Davis of the Board of Directors; and Reverend Bert Miller, Dr. Hutchins of the State Advisory Board and Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council; Reverend Edwin Kloppe, Executive Director, K. F. Holbert, Associate Director and Sam Gibbs, Director of the School Project. On the 31st, those present included all of the above except Mrs. C. H. Christian and Reverend Davis, and in addition, Mrs. Tommie Stroud, Mrs. Idsen, and Dr. Kilgore.

August 30th

Following the opening prayer, a breakdown of our financial position was given by Reverend Kloppe as follows:

> Of the budgeted figure of $3,500.00 required to be raised by SRC, $2,347.75 has been raised, leaving a balance of $1,152.25 to be raised by October 1, 1956.

Dr. Mitchell: Stated, "I wish I knew some way to be easy on you but I cannot since the Fund for the Republic requires that the individual states, each raise their quota, therefore, after October 1, I cannot assist you unless you will have raised $3,500.00 - - -. I can hold the money for you after that date and when you have shown that you have raised the $3,500.00, release the money to you.

Mr. Kloppe: "Fred Smith has given us hope for $200.00 from the AFL-CIO to keep us as consultants on the 'Motel Situation'"

Mr. Bert Miller: Pointed out that we have received contributions in the form of goods and services such as printing and mimeographing from the AFL-CIO and the Texas Council of Churches, which based on a conservative estimate of their worth, could be credited on the balance to be raised.

Dr. Mitchell: Stated that when this estimate reached Fred Routh of SRC he would take up the matter with Mr. Routh and could possibly give some credit for such goods and services. He further advised that SRC will have available the sum of $10,000.00 for the TCRR this coming year for personal services but not for telegrams, telephones, office rent, etc., provided that this sum must be evenly allocated between white and Negro personnel.

Mrs. Crate: Thanked Dr. Mitchell for this information and pointed out that he had made possible a $600.00 grant for Sam Gibbs on the School Project.

Mr. Kloppe: Explained that this was possible because from February 1, 1956 until May 15, 1956, Mr. Southerland was not on the payroll and he was on one-half salary. He then inquired of Dr. Mitchell the amount each state organization would have to raise in the coming year.

Dr. Mitchell: Replied that the Fund for the Republic is requiring that each state organization raise $6,500.00 the coming year without any means of enforcing this requirement except that on failure to raise this amount it would be doubtful that any assistance would be given in the fourth year of the program. That the Board of SRC is asking for three additional years of support on the basis of $7,500.00 per state for three years and that such figure appeared to them to be a reasonable request. So that it appears that the state programs are safe for the coming third year.

Mrs. Crate: Outlined a plan whereby Mr. Charles A. Shaw has agreed to spearhead a fund-raising drive during the month of September to raise $2,000.00 to be divided between SRC and the TCRR and that Dr. Mitchell has graciously agreed to come to Texas to aid in this effort.

Mr. Kloppe: and Mr. Gibbs reported on the progress of the School Project that following the June meeting in Waco, press releases were prepared for distribution over the major wire services as this was an obvious way to prod school administrators and school boards into taking action in solving the problems of integration in their respective districts; he pointed out that a study of the reports from the 1,857 school districts in Texas disclosed by a process of comparison that at least 98 school districts had begun the process of integration, that is, page 2 of these reports shows the school levels of each district, elementary, junior and senior high schools. Page 7 shows the courses or curriculum offered to each race in each district-- page 9 shows the Negro enrollment and page 8, the white enrollment, thus by comparing the courses offered to each race and the total enrollment, it was possible to deduce the extent, if any, of integration in each district and by following up such deductions with letters of inquiry to the districts, it was determined in at least one district, integration had begun without any publicity.

Mr. Gibbs: Continuing the report stated that the first draft of the manuscript had not been mailed out to the Board Members prior to the August meeting as promised at the Waco meeting because of the delay in getting organized and the delay in securing information from school board members, and the restriction on travel. He then distributed copies of the first draft of Texas Schools In Transition including Foreward and a brief sketch of the historical background of desegregation in Texas.

Dr. Mitchell: Commented on the Foreward by telling of a speech that he heard his father make twenty years ago. In that speech his father pointed out in the period from the founding of our Country, the State of Virginia held the leadership of the South. That from 1820 until 1865 South Carolina assumed leadership of the South. That in the period 1875 until 1885 Georgia, with the inspiration of Henry Grady of the Atlanta Constitution, provided the leadership for the South and that from 1885 until recent years that leadership rested in North Carolina because of its development of new roads, public education and public facilities but that its state government having been weak and soured the buzzard of southern leadership has flown away and I suggest it will light again where -- clearly it will rest upon that state that proves it has the solution to the problems of race relations.

> Might I suggest that the eagle of leadership for the South might come to light on Texas and that the disclosure to the rest of the South that in Texas there are three, not two, major groups that have been successfully included in the progress of the state and that the principle be recommended to the rest of the South of voluntary cooperation between the segments of its population will lead to a peaceful adjustment on a community basis if white and Negro people will meet together in equal human dignity, the adjustment can be made. He suggested further that in Texas, "You have a beginning; You have got hold of the essential trick. Continue to apply it and you have the leadership of the South." He further illustrated this point by telling of his efforts to relieve the fears of a leading Jewish woman of her community in New Orleans who had persuaded herself that she had to persuade everyone in New Orleans of the rightousness of desegregation, by simply telling her of the reply of Mr. Sobberloff of the United States Justice Department to a query of a member of the Supreme Court in the last hearing on the segregation cases when asked if it would not be necessary for the majority of the people in the individual communities to be convinced of the desirability of effecting desegregation, Mr. Soberloff replied, "Your Honor, I have not supposed that the enforcement of a civil right depended on a public opinion poll." Therefore he said to this community leader, that if some few white and Negro persons of good will in each community will meet, plan, and decide on a course of action, the problem can be solved.

The meeting adjourned for lunch at the University Commons. Among the topics discussed at lunch was the Consultants Plan devised by Dr. Parrish of SRC whereby some states use a white Executive Director and a team of consultants throughout the State who have developed local influence. Following lunch it was decided that we adjourn until Friday morning the 31st, since there would be more Board Members in attendance.

Friday, August 31st

Following the opening prayer by Reverend Kloppe, the financial status of the Commission was again discussed by Reverend Kloppe and Dr. Mitchell with the conclusion being that the sum of $1,152.25 must be raised by October 1, 1956 and that the Fund for the Republic as stipulated that each state group was to raise $2,500.00 in the first year of assistance, $3,500.00 in the second year of assistance and $6,500.00 in the third year of assistance. He also commented on the off practice previously observed of with-holding payment of subscriptions to New South and using such funds to sustain local operations, terming this a particularly vicious and offensive practice. He cautioned against its subsequent repitition.

Mr. Kloppe: Indicated that we now have a list of Texas subscribers and that a Mrs. Lewis is available for the position as secretary. In response to a query from Dr. Kilgore, Mr. Kloppe explained that Mrs. Lewis received her secretarial training from the People's Business College and has considerable experience in allied type employment.

Reverend Kilpatrick: Requested permission to send the pamphlet previously printed by the Texas Council of Churches speaking on the subject of integration to all of the ministers of the Mansfield Churches. Permission was granted by those in attendance at the meeting.

Following the report by Mr. Gibbs on the progress of the School Project, essentially the same as detailed by Mr. Gibbs on Thursday, Dr. Mitchell explained the alternative system for the use of SRC grants by the state organizations in terms of personnel. This system devised by Dr. C. H. Parrish is designed to give wider coverage geographically since it is much wiser to spot six, eight, or a dozen people throughout the State as Consultants for the State organization using as many Negro persons occupying responsible positions as possible. That this plan is being used all over Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Florida, and that several other states are going to pick it up. In response to a question on the method of financing the payment of such Consultants, Dr. Mitchell stated that the TCRR could take Mr. Holbert off the payroll and pay the Consultants with his salary although he could be designated as a Consultant.

Following lunch, on motion made, the Board decided to abolish the position of Associate Director as of the 30th day of September, 1956 and therefore use the Consultants Plan with Mr. Holbert serving as one of the Consultants, for no more than three days per month at the rate of $20.00 per day with travel allowance at 6¢ per mile.

It was also voted by the Board, on motion made, that all press releases in the future be cleared with the President.

The closing period of the meeting was given over to a discussion of the completion of the Texas Schools and Transition Project and a committee was appointed to investigate the cost of printing the pamphlet. The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,

K. F. Holbert, Acting Secretary

RECEIVED SEP 17 1956

KENNETH F. HOLBERT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
2531 FOREST AVENUE
DALLAS 15, TEXAS
HAMILTON 8-4466

SEPTEMBER 11, 1956

FBR's Business

DR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR DR. MITCHELL:

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND A COPY OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS BOARD WHICH YOU ATTENDED ON AUGUST 30TH AND 31ST.

MAY I ALSO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF DR. DARNALL'S PAPER "FREEDOM AS A WAY OF LIFE".

RESPECTFULLY,

Kenneth F. Holbert
KENNETH F. HOLBERT

KFH:B
ENCL: MINUTES TCRR

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

September 14, 1956

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

RECEIVED SEP 17 1956

FBR to handle

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are trying to work out a budget (tentative) for next year. There is one matter I don't understand.

Your earlier letter to Mr. Perry saying that our quota had been reduced to $2,000 for this year, also noted that $1,500 would be made available for our office secretary. I have nothing at hand which tells me how or when this $1,500 will arrive for our secretary next year. Will one/twenty-fourth of that amount be mailed direct to the person each payday while we make up the balance with another check each payday?

I wish someone could tell me what system will be followed so that can be reflected in the financial information which is being prepared for our Directors meeting September 22.

We would like to have someone from SRC with us at that time but I know you are having an important meeting.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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RECEIVED SEP 20 1956

September 18, 1956

rec'd
GA

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is written in part to correct an error in my letter of September 14. I mistakenly suggested that SRC was to provide $1,500 for our office secretary. That was in error. The figure should have been $1,000. I understand that SRC will provide $1,500 for Consultants.

My basic question of how and when the money for the office secretary will be sent, still stands. I also wonder what division will be made in the payment of social security for this person. We must of course, withhold Kentucky Income Tax on that portion of salary paid from Kentucky.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

RECEIVED SEP 20 1956

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

September 19, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Yesterday I talked with Fred about the unused money still in the S. R. C. treasury which has been ear-marked for our Virginia Council. Mrs. Alexander tells me that around $1500 should still be there on October 1, and I understand that under present rules this cannot be transferred to the coming year 1956-57. Fred told me that you are to have a committee meeting this week at which this general policy may come up for discussion. Several of our Council leaders here discussed it seriously yesterday afternoon. In view of our local needs and the fact that our Virginia Council suffered the disadvantage of not getting started until well into the second year of the total program, they feel that if there is any possible way of getting this $1500 released to us for work in Virginia it would be not simply a tremendous help to us in the present emergency but a statesmanlike move on the part of the Southern Regional Council.

Though we haven't given you too many of the details lately, you know what the Virginia situation is like. Many people seem to get more upset and psychotic with each passing day. Our Legislature might well be the twin brother of the one in Mississippi or Alabama. A number of bills are now before the General Assembly which, if enacted into law, would doubtless frighten away a good many people who might otherwise have the courage to support us and join the Council. The chances are that certain sizable contributions, which might have come to the Council in a less fearful period, will be withheld from us because the climate of opinion is what it is today. All of which has contributed to the feeling on the part of our Board members that it is nothing short of urgent that we be granted every possible dollar from the S. R.C. that might be turned in our direction.

Mr. Paul Williams dropped into the office a few minutes

ago and was telling me about his plans to attend the meeting this Friday. He is a most loyal supporter and has stood by us, as you can imagine he would, in a wonderful way.

In a few days I will get off a batch of clippings about the present dismal proceedings in the Legislature which will give you and Fred and Harold a little better picture of some of the latest developments in our neck of the woods.

Cordially yours,

John H. Marion

JHM:plr

September 20, 1956
(Dictated 9/19/56)

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

You and Fred Routh have brought up the question of possible carry-over into the coming fiscal year of bits of this year's money for a couple of the state organizations. Specifically Tennessee and Virginia. We will have left over at the close of this fiscal year approximately $10,000. I suggest that half of this carry-over be made available to the support of the central office in fiscal 1956-57, and the other half, being specifically $5,000, be available within the discretion of the Executive Director for emergency and special tailor-made assistance in fiscal 1956-57 to this or that state.

The Executive Director would, in this matter, be principally guided by the guidance of the Assistant Directors for State Organizations.

GSM/eab

cc: FBR

RECEIVED OCT 24 1956

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 18, LOUISIANA

BY THIS WILL ALL MEN KNOW

AN ADDRESS

BY

THE REV. WILLIAM J. KENEALY, S. J.
PROFESSOR OF LAW
SCHOOL OF LAW
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

ON THE OCCASION OF

THE RED MASS

ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1956

"By this will all men know that you are my disciples,
if you have love one for another" --- John XIII, 35.

The philosophy of American Democracy is expressed in two immortal documents: the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The two are inseparable. For, although the Declaration of Independence is not part of the organic law of the land, it is in truth the vital spirit and thought of which the Constitution is the operative body and letter. Now the vital spirit and thought of our living philosophy of government and law is epitomized in the familiar words of the Declaration:

> "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

According to this philosophy, government is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. And the end of government is not merely the establishment of order; for order itself is a means, and its end is justice. But justice also is a means, and its end is liberty. Finally, liberty is simply the condition of social life necessary to enable all members of society to cooperate in peace and prosperity, to attain their happiness, to achieve their perfection, and thereby to fulfill their human destiny. Thus, the real end of government is adequately defined as a just and ordered liberty. But the essence of liberty is the free exercise by every human being of the rights proper to human personality and destiny. Wherefore, the prime purpose of government is the protection of the individual in the exercise of his personal rights. Therefore, the crucial test of the value of a government is the measure of its success in protecting the personal rights of its citizens and subjects.

Now the characteristic feature of democratic government, as distinguished from other forms of government, is that it is rule by the majority. But contrary to a popular modern fallacy, true democracy is not a mere matter of form. It is much more than majority rule. Majority rule could be mob rule. Remember a distressed Italian people, flooding the piazzas of Rome, crying "Duce! Duce! Duce!" They cried for a leader and got a demogogue. Remember a bewildered German people, crowding the squares of Berlin, shouting "Heil Hitler!" and voting for Adolph Schicklegruber. They shouted for a fuehrer and elected a tyrant. Who ever received greater majorities than Joseph Stalin? No, there is no magic in mere forms. And mere majority rule is capable of establishing a tyranny as atrocious as that of any Oriental despot. Hence, democracy, as mere majority rule, would be a faceless and spineless philosophy of government and of law.

On the contrary, because the essence of liberty is the freedom to exercise individual and equal personal rights, and because voting majorities are able and quick to vindicate their own rights, true and effective democracy must consist in minority rights under majority rule. But never in history has there been, and never in the future can there be, minority rights under majority rule unless the majority repudiates the blasphemy that numbers make truth, and that might makes right; unless the majority has the intelligence and good will to subordinate will to reason, and to subjugate prejudice to judgment; unless the majority faces and accepts the fact that there is an

objective moral order, within the range of human intelligence and within the capacity of human virtue, to which civil societies and voting majorities are bound in conscience to conform — and upon which the liberty, the peace and happiness of personal, national and international life depend.

The mandatory aspect of the objective moral order is called by philosophers the natural law. In virtue of the natural law, essentially equal human beings are endowed by their Creator with natural rights and obligations, which are inalienable precisely because they are God-given. They are antecedent, therefore, both in logic and in nature, to the formation of civil societies and the casting of majority ballots. They are not bestowed by the beneficence of any state, democratic or otherwise; wherefore the tyranny of any state, democratic or otherwise, cannot destroy them. Rather it is the high moral obligation of all civil societies and all voting majorities to acknowledge their existence, to protect their exercise, and to facilitate their enjoyment by the construction and maintenance of a civil code of laws which embraces, complements and applies the principles of the natural law to civic life.

In its essence, granted the existence of Almighty God, the natural law is a simple thing. It is man's participation in the eternal law of God. It implies that we know, independently of Lafayette Square, or Baton Rouge, or Washington, or London, or Moscow — or of the Vatican, for that matter — that all human beings, without exception, are the children of God, endowed with immortal souls, destined for eternal life, bound in conscience to pursue that destiny, and possessed of equal and inalienable rights to enable us to do so. It implies that we know, from our God-created nature, that some things help in attaining our destiny and some make it more difficult; that some actions and some institutions are right, and some wrong, regardless of material consequences. It implies that human governments and laws are instituted and administered by us to safeguard the personal rights of every single member of the brotherhood of men, so that each and all of us may attain, in human dignity, the divine destiny decreed by the One Good God Who is the loving Father of us all.

Thus, the philosophy of the natural law provides a rational and spiritual basis for our civil rights and liberties. It gives an adequate reason for the essential equality of all men. It supplies a sufficient measure for the essential dignity of human personality. It tells us why the Chinese coolie is the equal of the Roman cardinal; the Australian bushman, the equal of the European diplomat; the African tribesman, the equal of the American financier: because they and all of us, white and black and red and brown and yellow, have been created by the One God for intimate association with Him in perfect happiness for all eternity. Such is the glorious destiny which measures the essential dignity of every man. Such is the common destiny which explains the essential equality of every man; an essential equality which makes rather ridiculous the pride and prejudice based on our accidental and temporary differences, be they physical, intellectual, economic, social or racial. Such is the awesome destiny which gives intelligibility to our constitutional principle of freedom and equality; and which demands, not merely decent human freedom and equality, but reverential respect and genuine brotherly love, for every single person on the face of God's earth, regardless of race or creed or color or national origin.

This is the philosophy of the natural law. It is not pietistic pap. It is not sanctimonious sentimentality. It is not the insubstantial mist of wishful theory. It is the only solid soil of human freedom and equality. It is the philosophy upon which this nation was founded and to which this nation, by its most solemn covenants and usages, is dedicated. It is the philosophy upon which we, the people of the United States, did ordain and establish our Federal Constitution. Despite the cynics and secularists in some academic halls, the glory of the American Constitution is that, for the first time in history, a great people formally and expressly made human rights the cornerstone of its political structure — and did so in a solemn profession of politico-religious faith. There should be peace in our minds and joy in our hearts; because what a man is before God, that he is before the Constitution of the country we love.

But ideals must be put to work. General principles alone do not decide particular cases. Neither a philosophy nor a constitution is self-executing. A constitution needs legislative implementation, executive enforcement, and judicial interpretation; moreover, from time to time, it may need substantial change. To provide for substantial change, we did ordain and establish Article V of the Constitution, defining the only lawful process of constitutional amendment. To provide for judicial interpretation, we did ordain and establish Article III of the Constitution, creating one Supreme Court, conferring upon it alone final judicial power to decide all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and the Amendments thereto. Wherefore, subject only to the lawful process of constitutional amendment, the prevailing decisions of the Supreme Court are the authoritative interpretations of the supreme law of the land. As such, they command our loyal obedience. As such, they are binding upon all private citizens and public agencies in these United States. For American liberty is not lawless license; it is the responsible liberty of free men living under God and the law.

I have said the "prevailing" decisions of the Supreme Court because, with all proper deference to the principle of stare decisis, the very nature of the judicial process postulates the reversal of a prior judicial precedent whenever, in the best judgment of the Court, such a reversal is necessary to correct previous error, or to interpret more accurately the meaning, and to apply more effectively the purpose, of constitutional provisions. Reversal of a judicial precedent may be necessitated extrinsically, by the impact of changing political, economic, technological or social conditions in a complex and dynamic society; or intrinsically, by the evolution of a clearer understanding and deeper appreciation of the moral and social values already implicit in the constitutional provisions themselves. This will always be true, I submit, at least until such time as society ceases to grow, knowledge ceases to advance, and the Supreme Court becomes infallible — quod Deus avertat!

The reversal of the 1896 "separate but equal" doctrine of Plessy v Ferguson, by the 1954 decisions in Brown v The Board of Education and Bolling v Sharpe, was principally owing, it seems to me, to the evolution of a clearer understanding and a deeper appreciation of the moral and social values which were always implicit in the equal protection clause of the XIVth, and the due process clause of the Vth, Amendments. But whatever be the explanation, this much is certain: that in the Brown and Bolling decisions the Supreme Court we established, exercising the powers we conferred, interpreting the Constitution we ordained, enuntiated its authoritative interpretation of constitutional freedom and equality and applied the same to the difficult problem of racial segregation. The segregation decisions are binding,

therefore, on all private persons and public agencies; but, a fortiori, they command the loyal obedience of those of us who are honored and privileged, as members of the bench and bar, to be the officers and the agents of the courts in administering justice and preserving liberty under the supreme law of the land. Ours is not merely the obligations of citizenship; ours is also a sacred responsibility of leadership. To defend the majesty of the law is our professional honor. To this exalted task we are solemnly sworn and dedicated. That we may the more perfectly discharge our professional responsibility, we are gathered here this morning in sincere and humble supplication of God's blessing.

I do not wish to imply, of course, that our obligation of loyal obedience to the Supreme Court precludes adverse criticism of its decisions. Certainly, I do not wish to insinuate that all those who disagree with the Court are necessarily members, hooded or otherwise, of the Ku Klux Klan; any more than all those who agree with the Court are necessarily members, underground or otherwise, of the Communish Party! For freedom of speech is a constitutional liberty. The Supreme Court itself is its vigorous champion. Justices of the Court frequently have been the Court's severest critics. Many men of good will, however, are greatly perplexed by the merits of the segregation problem, and profoundly disturbed by the violence of the controversy it has aroused. Without question, there is an alarming danger in the current controversy. That danger, however, does not arise from freedom of speech, but rather from a grave threat to its exercise. That threat, as it becomes daily more evident, consists in the ominous climate of fear, produced by intemperate partisanship and unrestrained passion, and penetrating into the home, the office, the shop, the school, the store, the club, the playground, and even the church. The fear, I mean, in the hearts of many citizens, and not a few of the legal profession, who have honest and reasoned opinions about segregation, but who are afraid or hesitant to express them, lest they or their families suffer unjust political, economic, professional or social reprisals. I sympathize sincerely with their fear; but I admire all the more those who have had the fortitude to speak and the courage to stand up and be counted. The success of the democratic process is predicated upon intelligent conviction courageously expressed.

The obligation of loyal obedience to the Supreme Court does not preclude, of course, honest and reasonable efforts to reverse its decisions by the lawful process of constitutional amendment defined in Article V of the Constitution. But it does preclude the employment of tactics of evasion and defiance, based on obsolete and unconstitutional theories of interposition and nullification. Where, for instance, is the loyal obedience of the lawyer who would counsel, encourage, persuade or incite his fellow citizens to violate the supreme law of the land? Where is the loyal obedience of the lawyer who would lend the skill of his draftsmanship and advocacy to the enactment of a statute, which he knows to be unconstitutional, and which provides criminal penalties against citizens who desire to respect the supreme law of the land? Where is the loyal obedience, or even the elemental sense of self-respect, in the lawyer-legislator who would knowingly lobby and vote for such a statute, and then cynically explain to one of his minority constituents, "Oh well, it's unconstitutional anyway!"? When such things happen, and they do happen, why should we be surprised at the evidently growing disrespect and distrust, not merely for the legal profession, but for the law itself? The law is a majestic structure of principles. The legal profession is their sworn guardian. Neither the law nor the profession nor the public, for whom both

exist, is well served by the lawyer who stands by, alerted to pressure, ready, able and willing to jettison principle for selfish and cowardly expediency.

Subject always to the obligations of loyal obedience to the Supreme Court, to the requirements of constitutional procedure, and to the fairness and courtesy of civilized debate, by all means let us exercise, without fear or favor, the constitutional right of free and open speech on this controversial issue of compulsory segregation. It would be a substantial public service if the legal profession, in appreciable numbers, would assume its traditional role of leadership in public affairs, by demonstrating the way of calm and dispassionate, and therefore fruitful, controversy. It would clear the air of public fear and create a healthy climate of discussion, if members of the bar could dissuade the misguided and discourage the malicious from the reckless use of insulting epithets and the irresponsible imputation of improper motives — which run the gamut, apparently, from trivia to treason. A really free, truly fair, and calmly intellectual discussion on the merits of the issue is demanded by the grave importance of the fundamental principles involved, and by the enormous impact of compulsory segregation on the daily lives of millions of our fellow American citizens. It is my confident belief that such a discussion would lead to agreement on the basis and meaning of the fundamental principles involved; and it would be my hope that such agreement on principles would eventually lead the majority of the legal profession, at least, to concur with the United States Supreme Court that compulsory segregation is completely incompatible with the fundamental constitutional principles which support our proud American way of life. Surely, the realization and perfection of that way of life is our common purpose.

The fundamental principles of the natural law, which I have attempted to outline in the beginning of these remarks, are obviously incompatible with compulsory segregation unless: the Negro is not a man; or, if he is a man, then an essentially inferior man; or, if he is not an essentially inferior man, then an accidentally inferior man, whose accidental inferiorities unfit him, as a Negro, for free association with the allegedly superior white man. At this point I feel constrained to beg the considerate indulgence of the Negroes present for the mention of these hypotheses, every one of which is absolutely and demonstrably false.

Human knowledge, it seems to me, has advanced to the point where the burden of proving the alleged inferiorities of the Negro is upon those who assert them. That the Negro is a man, essentially equal to the white man, is a clear and certain truth, objectively demonstrated by philosophical argumentation, experimentally verified by scientific investigation, and universally accepted by the common consent of mature and civilized society. That the Negro is not an accidentally inferior man whose accidental inferiorities unfit him, as a Negro, for free association with the allegedly superior white man, is also an objective certainty, established by philosophical considerations of his nature and destiny; corroborated by the overwhelming evidence of the anthropological, biological, psychological and sociological sciences; and conceded by the vast majority of thoughtful men the world over. It has been argued to the contrary, however, that the Negro is inferior to the white man in his standards of health, intelligence, culture and morality; and, therefore, the compulsory segregation of the Negro is a reasonable exercise of the police power of the state.

The first answer to this argument, of course, is that compulsory segregation is not based on any standards of health, intelligence, culture or morality, but simply and solely on race. The Negro of robust health, refined intelligence, gentle culture and heroic virtue must still sit in the back of the bus; while the most diseased, stupid, uncouth and immoral white man must ride in front. The second answer to this argument is that the statistics, offered in its support, do not prove what they purport to prove. The statistics do show that many Negroes are in fact less healthy, less intelligent, and less law-abiding than many white men. But the statistics do not prove that the Negro, as a Negro, has a lesser potential for health, a lower aptitude for education, or a smaller capacity for virtue than the white man who lives in a similar environment. The statistics do show that many Negroes are in fact handicapped severely in reducing their potential to actuality, their aptitude to achievement, their capacity to fulfillment by the sub-standard physical, economic, educational and social environment in which they are compelled to live. Compulsory segregation is the most extreme method employed by racial discrimination to force the Negro to live in the sub-standard environment which it has created. Ironically, the statistics offered in support of segregation constitute powerful evidence against it. Surely, it is a cruel and cynical logic which argues for segregation from the very evils it has produced.

By their fruits you shall know them. Compulsory segregation is the bitterest fruit of so-called "racial supremacy", an obsolete and exploded doctrine which is false in theory and vicious in practice. It is not without significance that two of the most prominent antagonists of the Supreme Court, both governors of sovereign states, in arguing recently for segregation, one in a national magazine and the other on a national television program, made use of the expression "mongrelization of the race." How could such an expression, with its degrading canine implication, escape the lips of anyone who sincerely believes that human beings, as human beings, are possessed of personal dignity, entitled to reverential respect, and deserving of brotherly love? How far can emotion displace reason? What price the pride of "racial supremacy"?

Some there are, who disavow the racial supremacy nonsense, but argue, nevertheless, that compulsory segregation is not "per se" unjust or uncharitable; and, therefore, the old "separate but equal" doctrine is still a reasonable exercise of the police powers of the state. The first answer to this argument, of course, is that the "separate but equal" facilities of Plessy v Ferguson never were, are not now, and — inview of the tragic experience of the years — never in the future will be, even remotely, "equal". The "per se" argument is an abstraction contemplating itself in a vacuum. It prescinds from the facts of life. It ignores the real problem in its real moral and social context. The facts of life are that compulsory segregation is the product of the mentality of "racial supremacy", a mentality which is still deep and widespread and which, in a vicious psychological circle, draws strength and "respectability" from the legal blessing it received in the "separate but equal" doctrine of Plessy v Ferguson. Separate facilities are "inherently unequal", because the matrix and context of separation is belief in the inequality of the separated. The second answer to the "per se" argument is that, even supposing the contrary-to-fact hypothesis of equal

facilities, compulsory segregation would still be objectively wrong; because it would still be contrary to the natural unity which impels human beings to associate in organized society for their common good; because it would still violate the political and social unity of organized society which is demanded, in both justice and charity, by the essential equality and natural dignity of human personality.

Peripheral to the main issue, but of serious civic importance, is the question of the spiritual damage segregation has done and is still doing to those who force it upon their fellow citizens, both Negro and white. For injustice has a subtle way of reversing its impact, spiritually, from the oppressed to the oppressor. Peripheral also, but of momentous international importance, is the question of the diplomatic damage segregation has done and is still doing to our American aspirations to the moral leadership of the free world. We must practice what we preach. A busy and effective section of Soviet Russia's propaganda machine will collapse if, and when, we decide sincerely and efficaciously, to obey the supreme law of the land as enunciated by the United States Supreme Court.

Members of the bench and bar, the segregation issue constitutes, in my opinion, a formidable challenge to the intellectual vigor, the moral courage, and the genuine patriotism of the legal profession. I have spoken this morning as a member of that profession. Nothing I have said rests upon the premise of revealed religion. But, in conclusion, allow me to add, in my capacity as a Catholic priest, that there is no question whatsoever as to the position of the Catholic Church on the issue of compulsory segregregation.

The position of the Catholic Church has been clearly and courageously stated by His Excellency, the Archbishop of New Orleans. The philosophy of the natural law has always been embraced and elevated by the theology of the Church Universal. The fundamental principle of the essential equality and dignity of every human being, and the essential unity of the entire human race, has been sanctified by the sacrifice of Calvary, illumined by the dawn of Easter, emblazoned by the fires of Pentecost, and heralded to the corners of the earth by the voice of Catholicism — proclaiming our common origin in the First Adam, our common redemption by the Second Adam, and our common sanctification in the Mystical Body of Christ. Popes, archbishops, bishops, dogmatic and moral theologians, the unanimous judgment of the teaching Church is that compulsory segregation is objectively and morally wrong. It is a cancer in the body politic. It is a desecration of Christian civilization. We like to think that God is on the side of our American way of life; but it is true only to the extent that our American way of life is on the side of Him Who said, "I am the way, the truth and the life." In the eyes of God there is neither white nor black nor red nor yellow nor brown; neither Jew nor Gentile nor Barbarian nor Cythian; but all are brothers in Christ Jesus. "By this will all men know that you are my disciples, if you have love one for another."

The City College
CONVENT AVENUE AND 139TH STREET
NEW YORK 31, N.Y.

INSTITUTE OF FILM TECHNIQUES
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

October 18, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 2 2 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Kack is with me (he has been for a week and a half) and I'm beginning to see daylight. This makes plain why I have been so long in responding to your kind efforts towards putting my name on the roster for the Cosmos Club. Yes I would be interested in becoming an out of town member, as I expect to be moving between New York and the Capitol almost as often as when we lived on Biltmore Street. I believe that the Club has some reciprocal arrangement with the University Club here in New York? Pete Hudgins suggested this when I saw him a little while ago.

The news of your possible sojurn in Uganda is really exciting. Hope you can make it and can take a camera with you.

Come by to see us when you're up this way. Our New Rochelle house is nothing like so grand as Lullwater Road, but it will serve. Our best to Alice and the girls.

Cordially,

George

George C. Stoney
Director

P.S. The New Rochelle address is 66 French Ridge and the phone is NR 2-0814

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

UNIVERSITY 6-5471

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 18, LOUISIANA

OCTOBER 19, 1956

MR. GEORGE MITCHELL
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUDUBON AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED OCT 23 1956

DEAR GEORGE,

UNDER SEPARATE COVER, I AM SENDING YOU A COPY OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY FATHER WILLIAM J. KENEALY, S. J. FORMERLY DEAN OF BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL FOR SIXTEEN YEARS AND NOW ON OUR LAW SCHOOL FACULTY HERE AT LOYOLA. I KNOW YOU WILL FIND THIS ADDRESS AN INSPIRING DEFENSE OF THE THINGS TRULY CHRISTIAN AND TRULY AMERICAN. YOU CAN MAKE WHATEVER USE YOU WISH OF THIS ADDRESS.

I NEED NOT TELL YOU THAT FATHER KENEALY CREATED A SENSATION SCARCELY PARALLELED IN THE LEGAL CIRCLES OF THIS AREA. AND BY NOW THE INFLUENCE OF THIS STIRRING MESSAGE HAS GONE FAR BEYOND EVEN THE LIMITS OF THE SOUTH. IF YOU WISH ANY ADDITIONAL COPIES, JUST LET ME KNOW AND I WILL BE HAPPY TO SUPPLY THEM.

GOD BLESS YOU ALWAYS.

SINCERELY IN CHRIST,

L. J. Twomey, S.J.

L. J. TWOMEY, S. J.
DIRECTOR

LJT:BH

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 22, 1956

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RECEIVED OCT 24 1956

Dr. George Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have filed an application with the Committee on International Exchange of Persons of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils. I took the liberty of using your name as reference. In all probability, the director of the Committee on International Exchange of Persons will be getting in touch with you about my application within a reasonable period of time.

I indicated that I was interested in going to Nigeria and British East Africa, possibly during the school year 1957-1958. I would go as a lecturer and would be attached to one of the universities in the countries in which I will visit.

I definitely plan to attend the Williamburg meeting in November.

With every kind wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

Brazeal

B. R. Brazeal
Dean

BRB:h

9 East 38th Street, Room 801
New York 16, New York
Murray Hill 5-1606

October 26, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec.Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED OCT 29 1956

Dear George:

Thanks very much for your note of October 23. I am very pleased that you will serve as Chairman of the Committee on Local Community Organization and I hope that you will be able to have a meeting of the Committee in sufficient time so that a report with recommendations can be presented to the full group at the November 20th meeting.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Arnie

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RB

HARTWICK COLLEGE
ONEONTA, NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

November 1, 1956

RECEIVED NOV 3 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I thought you might be interested in having the two enclosed pictures commenorating your visit to the workshop on human relations at the Penn State University this summer.

No long ago I was in Pennsylvania on the program of teachers' institutes and found one of our workshoppers in the audience. He spoke of the fine experiences of the workshop and particularly your visit.

I follow the doings of your Council with great interest in the New York Times and through your publications, The New South. I know that the Southern Regional Council is one of the strong forces for decent and democratic consideration of the problems that face the South and indeed the country.

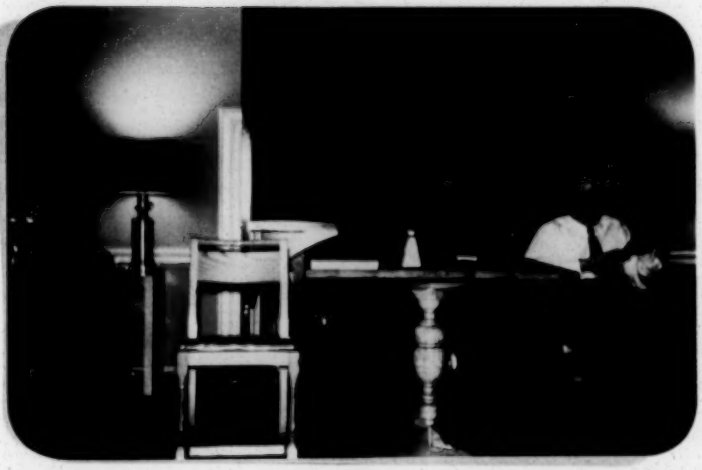
Warmest regards to you and others on your staff.

Sincerely,

Miller

M. A. F. Ritchie
President

MAFR:b
encl.



November 7, 1956

Mr. Arnold Aronson
Secretary
National Community Relations Advisory Council
Nine East Thirty-Eighth Street
Room 801
New York 16, New York

Dear Arnie:

Our meeting at Tuskegee October 24-25, of which some account has been sent you, made a couple of specific referrals to the coordinating program of which you are secretary.

I now make formal reference of these items to your group. We at the Tuskegee meeting thought that your group of agencies should take up and push through the matter of concerted work with the mass media.

We referred to your group for discussion and possible action the matter raised in a question before us as question 3, as follows: "Would it be possible to mobilize greater support among the churches and other groups if they concentrated on a minimum program of: (a) obedience to law and order and opposition to mob violence, (b) support of the public schools and opposition to the interposition movement, and (c) opposition to the Klan and White Citizens Council groups?"

As of interest to your group, I state that the agencies which came together at Tuskegee undertook to meet again in approximately three months.

[Any measures of interchange that can be facilitated for the two groups would be handled between this office and your office.] 4/7

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: HCF

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November 9, 1956

RECEIVED NOV 14 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of November 7 directed to the agencies represented at the Tuskegee meeting, October 24-25, 1956.

First, I would like to express my appreciation for the opportunity I had to attend the conference. I sincerely hope that the influence of the agencies represented at the meeting will result in an improvement in the relationship in the Southern Region.

I have written to our local representative in Miami relative to the possibility of his working with Seymour Samet, of the American Jewish Committee. I have also written to Mr. Samet in reply to his request for information relative to our participation in the Miami area. I am sure that our Miami representative will cooperate with Mr. Samet in every way possible.

I expect to make a personal visit to Miami sometime in the near future and will arrange to confer with Mr. Samet and our local representative regarding further cooperation between the two agencies.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Alston

Harry L. Alston, Director
Southern Field Division

HLA/m

9 East 38th Street, Room 801
New York 16, New York
Murray Hill 5-1606

November 12, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec.Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED NOV 15 1956

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter of November 7th. Unfortunately, I never received any report of the Tuskegee meeting and am therefore somewhat in the dark regarding some of the items to which you refer. However, on the basis of my conversation with Harold Fleming, it seems to me as though the recommendations of the Tuskegee meeting are very much in line with what we are seeking and I feel certain that Harold's report to the November 20th meeting will be very well received.

It is my impression that the group that met in Tuskegee and the one that is meeting on the 20th are in fact, one and the same group. The meeting here is seeking to bring about a greater measure of inter-agency cooperation on the national level and your meeting, as I understand it, seeks the same result among the staffs of these same organizations on a regional and local basis. The two processes are interrelated and complementary. A continuing exchange between us, will, I am certain, be mutually helpful.

Sorry you can't be with us on the 20th. Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Arnie

AA:RB

Arnold Aronson

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

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TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
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W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

NOVEMBER 14, 1956

TO: AGENCIES REPRESENTED AT TUSKEGEE MEETING, OCTOBER, 1956

FROM: B. TARTT BELL

RECEIVED NOV 16 1956

SUBJECT: FOLLOW-THROUGH OF TUSKEGEE

This past Sunday afternoon and evening we put together a group of wise people from five or six places in the state and put to them the question of selecting a North Carolina city for a "saturation" effort. The idea very much appealed to the group but there were some uncertainties about which place should be selected. Durham, Greensboro, and Winston Salem are very much in the running.

As a further follow-through of Tuskegee, we have taken the initiative to plan a meeting on November 26 for agency staff representatives in North Carolina. A decision about selection probably can be made by this group.

We would be glad to have any regional or national agency representatives meet with us if you happen to be in this area at the time. The meeting will probably begin with lunch on the 26th, and will be held in Greensboro. Let me know if any of you can join us.

BTB:as

cc: RHA
FBR
HCF

December 17, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

In addition to the lesser figures which came through from Mr. Shaw there was a delayed action one, in the person of one of Mr. Shaw's friends who sent in $500! Ever honest as I am, here I send you on your $250.

Good luck!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

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705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE 2-6780

November 21, 1956

Mr. Franz Daniel
Assistant Director of Organization
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Franz:

This is to inform you that I submitted my resignation as a member of the Executive Committee of Southern Regional Council, Inc. at the Annual Board meeting in Williamsburg on November 14th.

As you were previously informed, my term of office expired on that date. I consulted Dr. George Mitchell about the best way of terminating my membership on the Executive Committee as inconspiciously as possible, and had dinner with two members of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee had not known of my intention to resign and my name was on the list for re-election. A problem was presented in selecting a successor from the labor movement, because the By-Laws of SRC require that a member of the Executive Committee must first be a member of the Board of Directors -- only members of the Board of Directors are eligible for election to the Nine-man Executive Committee.

I was surprised to find we had no other labor man on the Board of Directors. Anyway, the Nominating Committee felt my name would have to be proposed for re-election, in spite of my protests, in order to pave the way legally for later selection of an Executive Committee member from organized labor to take my place. This was done and I was re-elected, but promptly resigned.

There is still some question as to the legality of this action taken, but a motion was passed by the Board following my resignation to empower the Executive Committee to later name a person from organized labor to replace me on the SRC Executive Committee. In other words, an opening now exists on the Board of Directors which will be filled only with a man from organized labor, and once this selection is made, he can be elected to the Executive

Committee. You will probably be getting a letter from Dr. Mitchell asking for your recommendations.

Fraternally yours,

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:llr
oeiu 144 afl-cio

CC: Dr. George Mitchell

COPY

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November 28, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED NOV 30 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The enclosed list of Southern Regional Council State Organizations was sent to us last year in order that we might send them a copy of our 35th Annual Report.

Mr. Alfred Kramer, National Council of ~~the~~ Churches suggests that you would be able to supply me with an up-to-date list for mailing our 36th Annual Report.

Sincerely yours,

Margret R. Bloomer

Margret R. Bloomer
Administrative Assistant

Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

JOHN H. WHEELER
PRESIDENT

November 29, 1956

RECEIVED NOV 30 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am late sending this letter to you because I had hoped to be able to write a longer one expressing fully my regret that you are leaving the Council on January 1.

Since you took over the work in Atlanta your name has been synonymous with that of the Council and I am sure that throughout the nation and particularly in the south, it is going to be difficult for most people to realize that you are no longer connected with a work which you have guided to a place of importance in the field of human relations.

We are encouraged, however, by the fact that you have been able to attract competent persons to your staff and to inspire them to dedicate themselves to carry on the work of the Council. In my opinion, this reflects more than anything else could, the effectiveness of your leadership.

With best wishes for success and happiness in your new undertaking and with appreciation for your unselfish service to mankind, I am

Sincerely yours,

John H. Wheeler

J. H. Wheeler

JHW/p

I shall send some money for the council before December 31st.

JHW.

from the desk of J. H. WHEELER

From the Desk of
HOWARD KESTER

December 9, 1956

Dear George:

As per the attached letter we are definitely on the road to launching the southwide consultation on integration, and we hope you can give us your backing. Due to a slight mix-up we are late in getting the announcement of the next meeting out, but there will be more of the same in January and following. Your people in Nashville are working with us, and a few others have indicated their intention to help. We'd like to have you for the meeting in Nashville on the 17th. inst. but if you can't make it now, we'll count on you for another time. Regards

"Buck" Kester

Printing Number
NEWS — 4101

RECEIVED DEC 12 1956

December 7, 1956

Dear George Mitchell:

Some months ago I wrote you about the Fellowship's concern to secure your interest, support, and participation in a Southwide consultation on integration to be held some time this spring.

Following months of consultation with folk all across the South, and especially with mutual friends in Nashville, I am glad to be able to advise you that we have finally succeeded in getting the idea off the ground and that we have the enthusiastic support of a broadly representative group of Nashvillians for the consultation.

In numerous meetings with individuals and groups in Nashville during September, October and November, and at a preliminary meeting on November 23, the idea of the consultation was thoroughly explored, and in keeping with the sense of the meeting, Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention was elected Chairman of the Planning Committee, and Dr. Roger Shinn of the Vanderbilt School of Religion, Chairman of the Policy and Procedural Committee.

We want very much to make the consultation as broadly representative of the various church, church-related and other organizations concerned with integration, as well as other problems affecting the common welfare, as possible. With a view to securing this sort of representation and sponsorship, I am writing on behalf of Drs. Miller and Shinn to invite you to attend a meeting of the Planning Committee at the Methodist Board of Education Cafeteria in Nashville on Monday, December 17 at 12:00. Let me hasten to say that while we have made a necessary beginning by setting up a sponsoring group, we have made no basic decisions regarding the nature of the consultation and hence you will be in "on the ground floor".

Unfortunately, we are unable at this time to offer to pay your transportation; a situation which we believe will soon be remedied, but understanding the great possibilities in such a meeting, we hope that you will find it possible to attend. If you cannot come to the meeting, perhaps you could name some person in Nashville to represent you: we would, of course, prefer to have you.

Finally let me apologize for the lateness of this letter and also for my inability to write you a personal letter. Please drop me a word in care of Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Kester

Howard Kester.

For your information —

RECEIVED DEC 12 1956

Black Mountain, North Carolina
December 7, 1956

Dear

This is to remind you of the meeting of the Planning Committee for the Southwide consultation on integration which is to be held on Monday, December 17, in the west dining room of the Methodist Board of Education Cafeteria at 12:00 P.M.

At this meeting, we anticipate the presence of several additional persons representing various organizations and groups, to help us in our thinking and planning. In addition to receiving the report from Dr. Roger Shinn and the committee working with him, we hope very much that our minds may be sufficiently united on the general purposes of the consultation as to enable us to make the initial and basix decisions so that we may proceed without further delay in the actual promotion of the consultation.

I wish I might share with you a few of the letters regarding the consultation which have crossed my desk within the past week, but one will perhaps suffice to indicate how deep and widespread is the interest. From Ninety Six, South Carolina (of Revolutionary War fame) a country parson, whose means are severely limited, sent us a check for a hundred dollars saying, "I want to cast my small vote for the Southwide Rally....to help keep us all from being driven to cover."

Prior to the meeting on the 17th, I hope to be able to place an agenda in your hands in order that we may proceed promptly to the business at hand.

In the meanwhile, on behalf of Dr. Miller, Dr. Shinn and all those working toward the shaping of the consultation, let me thank you for sharing your time and thoughts with us at the meeting on the 23rd of November, and to express again the hope that you will be on hand for the meeting on December 17.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Kester.

The AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION
YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

Box 218, Route 3
Anchorage, Kentucky
November 21, 1956

Dear George,

Ihear that you are resigning: is it also true that you are goingto live in Scotland? When? Where? Are your daughters going to St. Andrews? And are you going to make a living by renting rooms to us when we come over?

The Humanists are going to have a big convention in London in July and I was hoping my board would send me-- but so far they haven't found the money. I would like to go, and take Charlotte and Harry and stay a month.

Charlotte has enjoyed Morris' proximity tremendously, and I am sorry that closer kin required her presence at Thanksgiving this year so she will not be at Putney tomorrow.

Everyone on The Humanist was especially pleased to have your article as our lead this month. Now that you are leaving your job, you mayhave time to say things, and things you want to get said-- and I hope verymuch some of these reflections will come to our magazine. Please think about this. By next year we may even be able to afford to pay a small remuneration....

With love to everyone in your family, and very best wishes for your future lives. It is wonderful to be a member of the same family as you, and we should all love to see more of your. Affectionately,

PUBLISHERS OF *THE HUMANIST* Priscilla

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

Call JSM –

re: Kestor invite –

1.) Wont pay way –

2.) 7^{45} a.m. EAL – monday – Nashville –
2^{50} ret EAL or 4:50

3.) Question of being worth trouble –

4. Liz didn't wrap it up –

Dr. 3 – 5961

John Hope II
to attend mo
Act. Dir. SRC.
phone 4^{15} Sat. FBR

April 17, 1956

Mr. Howard Kester
The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
Black Mountain, North Carolina

Dear Buck:

I would be all for fetching together the people who have a conscience.

I do hope you can get it done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED APR 16 1956

The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen

". . . To preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captive, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

HOWARD KESTER, *Executive Secretary*
BLACK MOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Eugene Smathers, Chairman
Murray Branch, Vice-Chairman
Lewis E. Everline, Treasurer

April 14, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fellowship, I was authorized to secure your reaction to the idea of holding some time within the next year, a South-wide consultation or conference of Christian men and women who are troubled and concerned over the growing tension arising as a result of the problems associated with integration. The idea for such a gathering arose in part from the Continuation Committee of the Nashville Consultation in January, and from my own conversations with numerous Christian leaders, especially ministers, on a recent trip through the Mid-South.

A number of men with whom I talked felt the need for what might be called a "Christian Rally" - an opportunity for concerned and committed Christians, especially Protestants, who occupy a somewhat middle ground between the two major camps now dividing the people - to provide mutual counsel, support, and fellowship; to try to find some common grounds for the promotion of strategy and program; to give much needed encouragement to those providing a faithful Christian witness in particularly difficult situations and to give us all a sense of togetherness and direction as we seek to provide a creative and prophetic ministry during these troubled times.

The Fellowship feels that if such a meeting were held that it should be a joint undertaking by such denominational and interdenominational groups as might be concerned. The Fellowship would be glad to assume the major responsibility in promoting such a conference provided we had your counsel and support. If such an idea received your endorsement, and that of others to whom I am writing, we would undertake to secure the necessary financial support to underwrite the effort. It is our judgment that if sufficient interest in the idea is made manifest by Southern denominational leaders we can find the necessary funds for so important an undertaking. In the event we secure the necessary funds, we would proceed immediately to call a meeting of those concerned in order to explore together all of the questions relating to such a meeting. Let me hasten to add that we do not now expect you to commit your church denomination or organization. We are merely concerned to secure your reaction to the general idea and to know whether we could count on you to work with other Christian leaders in promoting such a conference.

I expect to leave for New York about April 20, where, if there is sufficient interest in holding this conference, I hope to find the necessary funds for it. I would therefore greatly appreciate having some word from you at your earliest convenience.

I might add here that some of us feel that such a meeting would have to be on a highly selective basis, perhaps by invitation and that therefore as much as a year would be required in working it up so as to include the people who could make it really effective and significant. My own personal feeling is that such a meeting, if wisely directed and widely shared in, could be epochal from the Christian point of view.

I hope you will write me fully as soon as possible; if there are any questions that I can answer by all means write me.

I send warmest personal greetings and all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Bud

Howard Kester.

George, would greatly appreciate your reaction to the above, tho I know you don't think much of conferences in general - Best regards

B

Dr. Mitchell Realizes Dream of Many Years

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, has retired and will carry out a dream he has nursed since his days as a Rhodes Scholar. He will go to a small town, picked out many years ago in the Scottish highlands, and there spend the rest of his years. Except, of course, for travel.

Dr. Mitchell, who was born in Richmond, Va., is the son of Samuel Chiles Mitchell, a noted Southern historian who also served as president of the University of South Carolina and of the University of Delaware. Dr. Mitchell himself is widely regarded as one of the nation's foremost authorities on race problems in the South in their broadest aspects, social, educational and economic.

The Southern Regional Council is composed of clergymen of all faiths, business men, labor leaders and representatives of the professions in 12 Southern states. Under Dr. Mitchell's direction the council earned a reputation for sound, constructive research and publication of factual material.

In 1953 the Catholic Committee of the South gave him its annual award.

The Southern Regional Council has no connection, direct or indirect, with the late Southern Conference for Human Welfare which, after an honest start, was taken over by extremists. Because of the similarity of names, critics have sometimes charged the Southern Regional Council was the successor to the other. It is not.

We wish Dr. Mitchell and his family a long and and a happy one in Scotland where Dr. Mitchell will catch up on his reading and do a little gardening.

ANNUAL MEETING
of the
SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MARCH 27, 1957
Business Session
10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

PRESIDING: Dr. Dewey M. Duckett

Prayer: Dr. J. A. Bacoats ("Give us courage without folly")

Present: See list pages 3 and 4.

Reports:
Treasurer's and Finance Committee --Mr. J. M. Dabbs

Total receipts, October 1st, to March 26th----	$2891.61	$2891.61
(Bro't forward 1955-56 $500.00)		
(Refund McCain's salary 416.66 August, 1956)		
Disbursements----------	$2575.43	2575.43
Favorable Balance----------	$ 316.18	$ 316.18

Mr. Dabbs reported, as Chairman of Finance Committee, that about 500 letters had been sent out soliciting contributions for the budget.

Average expenditure per month $428.29, including salary of office secretary and subscriptions to New South plus operating expenses.

Membership--Mrs. Spearman in absence of Mr. Suritz
There are 576 members as of this date. This is about 100 increase over last year.

Strategy--Mr. W. E. Solomon
Members of the Committee are the Rev. J. Claude Evans, the Rev. Hawley Lynn, the Rev. Howard McClain, the Rev. T. B. McEachern, and Mr. Solomon.

Two classes of communications, conveying facts, adapted to (1) certain picked people, (2) to the public in general should be prepared and sent out. There was request for suggestions and opinion about policy for publicity in general, and whether there should be more publicity about the S. C. Council on Human Relations. There was mention and discussion of the artical in the News and Courier (of this date) by Mr. W. D. Workman and its effect on the public at large.
Discussion: Mr. Dabbs thinks the organization is strong enough now to stand more publicity and that the issues could be more in the open. There was general agreement. Mr. Blanton thinks the time has come to give more publicity, opposition or no opposition. Public opinion is changing. Growth of membership means growth in strength in the State. More facts should be published to balance the biased reports in news mediums. This organization should be more and more a channel for reliable facts, so it will meet a great need in South Carolina. All over the South we need facts and the discussion of them by the public. "Opposition doesn't keep one from playing the game. It really makes the game." Dr. Bacoats declared that this policy put into practice would reveal a reservoir of goodwill among the people. The right kind of publicity demands research work and careful selection. This might have effect on many who have not made up their minds. Mr. Harris observed, "It is surprising the number of people kindly disposed but not vocal unless they have company. They are scared." Mrs. Stackhouse moved that the policy for publicity be determined by the Strategy committee. Agreed.

Mrs. Spearman stated, in this connection, that Ken Kurtz, news director of WIS Radio Station in Columbia had expressed a desire for interviews with members of this group.

Program Committee--The Rev. Hawley Lynn

Suggestions intended to cover present and future content.

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1. Involve many in studies by offering to-the-point data. Especially aimed at influential leaders.
2. Members of the Board and local members keep information moving.
3. Hold educational meetings locally.
4. Cooperate with local chapters of social workers and others.
5. Hold workshops on leadership.
6. Offer information service.
7. Promote democratic action.
8. Help where there are economic reprisals.
9. Create awareness of actual conditions in this State.

These suggestions are not only for the Executive Board and the Staff, but for every single member.

Questions of legislative action were brought up. Mr. Dabbs reminded the group that we cannot act as pressure groups. This is the prerogative of the Christian Action Group.

LOCAL CHAPTERS:

Rock Hill--Reported by the Rev. Mr. McArthur.

Majority of the citizens of Rock Hill have no contact with this organization. The causes of this may be due to disapproval of our objectives; fear; from lack of any touch with interested members; or with our objectives.

There is evidence that the press of the community, which has representatives at many of our meetings, would be fair in reporting activities if it were sure of our objectives and certain that the people at large were ready for the truth.

The clergy, due to the efforts of Dr. Duckett and other members, has met to discuss the problem of race relations. The first meeting was held Wednesday, March 22, 1957, with 32 ministers present. The meeting was informal and the questions were discussed fairly from both sides. Another meeting is called for April 24, 1957. This seems to be a step forward.

The school administrators, given the option of abiding by the laws of South Carolina or of the United States, thus far have chosen the State authority.

The ministers and the Council on Human Relations are the groups seemingly interested in trying to discuss the Decision of the Supreme Court in any sense except to brand it "Un-American".

We believe the future is bright for Rock Hill. The Council, working to influence more people, and the ministers, trying to show the congregations the Christian approach, may result in better relations between races in this City.

Dr. Duckett observed that the Mayor's Committee is not functioning at this time. The Klan is raising its head in Rock Hill and environs. Mrs. Hughes, Unitarian, is active in distributing the Louisville Story. The ministers are in the most dangerous spot, observes Mr. Riley, so let's be easy on them. Men from the U. S. Information Service are seeking data in Rock Hill. They seem to be met with frankness. No bi-racial meetings allowed for Winthrop students. Furman attitudes are the most advanced in the State. This Committee advocates the emphasis on bi-racial groups for students as a future endeavor.

Sumter--Reported by Rebecca Reid.

A proposed district workshop to be held in Sumter was by accident given unfortunate publicity and aroused opposition by the Citizens Council members. This made it seem wise to postpone the project until there was a better climate. Eastland, Talmadge, Rivers, Williams, as well as a series of local orators, have made their contributions toward bad human relations in Sumter in recent months.

The Sumter bi-racial group was convened in 1955. The first year made real progress in understanding, trust and loyalty. Miss

Osborne, or the American Friends Service Committee, after a visit here, pronounced the group the most really integrated one she had visited. Some thirty-five are enrolled and the average attendance at monthly meetings is about twenty-five. They have recently voted to become a Council of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and to take a new stride in publicizing their objectives and activities. From here we start a new chapter and a new level, we hope.

Greenville--Reported by Mr. Bagwell.

There are several bi-racial organizations in Greenville; YWCA, Social Workers, Medical Association, Ministers.

Chapter on Human Relations just being organized. No affiliation yet with the State. 75 or 80 people are on the mailing list, 20 or 30 attend monthly meetings. We don't know what the future holds, but just now they are getting to know and understand each other in order to break down distrust. The immediate project is the study of buying power of Negroes; they will also work for titles for Negro women. We have far to go. The population is about 20% Negro.

Charleston--Reported by Mrs. Childs.

This can be brief. People are in terror of newspapers. Nothing constructive in this field is to be found anywhere. We need good leadership if we are to get full and free expression.

Spartanburg--Reported by Mr. Tindall. Unitarian.

The atmosphere is "Hush, Hush". The Study Group is small but a chance to express feelings frankly. We study the problems of integration and related news items. International implications are included.

Nominating Committee--The Rev. McEachern, Chairman, submitted by Mr. Lynn.

Names submitted to fill vacancies caused by expired terms and exits from the State. Nominated to serve three years, ending 1960.

The Rev. Howard McClain	Mr. A. R. Suritz
The Rev. J. J. Abney (New)	Mr. Courtney Siceloff (New)
Mr. Paul Webber	Mr. J. E. Blanton
Dr. J. C. Parler (New)	Dr. Dewey Duckett

Report unanimously accepted. Meeting adjourned 12:30 p.m.

* * * * * * * *

THOSE PRESENT AT THE BUSINESS SESSION OF ANNUAL MEETING
March 27, 1957

Columbia	Dr. J. A. Bacoate	Benedict College
	L. C. Butler	1118 Monticello St.
	The Rev. Claude Evans	1420 Lady St.
	T. H. Fisher, Jr.	1725 Gervais St.
	D. K. Jenkins	1416 Pine St.
	Mrs. J. Roy Jones	1518 Colonial Drive
	Margaret E. Jones	Benedict College
	Rev. Hawley Lynn	1420 Lady St.
	Rev. Howard G. McClain	1420 Lady St.
	E. Jane McDonald	2406 Blossom
	Miss A. A. Nelson	2202 Gervais St.
	Dr. A. S. Powe	Allen University
	Dr. J. M. Rast	1420 Lady St.
	Rev. J. P. Reeder	805 Washington St.
	Rev. E. E. Riley	Benedict College
	W. E. Solomon	1915 Germany St.

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Columbia cont'd		
	Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse	1513 Laurel St.
	A. M. Taylor	3124 Duncan St.
	Mrs. A. B. Weston	Benedict College
	Mrs. Ethel C. Wilson	2524 Senate St.
	Mrs. H. H. Hickman	4114 McGregor Dr.
Bennettsville	Mrs. Grace T. Kennedy	Box 395
Bluffton	The Rev. & Mrs. John Howie	
Charleston	Mrs. St. Julien Childs	73 King St.
	Dr. W. W. Jones	186 Coming St.
	John H. Harris	3 Bogard St.
Cheraw	A. M. Secrest	
Cordova	J. M. Blanton	RFD 1, Box 99
Greenville	William Bagwell	Furman University
Mayesville	Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Dabbs	Route 1
Mullins	W. L. Edwards	Route 2, Box 26
	James A. Hodge	Route 2. Box 29
	Fred Phillips	Seaboard Ave.
Orangeburg	G. W. Daniels	P. O. Box 147
	Rev. Francis Donlan	351 Amelia St., NE
	Rev. Alfred Isaac	225 Dutton St.
Rock Hill	Dr. D. W. Duckett	504 Trade St.
	Miss Mary E. Frayser	316 Aiken Ave.
	Mrs. Harold K. Hughes	650 Lakeside Dr.
	Mrs. S. V. Moreland	Clinton Jr. College
Spartanburg	Matthew J. Perry	382 Caulder Ave.
	T. Ezell Tindall	RFD 5
Sumter	A. Glover	316 Manning Ave.
	A. R. Howard	P. O. Box 847
	Rebecca Reid	29 E. Calhoun

Staff---(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
James T. McCain

Rebecca Reid
Secretary

* * * * * * * *

(Not for publication or quotation)

MONTHLY REPORT
of the
SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
April 1957

ANNUAL MEETING PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Press--A brief write-up of the afternoon session of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations annual meeting on "Developing the Human Resources of South Carolina" was sent the leading daily papers in the state, from the SCCHR office. So far as we know The State, Columbia, S. C. was the only paper which carried it, The Sumter Item carried a report sent in by Mrs. J. M. Dabbs, chairman of public relations for the Sumter Council. It read as follows: "The role of South Carolina's human resources in building a sound and progressive economy was highlighted in a panel discussion held recently at the Columbia YWCA by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

"E. Gren Seibles, news director for WIS-TV moderated the panel. Participants were Traugott Kern, secretary of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, W. E. Solomon, executive secretary of the Palmetto Education Association, and Dr. Robert W. Patterson, director of Economic Research, University of South Carolina

"'We must add human skill to our natural resources,' Mr. Kern said, 'if we are not to remain an impoverished community. We must provide challenges in labor and furnish the education to meet these challenges.'

"He declared we must develop our productive capacity to build a sound economy.

"Mr. Solomon, speaking as an educator, said that the state is making quite an effort to improve education. 'But we have far to go,' he added, 'and much of the responsibility for progress rests upon the lay people. The individual citizens must be more vocal as to their wants.'

"'One of the chief roadblocks in the development of South Carolina,' Dr. Patterson declared, 'is that we have been somewhat remiss at training in managerial skills. Education underlies the development of our economic resources, and no school in our state offers a Master's Degree in Business Administration. If South Carolina is to go ahead,' he said, 'we must face our first ranking problem of education for the business manager of tomorrow.'

"This discussion was one of the three sessions marking the annual statewide meeting of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations which, in a business session, reported the largest and most representative membership in its history.

"The Council is non-political and non-sectarian and seeks to bring together persons interested in securing and discussing facts on questions of concern to the total community. This, it believes, will equip people to formulate their own opinions and more capably meet their responsibilities as individual citizens. It is committed to finding ways of working together in the interests of all people in South Carolina."

The Radio--The News Director of WIS, NBC radio in Columbia requested permission to tape record the afternoon and evening sessions of the SCCHR annual meeting. As this was being done through another source which had agreed to make the tape available to other stations, we so informed him.

Much to our surprise, when we, and later he, attempted to secure the tapes, we learned that a request for the tapes by Governor George Bell Timmerman the morning after they had been made, had been granted. Because the tapes remained in the possession of the Governor as long as they did, the WIS news director felt it was too late for him to use them. We have not yet learned the inside story of the Governor's

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borrowing the tapes, but hope that he and others who were not present at our annual meeting did listen to it through the medium of the recordings.

TAX EXEMPTION SOUGHT

Application Filed April 15th--The South Carolina Council on Human Relations was faced with the choice of making an income tax return by April 15th or of submitting an application for tax exemption by May 15th. Advice was gotten from M. A. Wright and Fred Rouch of the Southern Regional Council; from the Kentucky Council on Human Relations which submitted its application, received notice of a tentative tax exempt status and has since prepared detailed answers and accompanying exhibits of program activities at the request of the U. S. Treasury Department; from Ira Kay, Sumter attorney who is active in the Sumter Council on Human Relations; and from key persons in the Columbia office of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. According to the latter, it will be approximately ninety days before a response can be expected.

PHILADELPHIA--NEW YORK TRIP PLANNED

Finance Venture--Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Mr. J. T. McCain and Mrs. Alice N. Spearman will leave South Carolina on Wednesday, May 1st, for Philadelphia and New York. The purpose of the ten day trip will be interpretation and solicitation.

While numerous individuals and groups have assisted with plans, Mr. A. R. Suritz, SCCHR second vice president and the Community Relations Program of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, have gone 'all out'. A vast amount of correspondence has been carried on. Much interest and enthusiasm have been expressed by contacts in the areas to be visited. However, when the time arrived for fixing speaking engagements only a few have been definitely made. Doubtless, much spade work will be required and done through personal interviews.

Mrs. A. L. Collins of Doylestown, Pa., a native of South Carolina, contributed $110.00 toward the expense of this trip.

INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs--This group has always been very active in promoting progress in the public schools. Its present interest and activity in this area is challenging.

The annual convention was held in Greenville on April 4th and 5th. Mrs. Spearman served as chairman of the credentials committee.

Palmetto Education Association--Because of his duties in the Middle-East, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was unable to speak Thursday night for the Palmetto Education Association wich was holding its convention in Columbia, South Carolina, Thursday and Friday, April 4 & 5, 1957.

The Association was fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Howard Thurman, Dean of the Chapel and Professor of Spiritual Resources and Discipline at Boston University, to speak in the absence of Dr. Bunche. Dr. Thurman is a native of Datona Beach, Florida, graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Thurman spoke on the theme of the Association, "An Educated People Moves Freedom Forward." Dr. Thurman spoke before an audience of more than 2500 people.

Mr. McCain participated in this convention.

National Council of Negro Women Region III--Held in Greenville, April 19th and 20th. Theme: "Education, A Force for Changing Frontiers in Human Relations". Mrs. Spearman gave the opening remarks and led a discussion of the role of the individual woman at work in her community.

Mrs. Iola Jones, of Florence, S. C., president of Region III is a SCCHR member and is interested in closer cooperation between our organizations.

The Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations which was held in Nashville, Tennessee, April 23-25, was attended by Mr. and Mrs. James Dabbs, Miss Rebecca Reid, Mr. McCain and Mrs. Spearman from the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Others in attendance from South Carolina were three men from Greenville and the Rev. Stiles Lines, Episcopal rector from Camden.

This conference was called by the Conference of Southern Churchmen, the Tennessee Council of Churches and a group of distinquished Southern leaders. In addition to leaders from the southeast and southwest there were in attendance as visitors persons from such groups as the Society of Friends, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Presbyterian Church USA and others.

Pioneer leaders, all Southern, brought a wide range of addresses. Featured also were workshops in which were discussed the church's relationship to several aspects of the current southern scene; e. g. "Non-Violent Approaches to Racial Tension; Opening of Churches to All; The Church and the Public School Issue; and The Church and Community Relations."

NEW HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL PLANNED

Tri-County Organization Sought--Some SCCHR members who attended the annual meeting on March 27 from Jasper County met each other for the first time. They decided to form a local council on human relations. Holding their first meeting early in April, they planned to organize a tri-county council, if possible, to embrace Jasper, Beaufort and Hampton Counties.

The next meeting of this group is scheduled at Penn Community Services, Inc., St. Helena Island, Beaufort County, for May 13th. The Rev. and Mrs. John Howie of Bluffton have made contacts with members and other interested persons in Beaufort and are arranging a program.

REPORT ON TRIP TO GHANA

Dr. Williams Speaks at Sumter Council's Monthly Meeting--Dr. B. T. Williams, one of the members of the Sumter Council on Human Relations had the unique distinction of having witnessed the birth of a new nation, Ghana.

The tour, one of the most extensive ever undertaken by a group of American Negroes, traveling on their own initiative, and not representing any organization or in any official capacity, was arranged by Sidney Williams, former executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League and a brother of Dr. B. T. Williams.

The group merely traveled as goodwill ambassadors from America and the trip was taken for the purpose of education, inspiration and pleasure. Highlight of the trip, according to Dr. Williams, was the eight days his party spent in Accra, Ghana, for the celebration of the birth of a new nation which was formerly known as the African Gold Coast. For five of the eight days spent at Accra, the party was the guest of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the prime minister of the new nation.

At the regular meeting of the Sumter Council of Human Relations, Dr. Williams gave a vivid picture of his trip. He said that the one thing which impressed him more than anything else was the yearning for freedom and human dignity among the peoples in the countries his party visited. Dr. Williams' account of his trip to Ghana was enjoyed by everyone present.

TO ACT OR NOT TO ACT

How Will Columbia Respond?--Columbia has a large number of members-at-

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large of SCCHR. It has held a number of group meetings and indicated interest in and need for a council on human relations. Unfortunately, the meetings have lacked continuity because no one has been found who is willing and/or able to provide the necessary leadership.

At the SCCHR annual meeting, impetus was given to activating a Columbia Council. A highly responsible denominational leader agreed to seek participation and leadership from his group. Subsequently, this leader reported finding favorable attitudes in most of the persons he had contacted. Not withstanding, none of them was willing to participate in a bi-racial organization.

As an experiment designed to meet the rather typical problem posed by persons who feel that they are not free or that it might be unwise to harmonize their practises with their beliefs concerning the need of bi-racial cooperation, an attempt will be made following a denominational meeting scheduled for April 30th to enlist group support for a Columbia Council on Human Relations.

These plans have been discussed with leaders in Columbia of another denomination, who are considering adapting them. If group support can be secured from these denominations, other religious organizations in Columbia can be contacted similarly.

THE CAMDEN STORY: A CONTINUATION

Legal Counsel for Hutchins--Through arrangements made by Mr. McCain and Mr. Fred Fuges, director of the Freedom of Conscience Program, American Friends Service Committee, Mrs. Spearman conveyed to a responsible person in Camden, information as to willingness of the freedom of conscience program to finance legal counselling for Guy Hutchins, Camden bandmaster who was beaten by hooded men outside Camden on December 27, 1956.

As previous monthly reports have recorded, Mr. Hutchins has been the victim of numerous rumors; these have been classified as untrue--pure propaganda, which has run a wide gamut.

Because of the emotional appeal of the race issue, the community cultural level which is not high enough to appreciate Mr. Hutchins insistence upon good music, and other factors, Mr. Hutchins has been in a very vulnerable position and has become a martyr to the many serious community problems.

Upon the basis of expert advice, legal counselling of the firm of Boyd, Bruton and Lumpkin in Columbia was secured for Mr. Hutchins. After lengthy consultation, Mr. Hutchins was advised to resign his position in the Camden City Schools. It was known that not sufficient strength could be mustered to assure his renomination to his position by the school board. It is important that he salvage his personal situation. His wife is in a highly nervous condition and his children have been the victims of unkind treatment on the part of their school mates. To him, this entire experience has come as a "personal failure'

Several very fine women and others who know the Camden community thoroughly and have worked unceasingly to organize constructive forces in the community have "died hard" in this matter. However, in view of a realistic appraisal of the local condition, all have conceded that the advice given by the legal firm is wise and should be followed Fortunately, Mr. Hutchins has been offered a position as bandmaster in the Charleston City School System at a salary of $1,000.00 a year more than he has been making in the Camden schools. Mr. Hutchins has expressed privately reluctance and regret at leaving Camden, but his acquiescence and agreement to the legal counsel afforded him.

Newspaper Account of Hutchins Resignation Quoted: "Camden bandmaster Guy Hutchins, who was flogged by hooded men last December, has submitted his resignation as bandmaster to J. C. Walton, Camden Superintendent of Schools.

"In his letter to the Superintendent, Hutchins said: 'I have accepted a position in another city at a substantial increase in salary. For

that reason I ask that you do not consider me for reelection to my position with the Camden school system after the expiration of my contract.'

"Hutchins continued: 'I can sincerely state that I have enjoyed living in Camden, and am most appreciative for the splendid cooperation given to me by my pupils, their parents and other friends. In justice to my family, however, I feel that the position which has been offered to me and which I have accepted could not be declined.'

"Hutchins declined to identify the school which has made him the offer. He said that he 'may' consider staying in Camden if the board of trustees should insist. It has been rumored for several weeks that Hutchins' contract would not be renewed when the directors meet later this month.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN AND NEEDED

Loans Given Farmers--Mr. McCain reports that several farmers of Orangeburg County who have been denied loans to purchase fertilizer and seeds in their community have been able to secure loans from other sources that will enable them to grow their crops for this season. Everyone of the farmers to whom loans were made have put up securities that will more than cover the loans that they made. Even though these farmers have homes, land and farm machinery, they could not get loans in their immediate community.

Although some of these farmers have been helped, there are still many farmers who need help, but are unable to put up much security to cover the loans that they would like to make. These are the tenant farmers who rent land from others and the only security that they can give will have to be on the crops that they plant. Of course many of these farmers have mules, hogs and other farm equipment that they are willing to put as security if they can get enough money to purchase seeds and fertilizer.

Unmet Needs--Mr. McCain reports further that several tenant farmers are in need of loans to help them until their crops can be grown and harvested. These farmers have live stock and farm equipment to put up as security plus a lien on the crop; but no real estate. These farmers are in the counties of Sumter, Clarendon and Orangeburg. None of the farmers need more than $500.00 each. In the past these farmers have been able to secure loans by putting up as security their crops and farm equipment, but they are unable to do so now. This is part of the economic strangulation that they are up against in these communities.

Clothing Donated by American Friends Service Committee--Many Negro Children in and around Elloree, S. C. were made happy by the arrival of two poxes of shoes that were donated by the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, Pa. If it were not for these shoes, many of the children would not have enjoyed Easter. Common jobs which were once given to Negroes are now given to whites, consequently Negroes have a very little cash to spend with the white merchants, so the merchants are suffering more than the Negroes. In observing the business district of this small community, it was noticed that at least three businesses have closed since last January and others are doing very little business. The little money that the Negroes do have, is being spent out of the community. Negroes are saying in this community, that if they must suffer, they will do it with the knowledge that they (the Negroes) aren't helping the white merchants in the community by spending with them.

LIFE ENRICHMENT PROGRAM AT STATE COLLEGE

Rabbi J. Aaron Levy of Temple Sinai of Sumter, S. C., represented the Jewish Chatauqua Society as lecturer at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, April 17, 18, 1957.

The Rabbi participated in the Life Enrichment Program held at the college. The National Federation of Temple Brotherhood sponsors the

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Jewish Chautauqua Society, an organization disseminating authenic information concerning Judaism, as part of an education program.

NEWS AND COURIER QUOTES MORSE

"Seven Negro Reds have been elected members of the newly-created 'Administrative Committee' of 20, the ruling body of the Communist Party, USA, reported by Stanley F. Morse, president of the Grass Roots League, Inc.

"Morse says that in view of recent testimony by a Negro ex-Communist that the Communist Party and the NAACP stand hand in hand aimed at wrecking the security of the United States, as Manning Johnson told the Louisiana Legislature Investigating Committee, it is evident that that Moscow plans to intensify the pro-Negro drive against the South and the United States..., aided and abetted by federal agencies presumably infiltrated and influenced by Reds.

"In an expose of the new Communist Party set-up the National Republic (authoritative anti-subversive magazine published in Washington, D. C.) reveals in its March issue (page 25) the following names of Negroes on the Communist National Administrative Committee: Claude Lightfoot and Earl Durham of Chicago, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Dexey Wilkerson of New York, James Jackson, Jr., of Richmond, Va., Charles Alexander of Los Angeles. Most of the committee members have been cited under the Smith act for conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of our country...and only four have not been under federal indictment states the National Republic.

"Proofs of the Communist origin of the revolutionary campaign for racial integration and Negro 'civil rights' in America have been documented in Grass Roots League publications since March 1954. Photographic reproductions of three actual Communist Party documents with programs back to 1928 parallelling that of the NAACP were published in Research Bulletin No. 5 which included Negro reformed Communist John's disclosure that many U. S. Negroes were sent to Russia for revolutionary training in 1928 by order of Joseph Stalin states Stanly Morse."

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FORM PERMANENT WILLIAMSBURG UNIT

Williamsburg Independent Democrats met at the court house in Kingstree, S. C. and formed a permanent organization dedicated to "the development of independent thinking and voting in every precinct of the county." D. L. Taylor of Kingstree was elected chairman of the organization. Other officers named by written ballot were Mrs. P. G. Gourdin, vice chairman; Mrs. Margaret H. Hauenstein, secretary; Joe B. Alsbroods, treasurer; and Harold C. Nesmith, executive secretary.

Mr. Taylor said the organization is a part of the statewide Independent Democratic organization. Voters in Williamsburg County have shown their independence consistently since World War II, Taylor said, pointing out that Williamsburg County was the most independent county in South Carolina in the last general election.

Seventy-three per cent of the votes cast in this county during that election were for Senator Byrd and Congressman Williams for president and vice president respectively...THIS COUNTY HAS A VERY ACTIVE CITIZENS COUNCIL.

MINISTER DEFENDS SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS

To the News and Courier:

Your continued attacks on the National Council of Churches reached out to touch my denomination last Sunday (March 3) when you carried excerpts from an article by J. P. McCallie which argued for withdrawal of Southern Presbyterians from the Council.

Lest your readers get the erroneous opinion that Mr. McCallie speaks for a majority of Presbyterians, I would point out that recent General Assemblies (our highest church court) have refused to take that step and only last month our Committee on Inter-church Relations voted to recommend to the 1957 Assembly "that our church should wholeheartedly maintain its membership" in the NCCCA.

Certainly our people need more factual information about the aims and methods of the Council--careful statements of accomplishments, failures and errors, scarcely come from broadside volleys of undocumented charges like "ambitious and designing men and policies", "lead our country into socialism and towards communism."

Another of our representatives to the Council had this to tell the 1956 Assembly: "Bound together through commitment to Jesus Christ as Divine Lord and Savior...30 communions...constitute the Council and...28 others...share in various programs...They tackled unitedly common tasks in evangelism, missions, education, welfare and many other fields." Let's use both columns of the balance sheet.

It is unfortunate that Mr. McCallie and others still pillory a highly respected Methodist leader, Bishop Oxnam, for vague charges of "Communist association," charges completely refuted by the bishop himself (see The Washington Post, April 5, 1953, for the Congressional Committee's file and Oxnam's devastating reply). The other points mentioned are ones over which Americans, as well as Christians, heartily disagree without shoving us "toward communism."

If the National Council speaks on issues "without ethical or moral content" (the Lay Committee's criticism), it should be challenged. In fact, as a creation of Protestant churches, it demands the closest scrunity and most constructive counsel. Nevertheless, the NCCCA speaks as the nearest thing to a Protestant voice our nation has ever had. Rather than muffle that voice, let us assure its speaking with precision and power about claims of Christ on all of life.

John S. Lyles
Pastor, Marion Presbyterian Church
Marion, S. C.

CONTROVERSIAL FILM

Rep. John Hart of Union announced he is preparing a bill to slap a $5,000.00 fine on any theater showing the movie "Island in the Sun."

The movie stars, Joan Fontaine and Negro Dorothy Dandridge and Harry Belafonte and is, Hart said, "a sickening, repulsive, indecent spectacle to which no one in this state should be exposed or subjected."

The film is from Alex Waugh's book of the same title and pictures racial integration matters on a hypothetical island in the British West Indies.

Rep. Harrell of Florence, S. C., got the House to recall from committee and place on the calendar his bill to require the "white" and "Negro" labelling of blood donations.

"They'll be shooting nigger blood in your veins," he warned the House, "and I want to tell you I don't want any in me."

"I've heard people say that when you're dying you don't care what kind of blood you've got, but I still don't want any in me."

KLAN CIRCULARS SEIZED

Greenville police have seized some two thousand Ku Klux Klan circulars--advertising a Klan rally near Greenville.

The circulars were being distributed by two teenage boys in the parking lot of a Greenville super market.

The circulars said that the "Great Titan" will speak at a public

(OVER)

meeting of the association of South Carolina Klans, five miles south of Greenville on the Piedmont Highway. Law enforcement officials revealed after the seizure that the Klan group had originally planned to hold the rally on a lot owned by the greater Greenville Auditorium Board. But L. H. Kesterton, who operates a parking lot on the land through a lease from the board, withdrew his permission for use of the lot when he learned it was a Klan group.

He told police he tore up the receipt he had prepared for the group and returned the $10.00 fee they had given him.

'RESTRICTIVE MEASURE' CHALLENGED

The NAACP and a textile union indicate they will take court action against a fast-spreading "permit system" in South Carolina aimed at halting organizing activity.

Under the system, counties and municipalities require "any organization union or society of any sort" that charges membership fees to obtain permits to sign up new members. Applications can be denied in the interests of "peace and good order."

Failure to apply for a permit can mean penalties ranging up to 90 days in jail or a $500.00 fine for organizers.

Mr. James M. Hinton of Columbia, South Carolina president of the state's chapters of NAACP, said the system "falls into the category of restrictive measures that have become so popular in the south."

Union spokesmen argue it is designed to hinder union activity. Abbeville and Florende Counties lead in passing legislation to give their governing board authority to require the permits. Several cities and towns have taken similar steps.

Rep. Gary Brown, author of the permit for Abbeville County, said its "primary purpose is to keep the NAACP out of Abbeville County." As for unions, Brown said, "We don't have any union trouble in the county. We are expecting to get some new industry and I would pass 50 bills to protect it."

The NAACP and any other "undesirable organization" is the target of the Florence County legislation, according to Rep. Bernard D. Dusenbury, a Florence attorney. The permit system, he said, enables the governing board "to judge organizations on their merits."

Hinton is confident that "not one of these measures will stand up in court when the time comes to test them". Representatives of the Textile Workers Union of America indicated earlier they will make a major court test out of the city ordinance violation in Johnsonville, South Carolina. The case involves AFL-CIO organizer E. C. Gordon, charged with soliciting union membership without one of the permits required by ordinance.

NEW LAW VOIDS CASE OF NAACP

A new South Carolina law, signed by Gov. Timmerman, requires that all applicants for public employment in the state list all organizations to which they belong.

The new law repeals an old one which barred members of the NAACP from public employment.

The step makes moot federal court action by the NAACP against the repealed statute. The NAACP has filed an appeal with the U. S. Supreme Court asking reversal of a federal district court's refusal to issue an injunction against enforcement of the law. The court fight was made in behalf of 17 Orangeburg County Negro school teachers in Elloree, S. C., who said they lost their jobs because they refused to swear that they were not NAACP members.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
James T. McCain
Directors

AGENDA

SRC Consultant Service Program Conference

May 24-25, 1957

Friday, May 24

6:00 P.M.	Dinner Meeting, Atlanta University Dining Hall
7:30	General Session, Board Room, Administration Building, Atlanta University. John Hope II, SRC Chief Consultant, presiding.

Brief background presentations:

1. Policy and Role of SRC - Harold Fleming
2. The South our Oyster - Fred Routh
3. Concept and Origin of the Consultant Service Program - C. H. Parrish
4. Development and Outlook of the Consultant Service Program - John Hope II

8:00	Round Table

Saturday, May 25

7:15 A.M.	Breakfast (with apologies for the early hour)
9:00	Convene in Board Room for assignment to committees
12:30	Luncheon
1:45	General Session
	Committee Reports and Discussion
	Free Discussion
4:00	Adjournment

PERSONS ATTENDING SRC CONSULTANT CONFERENCE
May 24 - 25, 1957
Atlanta University

Consultants:

1. Dr. Kenneth Clark
City College of New York

2. Dr. A. Lee Coleman
University of Kentucky

3. Dr. W. B. Jones
University of Tennessee

4. Dr. Robert Johnson
National Conference of Christians and Jews
New York, New York

5. Dr. Lewis M. Killian
Florida State University

6. Dr. Hylan Lewis
Unitarian Service Committee
Boston, Massachusetts

7. Dr. Herman H. Long
Race Relations Department
Fisk University

8. Mrs. Bonita Valien
Fisk University

9. Dr. Harry J. Walker
Howard University

10. Dr. G. D. Wilson
Kentucky State College

11. Mr. Whitney M. Young
Atlanta University

Visitors:

1. Dean B. R. Brazeal
Morehouse College

2. Dr. Robert Brisbane
Morehouse College

3. Dr. Earl Brewer
Emory University

4. Mr. Will Campbell
National Council of Churches
Nashville, Tennessee

5. Dr. Samuel Dorsey
Howard University

6. Dr. Samuel Gandy
Dillard University

7. Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League

8. Dr. Robert E. Martin
Howard University

9. Dr. Robert G. Menefee
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

10. Miss Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

11. Dr. Willis Sutton
University of Kentucky

12. Dr. Daniel C. Thompson
Dillard University

13. Mr. Robert Thompson
Atlanta Urban League

SRC STAFF

1. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

2. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

3. C. H. Parrish
Associate for Program Development

4. John Hope, II
Chief Consultant

5. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

6. Marge Manderson
Stenographer

KOHLER'S KATHISMA Sunday Nov. 24/57 9.45 AM

My Dear Aunts:

I, I should write, we are late in rising again this morning. We had Genevieve and Quentin here from about 11 AM to 3.10 P.M. yesterday and also sat up to see and hear the Mike Wallace interview on Television. Wallace had Mrs Eleanor Rooseveldt on the hot seat for a half hour. As I have always thot very highly of this remarkable woman I wanted to hear what she would have to say on controversial questions which because of her strong convictions has earned her many critics. However as she like myself is more or less of a non conformist I have gone along with most of her views. Wallace did not grill her as he has done so often with others. It was evident to me that they had pretty well agreed on what questions Wallace could ask before they went on the air. I did want to hear what she had to say about the fact that her husband had placed color restrictions on some of the real estate that he put up for sale which has been one of the criticisms especially of Westbrook Pegler who has been a most virulent critic of both her and her husband. However I thot it worth while to hear what she did have to say.

Quentin is still on the sick list. He is suffering with his right hip whaich causes him to limp badly also has nodules on the heel bones which add to the limp. So, as the doctor in Bremerton got to the end of his rope she brot Quentin over to a bone specialist in Seattle who after extensive X Rays which found no flaws in the affected bones advised Genevieve that in his opinion Quenton's trouble was due now to a virus seated in his sinus whiach has caused Quentin a great deal of trouble same as I suffered when I was in University. The doctors of that period knew nothing about sinus trouble and so I suffered terribly from time to time until finally a surgeon in Seattle who removed all my turbinates from my head with the result that I have had a terrible time with mucous gathering in my head and the physical activity of getting rid of it. I have to keep papers on the floor at the side of my chair on which to spit very frequently. Today, however, the surgeon will OPEN the nasal passages and medicate them to shrink them and, in Quentin's case I think, they'll give him some of these new wonder drugs to kill the virus.

While Genevieve and Quentin were HERE Kenneth and his brother were attending the University of Washington - Washinston State College football game at the University of Washington Stadium. Washing ton from which they obtained their degrees in Architure got licked.

Genevieve reports that she is really a "fish minder" now in addition to her other duties. Quentin cannot alw ays be home at the right time to handle the fish problems so Genevieve has become an accomplished fish breeder herself and she says finds it intensely interesting. Well I'll say that they have a fine collection of the most interesting fishes and also the hardest to raise fishes of any I've ever encountered.

As I wrote you in my last le ter I think we've decided that we just are not equal either physically of financially to keep up our large sunken garden in the way in which we have been accustomed to keep it. So we have decided to remove everything in the borders, except the roses close to the fences, and get rid of them. Then we'll plant grass as close as possible to the fences. Then we'll have ONLY the LAWN to mow and the upkeep of the roses. We have, therefor, ordered our Japanese Landscape Architect to come out and INVENTORY what we have and label it so that we can dispose of these shrubs and buyers or other recipients KNOW what they're getting. There is no way for us to tell what they are until they bloom next June. The time has come when we will have to LOOK at this garden instead of, as in the past, going down into it and enjoying it when weather permits. The doctor forbids my going up and down 46 steps when I can help it so I cannot make use of this garden myself any more. I go again to the doctor Tuesday for another check up. He keeps very close track of my condition.

As I have written before Beatrice drives to Tacoma, Wash. every week for a ballet lesson and because she is considered an excellent driver etc she has been given the job of Chairman of the Automobile Committee in her school which committee takes the duty upon them selves to hale negligent student drivers to report to them and discus correct driving practices and perhaps reprimandthem. This committee is now up in arms because one of the students in a race with another auto went 110 miles and hour, went out of control and damaged 4 parked autos as well as ruining their own and turned this culprit over to the Juvenile Authorities of Kitsap County with the resultthat the youngster driving the auto was let off without any punishment,not even the cancellation of his license to drive. So it is planned,as I understand it,for a delegation from the drivers school to converge on the Justice of the Peace in the county seat of Kitsap and protest this decision.

Jessie went to another party given to the Shuhabus sponsored by Larry McKinnis, their teacher last week. To keep up interest he puts these on every so often. Jssie reports the pictures shown were, as usual, very exceptional.

Jessie also was invited by Ruth Moore a member of the Women's University Club to have dinner with a number of other members who are also members of the class in color Photography, Larry Mc Kinnis teacher, before their last lesson of the course. Mc Kinnis announced that this would be his last instruction until he returned AFTER a trip for pleausre, this time, to Hawaaia, New Zealand, Australia, Japan etc in the Pacific. She also had Margurite Tills a girlhood friend and a shutter bug too to dinner one night last week after which they went to the West Seattle Camera Club's monthly meeting. A man from the detective division of the Seattle Police Department whose duties require him to take pictures was there and showed pictures of other scenes than police ones which Jessie says were simply different from any she'd ever seen before. As he works a good deal at night he takes most of his pictures with flash and of course you can imagine the pictures he has of bums in every state of position, sleep, and drunkeness

The bad news of the week is that I knocked my lower partial plate out of my hand and it lit on the tile floor in the bath room bending one of the delicate wires. Result as I could not eat without it I tore a cap loose on the one tooth on the left lower side of my lower jaw and LOST it. Now I have to have the job done all over of protecting this tooth which is very solid and which is worth its weight in diamonds. I have an appointment for the mold to to be taken Dec. 10th. That conveys some idea of how busy my dentist is. Then after the cap is made I have another appointment two days later.

And as all machines wear out I had to have the heat valve replaced in the exhaust pipe of our automobile this last week too.

Winter is near as the figs keep rolling in now. One day last week fog was so thick by 3 P.M. that I could hardly see the end of our property on the west.

We had to take the dog to the Vet too last week. She kept biting her tail so we suspected that eczema was flaring up again. I could find no spot anywhere on her. But as Pearl was worried we thot that we'de better have a professional take a look. The Vet could find nothing wrong but he gave the dog a shot to temporarily easy the itching and also some hormone pills to give the dog altho he cautioned us again that eczema is NOW very prevalent and they just cannot handle it permanently. Two days after taking her to the Vet I discovered a spot and immediately doped the dog with the same Seargant remedy that worked before. This morning is the third application. Which will be the last for several days before we apply it again IF the spot is not healed up. The Vet claims that even the food of us humans is affecting us on the bad side. We are not as tough as our forefathers for example.

Our gardener Mrs Christiansem was here again twice last week. On his first visit he told us that the Negro who was to marry his daughter

called his daughter the day after they had gottan the marriage license and told her he had decided not to go thru with the marriage. I have got ahead of my story by a few days. It seems they were driving together in HER automobile near Bremerton, Wash. - he was doing the driving when the auto went out of control turned over hurting him but allowing her to escape with only a shake up. THEN after that occured and she had come back to Seattle he called her on the telephone and announced the wedding was off. She had sent out a great number of notices on the wedding AND the employees at the telephone company had given her a shower of so many presents that she could not take them home at one time so she went into hysterics when she got the ultimatum. The next day Mr Christiansen told us that the groom had called his daughter on the telephone again and wanted to come over and have Thanksgiving dinner with her at her father's home and talk further about their future plans. Mrs Christiansen seems to think that the groom deliberately smashed the automobile to kill his daughter. Anway he does not think much of him now. BUT he says his daughter still wants to marry him believe it or not now that she has got so deeply involved.

We had Mr Christiansen here to mow the lawns and then spread peat moss to protect especially the calla lillies. He is a great character but very reliable.

I should have mentioned above that Quentin amazes me by the quality and extent of his reading. HE IS ONLY 15 YEARS OLD. He brot a book with him which he reads in his spare time entitled THE ATOM SPY HOAX by Wm. A.Reuben of 409 pages of which he had already read more than 200 pages. AND he discussed the book in great detail showing the remarkable memory whichhe possesses and the intellectual capacity for THINKING and EVALUATING what he reads. He tells me that the next book which he will tackle is a STUDENTS HISTORY OF ENGLAND by S.R.Gardiner one portion of which I had to read when I was in University. This is a 972 page book. But thegreat length of a book does not seem to phaze this youngster.

We understand the Jarvis Stixrood will finally start his new home this month. I should add too that Jarvis and Priscella are sending NORMAN to a skiing school near Snoqualmie Pass with a number of other youngsters from the Mercer Island Unitarian Fellowsh ip.

The moost thrilling experience of the week has been visiting the Seattle Art Museum to see their Exhibit

2500 YEARS OF ITALIAN ART
and ILLUMINATIONS.

There were 5 1 ILLUMINATIONS including MICHELANGELO'S Sistine Chapel Ceiling. The ceiling was 1/4 size. All other illuminations were full size. They were colored film same as we use in our 35mm cameras mounted so that they were illuminated from BEHIND. The magazine LIFE is responsible for these. As you know Michelangelo is considered the GREATEST Sculptor, Painter and Architect of Western Civilization to date. Also he was quite a Poet.

In addition to the above Illuminations they had on exhibition Sculptures, Paintings and Decorative Arts which had been borrowed etc from other great museums or personal collections of Etruscan, Roman, Medieval and Early Renaissance, High Renaissance, Baroque and MODERN- all Italian of course.

I could not get anywhere near thru the exhibit the first after noon. So after resting a day I tackled the finish Friday afternoon. Jessie, however, got her fill early Friday afternoon and went to the auto to wait for me and Pearl. Pearl won't leave my alone of she cah help it so she sat on the benches provided for patrons to sit and view the exhibits moving from room to room to keep her eye on me.

It was very gratifying to find that I had colored replic as in many of the art books that I have in my own library as these illuminations are of course supposed to cover the greatest pictures ever painted.

Camera bugs were given the priviledge of taking pictures of this Art and the museum was filled with shutter bugs. However I took no pictures because I could not see how most of the pictures even in the light from skylights could be taken staisfactorily.

Failte Blath taken from the air - The Sgurr does not rise so close behind as this would make it seem - but it is, obviously, a protection to our North wall.

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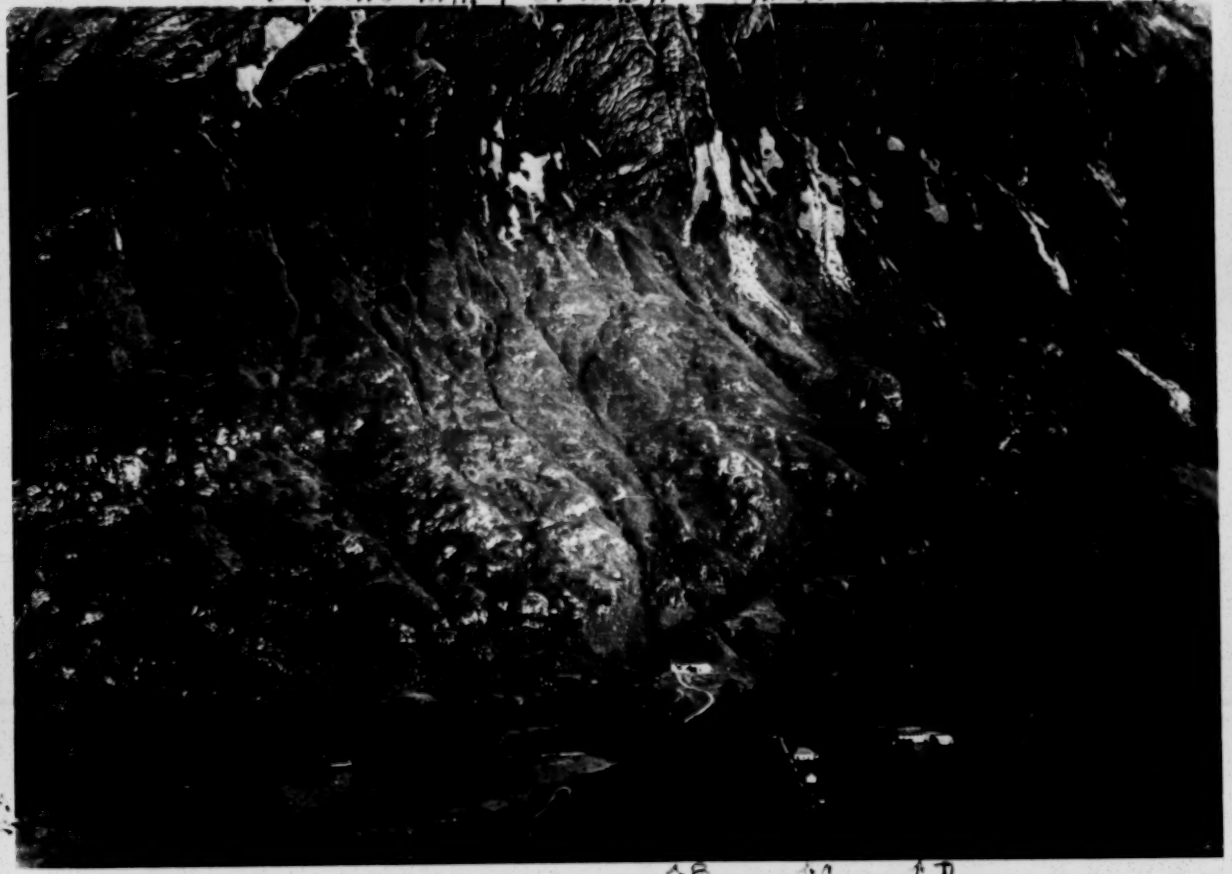
CHELMSFORD-NOV1958

A. "Old" Road to Glencoe Village (1½ miles)
B. FAILTE BLATH on the pasture of
C. LEICANTUIM, the farm of Mr. MacInnes
D. Glencoe Youth Hostel

SQUBR. NEW FOUNDIT (Ridge of Ice Deer) [illegible]



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Geo. Mitchell file

LWD
MA

THE GEORGE SINCLAIR MITCHELL MEMORIAL

The Board of Directors of the Highlander Center in its annual meeting on April 28, 1962 voted to establish a memorial to the former Chairman of The Executive Council of Highlander Folk School, that this be a living memorial, and it should take the following form:

THE
GEORGE SINCLAIR MITCHELL
Annual Memorial Seminar
On
THE FACE OF THE SOUTH

Annually, a selected group of academic and action leaders in the South will be invited to meet in a two-day seminar to discuss and assess changes in process in the South; to interpret and analyze these changes; and to present and consider plans and programs for facilitating change in the direction of more political democracy, a stronger economy, and better human relations in the southern region. The base line from which the activities of the seminars will proceed will be the classic analysis by Dr. Mitchell in his filmed lecture on THE FACE OF The SOUTH .

A campaign will be undertaken to provide a fund and a George S. Mitchell Memorial Seminar Committee will be formed from among Dr. Mitchell's associates and colleagues to administer the seminar both as to focus of its annual discussions and selections of the "fellows" who each year will be admitted to the seminar.

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The George S. Mitchell Tribute Fund

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Atlanta, Georgia

1957

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H. M. Silverman
Ted F. Silvey
Miss Sue R. Slaughter
Mrs. Nola I. Smee
Charles M. Smith
Roland F. Smith
Samuel M. Snipes
W. E. Solomon
Mrs. E. M. Sparling
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
G. C. Speidel
Frank W. Spencer
Leonard and Rose A. Sperry Fund
George J. Stafford
Mrs. M. H. Sterne
Mr. and Mrs. James Stokely
Mrs. Arnold F. Strauss
Mrs. Tommie B. Stroud
Mr. and Mrs. Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
M. A. Sutton
Tennessee State Labor Council
Mrs. J. Fount Tillman
Mrs. Esther Watson Tipple
H. Council Trenholm
Miss Ashby Tucker
E. Page Tucker
Mrs. R. L. Turman
Emory and Margaret Via
Mr. and Mrs. James R. Vinson
Charles C.Walker
Mrs. Lillian Parker Wallace
Very Rev. Patrick Walsh
Dominican Fathers of Our Lady
of Springbank Retreat House
Miss Willie Mae Watson
W. B. Weatherford
Miss Johnnie H. Weaver
Joseph O. Weaver
Miss Gertrude Weil
Carter Wesley
Mrs. A. U. West
D. F. White
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilcox
Miss Josephine Wilkins
Mr. and Mrs. George Wolfe
Woman's Society of Christian Service
South Carolina
Workers Educational Local 189,
A.F.T.
M. A. Wright
Miss Edith Franklin Wyatt
Adam Yarmolinsky

Cross Reference — SRC Exec Dir

Letters about speech at St Joseph's Convent filed - St Miscel

Other letters about tour to Catholic Convents filed under:

Waters W - Miscel.
Chestnut Hill C - Miscel.
Maryvood College M - Miscel

2/9

Mrs. McKoy:

This pamphlet, for which we paid 25¢ in cash, came today.

meg

Noted —

Thanks

M. C. K.

SIXTH

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL HEALTH

PEABODY HOTEL, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
FEBRUARY 23 and 24, 1951

SIXTH
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL HEALTH

F. S. Crockett, M.D., *Chairman*

Carll S. Mundy, M.D., *Vice Chairman*

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 N. DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 10, ILL.

PROGRAM

BALLROOM
PEABODY HOTEL
FEBRUARY 23, 1951

F. S. CROCKETT, M.D., Chairman, *Presiding*

8:00 A. M. REGISTRATION
Ballroom

10:00 A. M. INVOCATION
REVEREND W. J. MILLARD, Pastor
Evergreen Presbyterian Church
Memphis, Tennessee

10:05 A. M. NATIONAL ANTHEM
WILSON MOUNT, Memphis, Tennessee

10:10 A. M. ADDRESS OF WELCOME
GEORGE F. LULL, M.D.
Secretary and General Manager
American Medical Association
Chicago, Illinois

FRED A. HUMPHREY, M.D., *Presiding*

10:15 A. M. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM
F. S. CROCKETT, M.D., Chairman
Committee on Rural Health
American Medical Association
Lafayette, Indiana

10:30 A. M. THE MEANING OF A RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM
AUBREY D. GATES, Field Director
Committee on Rural Health
American Medical Association
Little Rock, Arkansas

11:00 A. M. ORGANIZING OUR COUNTY COUNCIL
MRS. SHELBY CARR
Woman's Auxiliary
Madison County Medical Ass'n
Richmond, Kentucky

11:15 A. M. WHAT OUR COUNTY COUNCIL HAS DONE AND IS DOING
E. K. YANTES, M.D.
Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio

11:30 A. M. OUR STATE HEALTH COUNCIL AT WORK
H. E. SLUSHER, Chairman
Health Committee
American Farm Bureau Federation
Jeffersonville, Missouri

11:45 A. M. QUESTION PERIOD
PAUL A. MILLER, Discussion Leader

12:30 P. M. RECESS

February 23, 1951

BALLROOM

ALLEN T. STEWART, M.D., *Presiding*

2:00 P. M. 400 SMALL COMMUNITY EXPERIENCES WITH HEALTH IMPROVEMENT: PRINCIPLES AND COMMON SENSE

PAUL A. MILLER, Extension Specialist
Michigan State College
East Lansing, Michigan

(A progress report on a national study of community health action, sponsored by Farm Foundation, Chicago, and being sponsored by Social Research Service of Michigan State College)

2:45 P. M. WHO IS GOING TO DO IT

Local Physician.....D. G. Miller, Jr., M.D.
Morgantown, Ky.

County Agent.....Frank W. Peck
Managing Director
Farm Foundation
Chicago, Ill.

Co. Farm Bur. Pres...J. Walter Hammond, Pres.
Texas Farm Bur. Federation
Waco, Texas

State Grange.....Joseph W. Fichter
Master, Ohio State Grange
Columbus, Ohio

Home Demon. Agent..Maude Wallace, Asst. Dir.
Home Demonstration Work
Va. Polytechnic Institute
Blacksburg, Va.

Local Health Nurse....Gertrude Clouse, Secretary
Wisconsin Pub. Health Council
Madison, Wisc.

Milk Producers.....Lloyd F. Friend, Manager
Mid-South Milk Prod. Assn.
Memphis, Tenn.

Parent-Teachers Assn..Marion Souza, Supervisor
Health Education
State Department of Education
Baton Rouge, La.

3:30 P. M. DISCUSSION PERIOD

PAUL A. MILLER

February 23, 1951

F. S. CROCKETT, M.D., *Presiding*

8:00 P. M. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE FOR THE COMMUNITY AND THE INDIVIDUAL

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
Member of Board of Health
City of New York
Professor Emeritus of Public Health Practice
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

8:30 P. M. MUSICAL INTERLUDE

PEABODY JUBILEE SINGERS
Memphis, Tenn.

8:45 P. M. LET'S TRY THE AMERICAN WAY

MRS. CHAS. W. SEWELL
Administrative Director
Associated Women
American Farm Bureau Federation
Chicago, Ill.

February 24, 1951

CARLL S. MUNDY, M.D., *Presiding*

9:00 A. M. FOLLOWING THROUGH BACK HOME

Statements by leaders of representative groups on what this conference has meant to them, and what can be accomplished by various organizations at the community level

Participants:

HERSCHEL NEWSON, Master
National Grange
Washington, D. C.

T. J. HITCH, President
Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation
Columbia, Tenn.

H. C. SANDERS, Director
Louisiana Extension Service
University of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, La.

ALLEN T. STEWART, M.D., Regional Director
Committee on Rural Health
Lubbock, Texas

FELIX UNDERWOOD, M.D.
Mississippi State Board of Health
Jackson, Miss.

EUGENE BUTLER, Editor
Progressive Farmer
Dallas, Texas

MRS. ARTHUR A. HEROLD, President
Woman's Auxiliary
American Medical Association
Shreveport, La.

THOS. E. SHAFFER, M.D.
Department of Pediatrics
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

10:30 A. M. DISCUSSION PERIOD

PAUL A. MILLER

11:00 A. M. A PLAN FOR RURAL MEDICAL SERVICES

GEORGE F. BOND, M.D.
Bat Cave, N. C.

11:40 A. M. DISCUSSION

PAUL A. MILLER

12:00 ADJOURNMENT

February 24, 1951

LUNCHEON MEETING

BALLROOM

F. S. CROCKETT, M.D., *Presiding*

1:00 P. M. LUNCHEON

Speakers:

2:00 P. M.

DEAN S. LUCE, M.D.
Canton, Mass.
General Practitioner of the Year

2:10 P. M.

ELMER L. HENDERSON, President
American Medical Association
Louisville, Ky.

2:25 P. M. WHY WAIT—LET'S DO IT OURSELVES

ED. LIPSCOMB, Director
Public Relations
National Cotton Council
Memphis, Tenn.

COMMITTEE ON RURAL HEALTH

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

F. S. Crockett, M.D., Chairman, Lafayette, Ind.
Carll S. Mundy, M.D., Vice Chairman, Toledo, Ohio
Fred A. Humphrey, M.D., Fort Collins, Colo.
H. B. Mulholland, M.D., Charlottesville, Va.
N. H. Gardner, M.D., East Hampton, Conn.
Allen T. Stewart, M.D., Lubbock, Texas
J. Frank Doughty, M.D., Tracy, Calif.
J. Paul Jones, Camden, Ala.
D. G. Miller Jr., M.D., Morgantown, Ky.
W. J. Weese, M.D., Ontario, Ore.
W. A. Wright, M.D., Williston, N. D.
L. W. Larson, M.D., Bismarck, N. D.
George F. Lull, M.D., Chicago 10
Aubrey D. Gates, Field Director, Little Rock, Ark.
Arline Hibbard, Secretary, Chicago 10

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO COMMITTEE ON RURAL HEALTH

Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Chicago, Administrative Director
Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation

H. E. Slusher, Jefferson City, Mo., Chairman
Health Committee, American Farm Bureau Federation

Frank W. Peck, Chicago, Managing Director
The Farm Foundation

Joseph W. Fichter, Columbus, Ohio, Master
Ohio State Grange

Lloyd C. Halvorson, Washington, D. C., Secretary,
Interim Health Committee, The National Grange

Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., Secretary
The National Milk Producers Federation

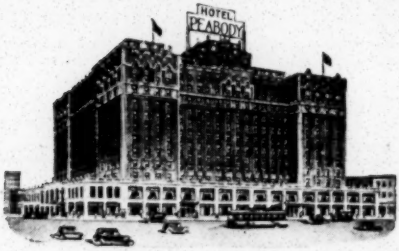
Mrs. J. Laning Taylor, Washington, D. C., Educational Director
The National Milk Producers Federation

Aubrey D. Gates, Little Rock, Ark., Associate Director
Cooperative Extension Work

Miss Gertrude Humphreys, Morgantown, W. Va., State Leader
Home Demonstration Work

Berry H. Akers, St. Paul, Minnesota, President
American Agricultural Editors Assn.

Paul C. Johnson, Chicago, Editor
The Prairie Farmer



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— HEADQUARTERS — **RESERVATION** — HEADQUARTERS —

COMMITTEE ON RURAL HEALTH — AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

February 23-24, 1951

F. R. SCHUTT, President and General Manager,
HOTEL PEABODY, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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Please reserve type_____room for_____ _____person (s) at the $_____* rate.

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Address_____

_____

Date of Arrival_____

*—If rooms at the desired rate are not available, we shall reserve room at approximately the rate requested.

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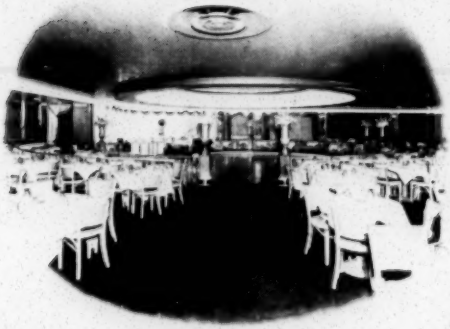

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★ SUPPER-DANCING
★ CONCERT ORCHESTRA ON SUNDAY

PLANTATION ROOF (Open May thru Sept.)

SRC - Exec Dir

Mr. Charles T. Steele
Urban League
418 South 5th Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Steele:

I profited a lot from the day in Louisville yesterday. I don't know whether the morning or the lunch or the afternoon was the most interesting, but I am grateful for all three.

I am sure there are things the Council can do to help along the Police Academy program.

Expenses were as follows:

Railroad	$41.58
Tips	.65
Meals	1.20
Total	$43.43

I will be entirely happy if the Council could be reimbursed for half of this amount.

I do hope you had a good board meeting today. It would be a great pleasure to be there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

International Affairs

SRC - Lee Dis

I. The Korean Mess

A. Whose fault is the Korean situation?

1. Could we have allowed the North Koreans to overrun the Republic?

a. Differences between attack and China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc. Aggression against extablished government. External attack vs internal take-over. U.N. action.

b. At what point do we stop?

2. Should we have stepped in before?

a. In China? The legal and ethical problems. The military impossibility.

b. In eastern Europe. The fallacy of a preventative war.

3. American preparedness - whose fault? Could the Army have been kept in 1946-47? Republican attitude then and now. (1945 - Taft demands Ohio National Guard be brought home first. Wherry criticizes Roosevelt for slowness of demobilization. Republicans vote against $69,000,000 aid to Korea bill, spring, 1950.)

II. Can we win?

A. What do we want to win? Pax Americana? International Free Enterprise? Peace? On what terms?

B. Factors weighing victory.

1. Military might - U.S. production potential vs. Soviet manpower.

2. Where are the U.N. troops? Britain (Germany, Malaya, Africa), France (Indo-China), Commonwealths. Can we use West Germany?)

3. On whose side are the people? Military doctrine from U.S. Army West Point textbook: "Guerrilla forces cannot be maintained in areas where the mass of the population is unfriendly to them."

4. American salesmen of democracy - N.Y. Times article by Walter Sullivan on reaction of Southern Koreans to being called Gooks by our Army. N.Y. Times article by Robert Trumbull on anti-U.S. feeling in India.

III. How can we get, and maintain, peace?

A. Military victory comes first - we must build military potential and friends - MAP.

B. Are we winning friends in EUROPE? - ECA - How about Franco - the problem of aid to Socialist countries.

C. Are we winning friends among non-communist peoples in Asia, Africa, East Indies?

D. What comes after military victory? - Point 4; the Reuther plan; selling democracy (with example or gunbutt?), Voice of America, the Benton plan.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FOR MR. DAS WHILE IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 26-29

Monday, November 26

1. One-day trip to observe on actual farms in Lamar County, Georgia, rural rehabilitation and farm ownership loan cases, white and Negro. Mr. Das, by reason of delay in planes, was unable to take this trip.

Tuesday, November 27

1. Conversation with staff members of the Southern Regional Council on race relations work in the South
2. Dinner and evening discussion with the following: Morris Abram, distinguished Atlanta attorney, and Mrs. Abram; Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, and Mrs. Mays; Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, secretary of Atlanta Urban League, and Mr. Hamilton; George Mitchell, executive director of Southern Regional Council, and Mrs. Mitchell; Herbert Frankel, professor of Colonial Economics, Oxford University, England, and Mrs. Frankel

Wednesday, November 28

1. Visit to solicitor of Fulton County, Georgia, who arranged permission for Mr. Das to be shown Fulton County jail
2. Inspection visit of Fulton County jail
3. Brief attendance at sessions of the Southeastern Convocation of Churches (interracial), St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Atlanta
4. Conference with Dr. Shridevi, College president from India, now visiting teacher at Atlanta University
5. Midday meal with a Negro luncheon group called the Hungry Club, which was addressed by Dean Faulkner, chaplain of Fisk University
6. Conference with a former student of Mr. Das, Mr. Rajanadan Prasad
7. Visit to poorer, class Negro home

Thursday, November 29

1. Inspection of High Point Apartments, 450-unit new, commercial-rent, Negro housing project
2. Visit to federal prison
3. Further attendance at Southeastern Convocation of Churches

Dr. George S. Mitchell former Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council died at 11 p.m. on April 12, in the Glencoe Hospital, Glencoe, Argyll, Scotland. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell had lived in Scotland since 1957, following his retirement in January of that year. Immediate survivors include Mrs. Alice Armstrong Mitchell, and two daughters, Miss Charlotte Mitchell of New York and Mrs. Philip Craib of Northern Rhodesia.

23 - Mitchell, G. S. - Personal

From Who's Who in America, 1946-1947:

MITCHELL, George Sinclair, economist; born in Richmond, Va., Sept.9, 1902; s. Samuel Chiles and Alice Virginia (Broadus) M.; student The Tome Sch., 1916-18, Newark (Del.) High Sch., 1918-19, U. of Del., 1919-20; B.A., U. of Richmond;1923; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins U., 1926; student Oxford U.,England., 1926-29; m. Alice Love Armstrong, June 10, 1933; children--Ellen Armstrong, Charlotte Sinclair. Instr. economics, Columbia U., 1929-35; spl. asst. Office of Sec. of Interior, 1934-35; dir. labor relations Resettlement Administrn., 1935, spl. asst. to adminstr., 1936, regional dir., 1936-39; asst. adminstr. Farm Security Administrn., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1939-43, U. S. Foreign Economic Administration, 1943-44, Southeastern Regional Director, CIO Political Action Committee, 1944-45; dir. Veterans Services, Southern Regional Council, since 1945.** Awarded Rhodes scholarship, Mem. American Econ. Assn., American Soc. Public Administrn., Kappa Alpha, Phi Beta Kappa. Democrat. Episcopalian. Club: Cosmos (Washington). Author: Textile Unionism and the South, 1930; The Industrial Revolution in The South (with Broadus Mitchell), 1931; Black Workers and the New Unions (with Horace Cayton), 1940. Home: 906 Lullwater Rd. N.E. Office: 63 Auburn Av., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dr. Mitchell was Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council from 1947 ~~1942~~ thru 1956.

23 GSM Pres

906 Lullwater Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

President and Mrs. Goodrich C. White
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. and Mrs. White:

I have been making arrangements with John Griffin for an evening gathering of the former Rhodes Scholars in Atlanta to meet Sir Richard Livingstone and his daughter. Mrs. Mitchell and I are inviting them all to come to our house Tuesday, December 19, at 8 P.M. (most informally).

We will be very happy indeed if you could both come.

Sincerely,

GSM:er

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL PLURALISM

These are long hard words. They have been defined by masters of Economics and Political Science. I confess I have not looked up their definitions. I can only give you briefly what I mean by these terms.

Institutional Economics attempts to bring into important consideration the acts of economic managing, conscious or habitual, of economic groups. As a schools of economic thought it is contrasted with the view which regards as usual "automatic" market-made acts of individuals and bodies within society, and which considers as aberrations, ~~often~~ mostly negligible in their influence, economic decisions of organized sub-groups. The controversy is apparent in every treatment of monopoly and quasi-monopoly. The distinction between the two schools of thought is one of degree; many an institutionalist merely modifies classical theory to emphasize institutional factors, and every "traditional" economic theorist goes some way in warping his "frame of reference" to include institutional modifications.

To me the essential matter in institutional thought is in the field of motive. Your institutional economist low-rates economic man, and seeks the motives of economic conduct wherever he can find them. Most often, he finds the motives expressed through organizations. These may be corporations or holding companies or trade associations or trade unions or cartels. He is ready, also, to make allowance for motives springing from patriotism, international jealousy, class-hatred, religion, racial feeling or any other influence powerful

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in the minds of people.

Where motive is expressed through organized bodies, an insitutional economist addresses himself to study of the traditions, history, personalities, objectives, opportunities, and present involvements of theorganizations. Knowing these things about organization A, and knowing what the limits of time and the difficultiesof discovery will let him know about organizations B, C, D, and E, all of which interact with A, he has the basis of an informed guess as to the probable decisions and acts of A in the near future. Of course, A, B, C, D, and E interact within the general civilizational influences which surround them, and the economist's judgment will be tempered by his knowledge as to the interplay of organizational motive and the general environment. Obviously, only when wide study and a ripened experience have stored the mind with the basis of judgment in many fields, as to many organizations and many types of organizations, should the practitioner of institutional economics venture upon general prediction. Even then he should only guess a little way ahead.

Let us switch now to political pluralism. I don't know at all the ~~official~~ received definirions, but I take it that this is the doctrine that political power is to be ~~accurately~~ regarded as subdivided into a great number of groups. This is in contrast with the older view which put the seat of power in a unitary ~~sovereignty~~, and national, sovereignty. To the political pluralist, thr important thing is a knowledge of the tendencies of the various bodies, organized and unorganized, into which the views and

objectives of men divide them. A set of opinion, be it achieved by a church or a political party or a minority group, or a lobby, is in itself the bearer of a component part of the total of political power. If this be reduced on out, the view of each single citizen has its infinitesimal influence upon the flow of political events. For practical purposes, no political practitioner even attempts to discover what is in each man's mind; necessity and convenience dictate a reading of opinion through its more or less organized expresions. As ro these organizarion, your political pluralist wishes to know about the same things that your insirurional economist wanted to know: how many people hold the objective of the organizarion, how many belong to it, and with what degree of faithfulness, who are the leaders and how are they moved; within what legal framework does the organizarion do its work.

The pluralist, like theinsitutionalist, bases his views on his knowledge of the tendencies of the organized (and to a degree the unorganized) sources of power in the community. Thus the daily concern of both pluralist and insitutionalist is human organizations.

Organizations as the stuff of economics and politics present many aspects that would be interesting to explore. For today, I pick three: First, the relationship of organization in the field of economics to the political capabilities of a people. Second, economic organizations in their relationship to the State, and Third, the application of this idea to the problemof internationalism.

As to the first: Democracy is less a form of government than a set of habits within a population. I daresay that if you succeeded in getting Professor Moss to subject to comparative analysis the constitutions of Guatemala and of North Dakota he would tell you the differences are hardly worth a lecture. Bicameral legislature, separation of powers, judicial review, universal franchise; the structure is the same. But noone would contend that this or that Central American Republic (to come

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no nearer to home ground) is truly a democracy, and all would admit most of our Northern States to that dignity. Where's the difference?

You find that in the habits of the people. If men have certain habits, they create and operate deomcratic governmentm if they have other habits, they get other forms of government. What are the habits? The custom of meeting is one, and an important one. Many populations simply do not meet. In particular, broad groups with pupulations do not meet. Asked to come together for some purpose of mutual interst, they don't. There aren't any halls where they meet. They don't know how to put up a chairman, and how to make a motion, and how to think and act as a body. In such a situation emotion, prejudice, and hasty action, even violence, have free play.

Without meetings, men hardly sort each other out. In every collection of ten or of a hundred people, a few are able, informed, and feel a responsibility to their fellows. Many are ignorant, or self-centered, or coasting on silly opinions. It takes years for a body of men to discover who among their number can be trusted really to serve and perform on committee assignments, who will handle money and not swipe it, who will take high office and not sell out the crowd. It takes even longer to learn reasonable patience with the slowness with which things get done in this interrelated and highly-organized world, where when one groups moves many others must be inched and budged, to make room. And what is not quick to be learned in a local group is even slower to be learnedfor groups that link up across the barriers of distance.

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ASM Wilson Speech

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Men do learn it. ~~They~~ In their organi zations they prepare and circulate journals, with a special interest, but relating that interst to what other groups are doing. They sprout fellows to write to the daily papers, and push their cause. They ~~gxxx~~ pick and promote to ~~xxx~~ salaried positions those of~~xthxxx~~ their number who master not only the ~~xxxiginxx~~ intimate business of the group, but ~~thxx~~ learn enough of the business of all related groups to jockey their own interest further. Followers learn their leaders, and leaders learn how far and how fast members will follow. Obviously, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ any man who has found his place, and has his eye on his rights, duties, and opportuniti es within ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx

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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

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their memberships. People who care to can rise within them, gaining responsibility as they gain knowledge and skill in negotiation. Every such group plays a part in a people's learning the art of doing its own business. Churches teach the fundamentals of self-government; and even sewing circles have their place in the interchage of gossip and estimate that is the stuff of a people's knowledge of itself. Co-operatives are of course the finest, and perhaps the most difficult, of these e xercises in democratic administration.

Enough has been said, I hope, to establish the point that maturity in popular voluntary association is a condition precedent to the operation, in modern society, of formal constitutional democracy - certainly within the terms of the preambles of formal constitutions.

Here I suppose you have objections and questions. If one advocates a society pullulating with organizations, who settles the squabbles betwwen them? And how can government work when it is pulled and hauled by a thousand lobbies? That brings us to aspect number two, which was the relationship of economic organizations to the State.

That's where pluralist doctrine comes in. Your pluralist is not angered by lobbies. He recognizes them as what in fact they are: the containers of segments of power. He has abandoned what was taught him in high school civics - that the honorable the aldermen and the town councillors of Pudunk sit in their meetings and reflect and argue about what would be good for all the citizens, and then in courage and with a due sense of responsibility proceed to enact the measures they think up. He sees, by contrast, the

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indispensable place that lobbies occupy in the intricate job of putting together modern statute-books. What members of our State or Federal legislatures are competent, of their own knowledge, to appraise the results of some pleasant-sounding clause in a measure involving corporate taxation, or foreign trade, or the regulation of banking or insurance companies, or of railroads? The lobby provides experts, minutely and freshly informed from their interest-group consittuents as to what such a clause would do. Usually the loobiest's influence is brought to bear in some fairly democratic relationship with the members of his interest-group. Other lobbiests, whose instest-groups w uld be injured by what would advantage still another, come forward to press for rectification. of language. The end product is the result of pulling and hauling, and is apt to be a pretty good compromise. There are even bold spirits who see the lobbiests as the legislature, and opine that if the elected persons were fished out of their seats, and the lobbiests put in their places the statute-books would be about the same at the end of thesession!

Here let us introduce another idea. What is the Government but an organization, an interest-group, to which we all belong, compulsorily? We pay dues, called taxes, we vote and elect, and through our representatives and officers, we presumably decide and have performed what is for our collective interest.

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Note that the power of any organization, including that State, is not a fixed quantity. Power ebbs and flows. It is great when the minds of many men strain and plot to produce a given result through the organization; it is slack and dormant when men's minds and efforts are elsewhere. Your constitutional lawyer would find the same power in the government of the United States in Coolidge's era as in the early years of Roosevelt's New Deal; your realism would see, and be guided by, the fact that in Coolidge's time

men were busy making money, business was largely governing itself. and the thought of the people was given to their economic government through business channels, and not to Congress and the White House and the Courts. This is the key to conflict between plural groups, or economic constituents, and the State. The people retain the right, and the practice, of flowing their loyalty into the channels of the State whenever they usefully want it to do something; with government they can, if they dare, crack and cut around it, which is sign any pressure group which achieves oppression.

Some people have seen in this flow of organizational strength a new national law; a new loosing-

faire. If people are pinched hard enough they will organize to deal with the pinchers; they may use the NAM or the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, or local unions. or the State Government or the Federal government. wherefore, say these quietists, just sit and wait; if what is complained of really hurts, men will do something about it.

If you are not content to sit and wait, your use is to help the injured into organized expression of their grievance. The doing of this probably is much of the business of a host of liberal, progressive, or even radical citizens. Latterly, modern States have developed a most

interesting practice of pulling
the effort of the Government into
organizing backward groups,
organized groups, to help themselves.
This is what the AAA was in
its big day; the aim of Government
was to help the individual, and managers
farmers, and consulting for them
an intimate group tournament,
paid by the State, to operate a
price and production control
association for America's destitute
farmers. The NRA was a
most revealing exercise of the
same general kind (words grown
in the dark) lately, the British
Colonial office has sent out to
West Africa civil servants
instructed to work as trade
union organizers for the native

peoples. We provide some
governmental services here to
citizens who may wish to
form credit unions or certain
other kinds of cooperative associations.
The wagner Labor Relations Act,
today threatened with drastic
amendment, is a similar
state effort to enable a
disadvantaged population
group to gain strength through
an organization.

So I conclude that we need
not wait for the grinding
force of natural law to
redress the balance of forces.
We can act ourselves and
through government to speed up the
the weak the strength of
group action.

On the third matter - organization and internationalism, Moore's ideas are as yet very clear. This is the test of our time, and we must be in endeavour and with many old ~~ideas~~ philosophies about human relationship shifting in this way and that. I can give you, only, what I see.

The problem is to extend the limits of the nation state to include areas wide enough to support the full present development of productive forces. Roumania or Canada alone are not big enough to provide an outlet to what will pay the cost of establishing and using modern, powered, mass production

then reach out to fit together areas large enough for this. But as practitioners of democracy, we seek to find a way in which we can achieve popular control over economic decisions. Hitler had a device for getting the large area, but he denied the possibility of democratic control.

What has been said argues that democratic control is mainly a function of popular voluntary association. Within what areas, geographically, can popular voluntary association overleap national boundaries? My own answer is that for some decades to come it can only do so within areas having similar cultural and constitutional traditions and backgrounds.

Six groupings

Anglo-American Zeitons
USSR
Latin
Mohammedan
Southeast Asia
Far East

~~Ecuador~~ Guatemala and of E
~~Pa~~ North Dakota he would
tell you the differences
are hardly worth a lecture.
Bicameral legislature, ~~suffrage~~
of the ~~judiciary~~, separation of
powers, judicial review,
universal franchise; the
structure is the same. But
no one would contend that
this or that central American
republic (to come no nearer home)
is truly a democracy,
and all would admit ~~the~~ worst
of our northern states to
be
that dignity. Where's the
difference?
You find that in the
habits of the people.
If men have certain habits, they
create and operate democratic
government; if they have other
habits, the act other forms of

Marching Forward Together

On July 7, 1943, riveters at the Bethlehem shipyard at Sparrows Point, Maryland, walked out on their jobs because three Negroes were admitted to a school started by the company for training riveters.

On December 16, 1943, 1800 workers at the Electric Co. plant at Baltimore voted for a strike that would have thrown out 6,371 workers, on the issue of separate toilets for Negroes.

On January 2, 1942, the Swedish liner, Kungsholm, converted to a United States troopship, was ready to sail from New York. One hundred and forty seamen had been sent by the National Maritime Union to man the ships. Twenty-five of these men were not accepted; these twenty-five were Negroes. A wire to President Roosevelt brought prompt action; the twenty-five Negroes were accepted.

Ship owners claim they have not hired Negro crew members because the rest of the crew refuses to work well with them. During the three-month voyage of the Kungsholm, everything on the ship was shared by Negroes and whites, including toilets and messrooms. When the crew returned from their voyage they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

> "It is only through unity of all peoples that we can successfully win this war, regardless of race, color, or creed, and our President has stated that discrimination is a threat to our national safety, and on this ship colored and white seamen have sailed together in perfect friendship and harmony,
>
> "Therefore, be it resolved, That we go on record against any form of discrimination in our union or in any defense industry."

The N. M. U. says "One hundred and fifty years ago the Founding Fathers of this country wrote 'All men are created equal.' We believe that is true." They have tried to show their membership that it is true and that when Americans forget this they betray their country. The membership has tried it out for itself and has found that it works.

What Do You Think

Who are the true Americans? Are they the Baltimore riveters who were not willing to give the Negroes a chance to prove their ability, or the merchant seamen who say, "We believe that all men are created equal and we'll act on that belief. We'll act like Americans?"

Every day, in our magazines and newspapers, we read of the wonderful things we will enjoy after the war. Cleveland families today look forward to owning air-

planes and television sets; the women dream of cooking in chromium-plated kitchens and of wearing Nylon stockings again. We working people of America can make this dream come true if we really want to. Our scientists have discovered how to make these things. We can get the materials from our rich land. What we need now is a plan for working together so that all of us may enjoy what only a few could have before. What should this plan be?

Some People Think

Some people in this country do not tell us—the working people—that if we want these good things of life we must all work together to get them. They tell us that if we "real" Americans want our country to be happy and prosperous then we must fight among ourselves here at home!

Whom should we fight?

These people say we must fight the Negroes, the Jews, the Catholics, the people with "foreign names," because if we don't, these people, who live and work here but who aren't "real" Americans, will destroy our prosperity by taking our jobs away from us.

"Real" Americans?

Now, in the first place, no one knows just who "real" Americans are. Some say they're only the people whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower, some say they have to have English names, some say they have to be Protestants—no Jews or Catholics need apply—some say they must have white skins—yellow skins, black skins, red skins are no good.

But other people do not look at the color of a man's skin, or ask what church he goes to when they are looking for real Americans. They say, "I maintain the tradition of my country. It does not matter to me what color a person's skin is, black or white or yellow. It does not matter whether a person is Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, man or woman. If he believes in freedom and in human equality he is a good American and I will trust him."*

Jobs For All

Such an American does not worry about someone taking his job, for he is working for an America where everyone will be well-clothed, well-housed, and well-fed and he knows it will take the work of everyone to do this. We have all had to work side by side to win the war; we must do it again if we are to win the peace. If we are to return to the world where "one-third of our nation is ill-clothed, ill-housed, and ill-fed," there will be unemployment and depression for us all.

---

* *Buck, Pearl—American Unity and Asia. p. 139.*

Two Ways

Now the people who believe in building the America of tomorrow by fighting all those who are not "real" Americans, tried their idea in Detroit during the week of June 20, 1943. This is what they accomplished for America:

26 people were killed,

700 people were injured,

1250 rioters were arrested,

There was 50% absenteeism from war plants,

War production dropped 15% to 50% in defense plants.

In Cleveland we have some people who believe in building the world of tomorrow, not by fighting people of different races and creeds, but by working together with them to build our future. The management and the labor unions in many Cleveland plants have followed this policy.

It Works—

The National Smelting Company, which is organized by the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (CIO), has Negroes working in both the highest and lowest positions in the plant. The way the workers in this plant feel about the race question is shown by the Creed issued by the Joint Labor-Management Committee of both the Aluminum and Magnesium Divisions. It is "That men are men regardless of the color of their skins, their ancestry, or their names . . . That men of different races, origins, religions, can work side by side in harmony and good will . . . That men so working together are capable of orderly conduct, of taking unto themselves their due share of responsibility, and of producing more and more as the need becomes greater and greater."

All workers at National Smelting enjoy many benefits. Perhaps the most important is a comprehensive medical program to protect the health of every worker. Many measures long advocated by industrial health authorities are included; such as complete physical examination, X-ray examination for tuberculosis, and between meals feeding to prevent fatigue.

The Cleveland Wire Works of the General Electric Co. whose workers are organized in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, started to hire Negro men a year ago, and Negro women four months ago. All plant employees share the same lunch rooms and toilets. There has been no trouble or discrimination. With the cooperation of the Union and a picked group of Negro workers leading the way the "problem" of working together has proved to be no problem at all.

The Fisher Body, organized by the United Auto Workers (CIO) stated that they "probably employ more Negroes than any plant in Cleveland and have never had any race trouble."

The Aluminum Company of America has a contract with the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (CIO) providing promotion of workers on a seniority basis, which is a protection for the Negro worker. The company hires both Negro men and women in skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled positions. All employees share the same lunch rooms and toilets. Everyone gets along well and there is no trouble or discrimination.

The Weatherhead Company is organized by the United Auto Workers (CIO). They hire Negroes for both skilled and unskilled positions and there is no segregation in the plant. There is a committee of Negro workers especially selected to help in solving any problems that might arise among their group. The company reports that this democratic method has worked very well; they are having no trouble with race problems.

The Warner and Swasey Company is hiring Negroes and reports that the relationship between the Negro and white workers is good. There is no segregation in the plant; all workers use the same toilets and lunch rooms. The employees are represented by the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.). This union, after holding discussions on the question, voted to open its membership to Negroes. "We were convinced," the president of the association said, "that it was better for our union to represent all the workers in the plant than to represent only part of them, or to have two unions in the plant."

The Road Ahead

In these factories and in many other places we are learning to work together to win the war. But we must remember — the war is not yet won — and Hitler's last hope of winning is to divide and confuse us so that we fight each other instead of him. We are learning to work together—but we must learn faster. This is the only way to win the war and to win the kind of world we want after the war.

When our soldiers return from the battlefields abroad we do not want them to find us fighting each other at home. That was the way that the people of Italy started on the road to fascism under Mussolini; the way the people of Germany took to Nazi-ism under Hitler. What have race hatreds and the men it helped to put in power brought to the people of those countries? Let's think it over carefully before we start down the same road. Do we want race riots and hatred or do we want the men and women of different races to work side by side to produce a good living for all the people in our country?

These books about living and working together in America may be obtained from the Cleveland Public Library or your neighborhood branch:

American Counterpoint, ***by Alexander Alland.***

Pictures of the many people who have come from Europe, Africa, and Asia to build America.

American Unity and Asia, ***by Pearl S. Buck.***

If democracy is to be our goal we must work together as free and equal citizens.

South of God, ***by Cedric Belfrage.***

The story of a "fire and brimstone" preacher who gradually became aware that there were worse sins in the South than bobbed hair and card-playing.

George Washington Carver, An American Autobiography, ***by Rackham Holt.***

An orphaned son of slaves, Carver found in the laboratory the products which may save the South from bankruptcy.

Race Riot, ***by Alfred McClung Lee and Norman Daymond Humphrey.***

Two Detroiters tell the stories behind the June race riots.

New World a 'Comin', ***by Roi Otley.***

The story of life in Harlem today and of the Negroes' dreams for tomorrow.

12 Million Black Voices, ***by Richard Wright.***

A folk-history of the American Negro told with pictures.

Published by

The Public Library Union of Cleveland

with the cooperation of an inter-racial committee.

by the list of members of the Executive Committee ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ over the past 12 years, appearing on page _____.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

HOW SRC WORKS

The Southern Regional Council ~~is made up~~ consists of a board of some 80 Southerners representing the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. Their members, listed on page _____, are respected residents of their states and their communities. ~~They~~ These people are the Southern Regional Council. They make the policies and review all activities at an annual meeting. They elect an Executive Committee which meets at least every three months to give closer direction to the organization. And full reports of all activities are sent to the members quarterly. The Council is non-profit, non-political, and non-denominational.

WHAT SRC HAS DONE

The Council works through the sound methods of education, fact-finding, and persuasion. It seeks no legislation, it carries on no court action, and it uses no "pressure group" tactics. It collects the facts about racial problems and progress in the South and makes these facts available to private ~~officials~~ citizens and public officials. NEW SOUTH, the Council's monthly publication, has built an unchallenged reputation for reliability and accuracy. Following are some of the areas with which the SRC's educational program has been concerned:

* Employment of Negro policemen in Southern communities.
* Newspaper handling of racial news.
* Community self-surveys, in which local people study their

PAGE (s) MISSING

problems as a basis for achieving local solutions.

* Conferences of leading white and Negro Southerners with common concerns and a common desire to further democratic practices in their area of interest. — health, housing, education, etc.

* Voluntary decisions to open professional associations, private colleges, public libraries, and the like to all qualified persons without respect to race.

* Impartial enforcement of the law and administration of justice in the South.

* Orderly adjustment at the community level to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court holding public school segregation unconstitutional.

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS

With the aid of a grant from the Fund for the Republic, the Southern Regional Council is assisting interracial organizations in 12 Southern states. Each of these organizations has its own membership, officers, and staff. In each case, people of the state ~~affected~~ involved make their own decisions as to policy and program. Affiliation with the Southern Regional Council is voluntary, and the purpose of the short-term financial aid from SRC is to help the state groups ~~a chance to~~ become strong, self-sustaining bodies.

The affiliated organization in Georgia is the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The Georgia Committee has a long and distinguished history, having ~~been organized in 1919~~ operated continuously since 1919. Its directors and

MEMBERS OF SRC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PAST AND PRESENT

Name	Identification*	Term of Office
Mr. Morris Abram	Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.	1954-1955
Mr. Francis R. Bridges	Tallahassee, Fla.	1944-1944
Mrs. Cassandra M. Birnie	Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.	1952-to-date
Mr. Paul R. Christopher	Labor official, Knoxville, Tenn.	1951-to-date
Dr. Rufus E. Clement	Pres., Atlanta University	1944-to-date
Dr. A. W. Dent	Pres., Dillard Univ., New Orleans	1952-to-date
Mr. John A. Griffin	Educator, Emory Univ., Ga.	1952-to-date
Mr. Leonard Haas	Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.	1944-to-date
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton	Exec. Sec., Atlanta Urban League	1951-1951
Dr. Gordon B. Hancock	Educator, Richmond, Va.	1944-to-date
Dr. Guy B. Johnson	Educator, Chapel Hill, N. C.	1948-1951
Dr. Charles S. Johnson	Pres., Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.	1944-1952
Mr. C. H. Gillman	Labor official, Atlanta, Ga.	1946-1950
Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara	Savannah, Ga.	1944-1951
Mr. Alfred Mynders	Editor, Chattanooga Times	1952-1954
Rev. V. J. O'Connell, SM	New Orleans, La.	1952-1952
Dr. Howard W. Odum	Educator, Chapel Hill, N.C.	1944-1945
Mr. Edmund Preston	Richmond, Va.	1945-1945
Mr. Homer P. Rainey	Educator, Stephens College, Mo.	1944-1944
Rev. J. McDowell Richards	Pres., Columbia Theol. Seminary, Decatur	1954-1955
Dr. Harry V. Richardson	Pres., Gammon Theol. Seminary, Atlanta	1952-to-date
Capt. ~~Mr.~~ Frank W. Spencer	Businessman, Savannah, Ga.	1946-1946
Dr. Harold L. Trigg	Pres., St. Augustine's College, Raleigh	1947-1951
Mr. Carter Wesley	Newspaper Publisher, Houston, Tex.	1944-to-date
Mr. John H. Wheeler	Banker, Durham, N. C.	1949-1951
Miss Josephine Wilkins	Civic leader, Atlanta, Ga.	1944-1950-1954-55
Mr. Paul D. Williams	Textbook publisher, Richmond, Va.	1945-1951
Mr. Marion A. Wright	Attorney, Linville Falls, N. C.	1950-to-date
Mr. P. B. Young, Sr.	Newspaper Publisher, Norfolk, Va.	1944-1949
Very Rev. Maurice V. Shea	Dean of The Oratory, Rock Hill, S.C.	1953-to-date
Rev. Andrew S. Turnipseed	Mobile, Ala.	1953-1954

*NOTE: Organizations and institutions shown are for purposes of identification only and represent the identification of the listed individuals at the time of their service on SRC's Executive Committee.

The attached Report and Recommendations answers the question for which the group was appointed, "What has been done to prepare us for a possible end of segregation in our schools by Supreme Court ruling?" The Butler County Ministerial Association feels responsible for helping arrive at a positive and creative plan and program to meet such eventuality.

Report: Inter-Racial Study Group, Butler County Ministerial Association

1. The organization of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., with headquarters at 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, for the study of the Southern Race problem, by southern people. It includes representatives of both races and of all denominations and faiths. It carries the recommendation of the National Council, but is not a part of it. It also carries the recommendation of the Brotherhood of the Disciples of Christ, of which I am a minister. Its purpose is study, and subsequently the publication and distribution of informative literature. Its Alabama chairman is the Rev. Dan Whitsett, Sylacaga.

2. The establishment of various commissions and committees for the study and consideration of the eimpending problem of Supreme Court Rulings, such as, The Georgia Committee on Inter-racial cooperation; Texas Commission on Race Relations; the New Orleans Commission on Race Relations; Virginia Department of Inter-racial Cooperation, and also various denominational and National Council departments and committees.

3. The publication of numerous booklets, pamphlets, books, and at least one magazine.

Recommendations:

1. The study of the pamphlet "Questions and Answers" by the Butler County Ministerial Association, as such.

2. The procurement of one copy of each of the publications of the Southern Regional Council for study by our Inter-racial Study Group, and subsequently by the Association as a body.

3. The exporational of the feasibility of a suggestion that the chief political officer of the county be petitioned to set up an inter-racial commission that would be given public recognition and be expected to act in the event of inter-racial violence.

4. That the check-list for schools be answered by the P.T.A. Organization, if possible, or by some other responsible group of citizens that would cause its findings to ve reflected in the thinking of the majority of those most vitally affected by the situation.

5. That the Negro Ministers and Negro School Authorities somehow be included in an inter-racial study that both viewpoints might be considered and faced.

Respectfully submitted:

Franklin H. Carter

Chairman, Inter-Racial Study Group
Butler County Ministerial Association

Alexander Meiklejohn wrote, "This closeness of connection between the character of a society and the character of its education cannot be too strongly stressed. Schools and colleges are not something apart from the social order to which they belong. They are that order trying to prepare its youth for participation in its own activities."

The question must be raised then, Can a society which identifies itself as democractic maintain a segregated school system? And the answer is an obvious, No.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in its two historic decisions of May 17, 1954, and of May 31, 1955, spelled out the basic constitutional principle of the equality of citizenship in the United States for the youth which society is preparing for participation in its many activities.

Those of us who have worked in the field of human relations - and I prefer that term to intercultural education or intergroup relations - have, at this point, an important contribution to make to the peaceful transition toward a more democratic society. Churchmen, educators, human relations professionals, libertarians, lawyers, and others who hold a democratic constellation of values, must assume a leadership role in these times of transition.

Our particular interest here is the role of the educator and the human relations professional.

At NYU's Center for Human Relations Studies, a great deal of effort went into a working definition of human relations: "Human relations is a field of study and action organized to help bring about a more democratic society and to assist in the elimination of destructive human conflict which is the greatest obstacle to the full development of the individual."

It should be noted that this, unlike many other approaches to the problems of man, is a positional approach. It holds that the democratic society is the desirable end of social transition. Further it seeks to ameliorate or eliminate

destructive human conflict and the false barriers which separate man from man or group from group. There are certain basic values which go with such a positional approach:

1. The inherent worth of the individual personality; that every individual, both adult and child, should be cherished; that group identification is secondary to individual recognition; that the denial of this value is an affront to all mankind.

2. A belief in the potentialities for growth of individuals, groups, and society; that artificial barriers that prevent the fulfillment of these potentialities are a deterrent to the progress of the individual, the group and the society.

3. We accept the concept of democratic process; we reject the concept that the end justifies the means, for in the democratic process the means must be compatible with the end sought. We accept the concept of equal human dignity for all people; we believe in working with, not on or for, people.

4. Finally, we adhere to the principle of experimental progress; that in reality there is no one way, but a variety should be tried; that there is no final answer, for we live in a dynamic, not a static, world. So we are primarily interested in process, not product. We are not concerned merely with academic erudition, but rather the lifeblood of social progress.

Now, with this bare skeleton of a frame of reference, let us proceed to examine the current situation in this nation and in the South in particular, regarding desegregation and integration in our public school systems. The Supreme Court of the United States, in its public school decisions, culminated a trend which started as far back as 1937 - for bit by bit since that time, the doctrine of "separate but equal" has been challenged and one decision after another gnawed away at the flimsy foundation of the Plessy v. Ferguson doctrine. Therefore, ~~this~~ it should be well understood by those of us who work to bring about desegregation that this is the law of the land; that the decision was both legal and constitutional; that it is binding on all citizens of this nation; and further, that attempts at subversion and subterfuge, be they called nullification or interposition or private school plans, must eventually give way to the law. Further, that these cases are decided as cases in equity and throughout the long history of courts of equity, it has been a well-known principle, "that which you are prohibited from doing directly, you may not do indirectly." The history of this nation records that though there have

been many attempts at evasion that eventually there is general compliance with federal law.

Let us look for a moment at the institutions which most determine individual behavior and to a considerable degree group behavior. They are the home, the play group, the school, the Church or Temple, and the work group. If we are going to seek to bring about compliance with the law in this case, as in all other instances we must work with these institutions. More will be said of this later.

There are secondary behavior determinants too:

1. Law - local, State and federal.

2. Custom, tradition and mores.

3. The social norm - with social pressure to maintain it.

There are also some special determinants of desegregation which should be understood:

1. The degree of urbanization and industrialization.

   a. Segregation is a product of an agrarian society and is by and large incompatible with an industrial society.

   b. Modern mass industry demands full utilization of the manpower pool.

2. The determination of the Negro community.

   a. Unlike the period following World Wars I and II, the Negro community is calmly but grimly determined to see this thing through.

   b. The bus protests in Montgomery and in Tallahassee, Florida; the other boycotts in Mississippi and South Carolina, and the strong organization of the NAACP across the South are indications of this.

3. The traditions of a locality or State.

   a. From psychology we learn the importance of the self-image to the development of the individual and to his adaptability.

   b. Halliday, in his book Socio-somatic points out that the self-image of a society is of equal importance in its development and adaptability.

4. The presence of human relations resources and good intergroup experiences.

   a. In Maryland and Delaware, in Missouri and in Texas, it has been noted that where strong human relations organizations had been active in the community over a period of time the transition to a desegreated shcool system was made more easily. This is pointed out in Williams and Ryan's Schools in Transition.

5. The degree of respectability of the oppostion.

   a. Where the opposition to desegregation is made by the more respectable members of the community the chances for rapid desggregation are made more difficult.

   b. The opposition is hurt because of affinity for the position held by the hate-mongers.

6. The percentage of Negroes in the total population.

   a. After the experiences in Washington, this seems less important than we once thought it, but the white population is usually less fearful of desegregation as the percentage of Negroes in the total population is 25% or less.

One further bit of background material before we get to the questions at hand. It must be recoghized that the South is not a monolithic unit. There is no solid South of race relations. The States of the South may be divided into at least three groups:

1. Desegregating States -

   Oklahoma, Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas.

2. Waiting States - where the States have not yet begun to desegregate but where there has been no open defiance of the court ruling -

   Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida.

3. The "Hard-Core" States -

   Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi.

You might note that I have not listed these States alphabetically, but rather placed them on a continuum from Oklahoma, the most desegregated State, to Mississippi, the most recalcitrant. It should also be noted that there is great

variation from community to community within any one of these States.

It should be obvious that the approach and methods used in one area may not be at all acceptable in another area. Therefore the first rule of any approach to desegregation is flexibility and the ability to adapt good methodology and techniques to situations. It would be impertinent for any individual or any group to plan for the entire region the method or the rate of progress toward desegregation. What is demanded of us is to identify the key communities in the various States and to work with them on a local level to bring about desegreation as rapidly as possible.

If we ask ourselves about the experiences in desegregation and why they have worked successfully and how they have failed miserably, we may be able to glean certain principles which would have application to almost any community. The question of the roles of various people in the process of desegregation is important.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF ADMINISTRATORS?

Irene Osborne, who did so much to help desegregate the schools in Washington, says, "The most important thing for administrators is to stand tall." This means that once the decision to desegregate is made, a strong policy statement by the School Board and by the superintendent is important and once made there should be no backing down. Administrators should plan to integrate their faculties as well as their student body.

The role of the principals and other administrators should also be apparent. They shpuld work to implement the policy of the School Board and the superintendent. They too should not back down and should not participate in any attempt to juggle school populations. They should interpret to their faculty and student body and their P-T.A. the policy of the Board and system. They should further see that within their individual schools that segregation in the classroom is not permitted.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF TEACHERS?

Teachers must support their administrators in their policy of desegregation. Further, they must accept all children without regard to their race, their creed, their color, or their national origin. Good teaching practices alone demand this. The classroom teacher should seek to create a permissive atmosphere in her classroom, in which all children feel at home. Any tiff between a Negro child and a white child should not be regarded as a racial incident, but as a petty quarrel between children. Further, the teachers should work with the administration in dealing with any disturbed parents or children.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF PARENTS?

I should warn you that I am a strong believer in school-community cooperation. Parents should work through the P-T.A. to support the administration in its decision to desegregate. They have an important role in interpreting school policy to the community. Further, individual parents have a responsibility to assist their children to adapt themselves to the new situation. Finally, the P-T.A. should serve as a model by not only desggregating, but indeed integrating its membership.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS?

1. To support law and order in the community.

2. To support the school administration in its decision to desegregate and give professional advise to the schools.

3. To interpret to the community the necessity and desirability of desegregation.

4. To see this particular problem in its proper context and perspective and to deal with it as they do other crucial social issues.

5. To work in cooperation with other human relations agencies in the community on the problem.

The Southern Regional Council has helped develop the useful technique of bringing together in equal dignity important white and Negro leaders to decide within the framework of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court what must be done. Negro leaders should be chosen from among the professional people who are not dependent upon the white community for their livelihood and who have the respect of the Negro community. Certainly some of the officers from the NAACP must be included. White leaders should be chosen from status groups insofar as is possible; it is essential that they be dedicated to the preservation of law and order and are not in disagreement with the Supreme Court decision. We believe that officially appointed advisory committees composed of such people will be of considerable assistance to School Boards in winning support from their community.

In some cases it may be important for such a group to conduct a survey to ascertain just what would happen when desegregation comes. In other words, where are the schools and where are the children and how much integration would there be in each school, if honest zoning were carried out under the Court decision? Usually this tends to alleviate feelings of fear on the part of shcool authorities. A bit of interesting information is that the Negro leadership in a given community is usually more aware of sympathetic white leadership than is the white community.

I am not one to look into a crystal ball and seek to foretell the future, but on the basis of current progress in the South, we may intelligently assume that desegregation will be completed in the desegregating States within two years and will be well underway in the waiting States at the same time and that serious breaches in the walls of segregation will be found in the "hard core" States within five years. What all of us seek is social transition without social disorganization. We seek desegregation as rapidly as it can be brought about. We do not

from 10/12

RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND

Thanks for your letter on the Till Case. There is so much to say about our sweet smelling magnolia State. Since we are the sickest member of the SRC family, perhaps there ought be a spot on our tranquil

program (Tuskegee Nov. 9)
for a brief consideration.
I expect to be with
you.

Greetings

Robbins

H E Cox is my Vice Pres.
in the Miss. SHC group.
He works in the Disciples church

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

G. S. M.
Note Manlinbaud's
suggestion in attached
note to M. A. W.

HCF

Mr. Marion A. Wright

Popular 5-2522

through Spruce Pine, N.C.

eunice and george grier

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trevose, pennsylvania

elmwood 7-2823

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity

invites you to attend a

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"The Co-operative Movement"

Pathway to Economic Independence

hear

President Jacob E. Reddix

of Jackson College, Organizer of many successful Cooperative Interprises

Wednesday, April 7, 12 o'clock noon at the

Butler Street Y.M.C.A.

For Reservation Call La. 0246

TO GSM AND HCF:

Grace called from New York. Said she had been in a meeting of the National Social Welfare Assembly - good representation from a wide range of agencies. Meeting called to talk about school desegregation.

Out of the meeting had come three needs.

1. She thinks we will be deluged with requests for Q & A from these agencies - local offices and regional offices.

2. There was repeated request from agencies for a "guide for local action" which could be used by such groups as Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, etc. in their discussions and program.

3. There was also expressed many times a need for an early meeting ~~mf~~ convened by some agency (Grace thought the Council could act as convener) to which regional staff and local staff and volunteers of agencies whose national groups had made statements might come and work out ways of ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ strengthening each other in the carrying out of policy as proclaimed by their national groups.

NSWA appointed a committee to work on ways of helping those groups associated with it.

Also Grace said that if anything were being done to get statements from various people, she thought that Senator Fullbright would be ready to make a good statement.

Mailed November 1

Mrs. G. O. Clifford - Putney, Vermont (10 copies)
Mr. Alexander Miller - ADL, N.Y.
Mr. Harry Wright - UNCF, N.Y.
Paul Webb - Solicitor of Ga.
James A. Mackay - Atlanta
George Goodwin - First Nat'l Bank
David Freeman - FFR
Maxwell Hahn - Field Foundation
Edwin J. Lukas - AJC
Sophie Van S. Theis - Doris Duke
James B. Carey - CIO
George Meany - AFL
Lew Rhodes - AFL
Charlie Gillman - CIO
Thelma Stevens - Woman's Div. of Christian Serv. - Methodist Church
Annie Tait Jenkins - Presbyterian Committee on Women's Work
Malcolm Calhoun - Presbyterian Church
Lewis Deer - Indianapolis, Ind.
Alexander Sharp - Presbyterian
R. R. Claiborne - Episcopal
Walter Reuther - UAW

Copy of "The Attack on Free ~~Speech~~ Opinion"

FR

From Mrs. M.E. Tilly -- Good Contacts in Mississippi

Clarksdale (might be possible to get a self-survey here)	Rev. J.H. Holloman (Methodist Minister)
	Mrs. J.A. Burt (Sec. Christian Social Relations, N. Miss. Conf. W.S.C.S.)
	Mrs. Kirby
Greenville	Dr. Shad Ferrell (Methodist Minister. Will not help openly - but will give information.)
	Mrs. William McHenry (Just left Presby. Church and joined Methodist with husband. Very fine, liberal young woman. Vice-President W.S.C.S.)
Jackson	Rev. Hovatter (Pastor Christian Church)
Meridian	Mrs. D.L. St. John (League of Women Voters)
	Mrs. Stanley Wilson
	Rev. Duncan Hobart (Rector Episcopal Church)
Hattiesburg	Dr. J.W. Moore (Main St. Methodist Church)
	Rev. William James - Court Street
	Mrs. Weathersby

Dec. '54